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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 855  
H.R. 12350

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 855

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957. Provides \$150,000 for the Commission on Industrial Use of Agricultural Products; \$50,000 for acquisition of land for the Cache National Forest, Utah; \$1,000,000 for FHA costs in connection with expanded loan activities under amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act contained in Public Law 878, 84th Congress; \$45,000 for OGC legal services incident to the above expanded loan activities; and funds for payment of claims, audited claims, and judgments against the Government. Also provides annual funds for the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year 1957.



## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 12350

- July 20, 1956 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12350 without amendment. House Report No. 2849. Print of bill and report.  
Senate received from President supplemental appropriation estimates. Senate Document 143.
- July 23, 1956 Senate suspended rule for consideration of H. R. 12350. Digest of H. R. 12350 as reported by House committee.
- July 24, 1956 House passed with amendments H. R. 12350.  
H. R. 12350 referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Senate committee reported H. R. 12350 with amendments. Senate Report No. 2770. Print of bill and report.
- July 25, 1956 Senate passed with amendment H. R. 12350. Senate conferees were appointed. Print of bill with Senate amendments numbered.
- July 26, 1956 House conferees were appointed. Conference report was received and agreed to by House. House Report No. 2941. Senate rejected conference report on H. R. 12350. Senate conferees were appointed for additional conference. Print of report No. 2941.  
See table regarding items for this Department.
- July 27, 1956 Both Houses agreed to second conference report on H. R. 12350. House Report No. 2950. Print of report.
- July 31, 1956 APPROVED: Public Law 855, 84th Cong.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committees on H. R. 12350.

1917, July 21, 1917. The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917-1918. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

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# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 23, 1956

For actions of July 20 and 21, 1956  
84th-2nd, Nos. 124 & 125

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on CCC borrowing power bill. Senate passed watershed bill. House committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on bill to facilitate payment of obligations. Senate passed executive pay and retirement bill. Senate confirmed nomination of Hansen as FHA Administrator. Senate committee reported resolution favoring water resource development. Conferees agreed to report bills to increase Public Law 480 authorization, and amend social security laws. Senate debated mutual security appropriation bill. Senate agreed to conference report on small reclamation project bill. (Continued on page 9)

## HOUSE - July 20

1. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The conferees agreed to file a report (but did not actually do so) on S. 3903, to increase the amount authorized for title 1 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. p. D850  
House conferees on this bill had been appointed earlier in the day.  
p. 12512

2. FARM LOANS. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 11544, to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (but did not actually do so). p. D850
  3. CCC BORROWING POWER. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3820, to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation to \$14.5 billion and to amend the penalty provision of the CCC Charter Act. p. 12550
  4. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 12350 (H. Rept. 2849). p. 12567
  5. RECLAMATION. Received the conference report on S. 497, to authorize the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. p. 12511
  6. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 6040, the customs simplification bill. p. 12549
  7. ACCOUNTING. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9593, to simplify accounting and facilitate the payment of obligations. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12550
  8. SOCIAL SECURITY. The conferees tentatively agreed to language for a conference report on H. R. 7225, the social security bill. The conferees are to meet July 24 for final review of the report. p. D850
  9. TWINE IMPORTS. Rep. Marshall referred to an announcement of an executive branch hearing on the possibility of imposing a tariff on the importation of baler and binder twine and stated that American farmers "are asked in effect to bear the higher cost of producing their goods as a kind of direct subsidy to the cordage industry." p. 12552
  10. PERSONNEL; SURPLUS COMMODITIES; INFORMATION. The Government Operations Committee approved the following subcommittee reports: "Employment and Utilization of Experts and Consultants," "Distribution of Surplus Agricultural Commodities to Schools and Institutions in Illinois," "Availability of Information From Federal Departments and Agencies." p. D849
  11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for this week was announced as follows: Mon., Consent Calendar, bills under suspension of rules, and possibly second supplemental appropriation bill. Tues., civilian atomic power bill.
- SENATE - JULY 20
12. WATERSHEDS. Passed with amendments H. R. 8750, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Kerr to provide for committee review of projects on which the Federal contribution exceeds \$250,000 (the bill as reported provided for such review when the total cost exceeds that amount). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Hruska to modify the requirement for employment of engineers in connection with watershed projects so as to make the requirement apply only to projects for storage of water for municipal or industrial purposes. Sen. Aiken criticized the transfer of this bill from the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to the Public Works Committee. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 12428
  13. NOMINATION; FARM LOANS. Confirmed the nomination of Kermit H. Hansen to be Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration. p. 12422



SENATE  
July 20

July 20, 21, 1957

14. NATURAL RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 281, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding executive policy in connection with water resources development, etc. (S. Rept. 2686). p. 12403
15. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 12130. p. 12471
16. FOREIGN AID; IMPORTS. Sen. Malone claimed that foreign aid has been used to foster production, particularly agricultural production, which is competitive with U. S. products. p. 12490
17. RECLAMATION; FARM LOANS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5881, to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12445
18. EXECUTIVE PAY; RETIREMENT. Passed with amendments H. R. 7619, the executive pay bill, with additional provisions regarding retirement, etc. (pp. 12438, 12447). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Morse to make the executive pay provisions retroactive to Jan. 1, 1956 (p. 12465). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Russell to decrease from 275 to 145 the additional major positions in the Defense Department, etc. (p. 12460). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 12469).

As passed, the bill includes executive pay items for this Department as follows: Secretary, \$25,000; Under Secretary, \$21,000; Assistant Secretaries, Administrator of CSS, Administrator of REA, and General Counsel, \$20,000; heads of ARS, SCS, FIA, FS, and FCI, \$17,500; certain scientists on foot-and-mouth disease work, \$19,000 (now \$15,000); all GS-18 positions, \$16,000; and all GS-17 positions, an additional step at \$14,835. Allocates the positions of 7 directors of CSS commodity offices at GS-16. Authorizes allocation of 3 positions as Deputy ARS Administrator at GS-18. Provides for Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of the General Counsel, with a provision that the existing position shall be abolished effective upon appointment and qualification of a General Counsel or Apr. 1, 1957, whichever is earlier.

The bill provides for certain positions of particular interest to this Department as follows: Budget Bureau Director, Comptroller General, ODM Director, \$22,500; Civil Defense Administrator, GSA Administrator, FCA Governor, \$21,000; Chairman of Civil Service Commission, Chairman of Council of Economic Advisers, \$20,500; Deputy Director of Budget Bureau, \$20,500; Assistant Directors of Budget Bureau, Archivist, Director of National Science Foundation, members of OSC, \$20,000.

Title II of the bill provides that the term of office of each Civil Service Commissioner shall be 6 years, on a staggered-term basis, and that one of the commission members (instead of the Executive Director) shall be responsible for administration, if present during the absence of the Chairman.

Title IV is a revision of the Civil Service Retirement Act. It is a modification of S. 2875, the Johnston retirement bill which was recently passed by the Senate.

supplemental

19. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President various/appropriation estimates for 1957 (S. Doc. 143); to Appropriations Committee. p. 12402 (For items of interest to USDA, see item 66, this Digest.)
20. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 3957, to amend the act authorizing exchange and amendment of certain farm units on Federal irrigation projects in order to limit the time during which applications may be made (S. Rept. 2685). p. 12403

Passed without amendment S. 3728, to authorize the San Angelo Federal reclamation project, Tex. p. 12420

21. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 197, authorizing the President to proclaim the week of Oct. 22, 1956, as National Transportation Week (S. Rept. 2698) p. 12403  
The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee agreed to recommend that the Senate accept the House amendments to S. 898, the truck trip leasing bill. p. D846
22. WORLD TRADE FAIR. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 604, authorizing the President to invite the States and foreign countries to participate in the U. S. World Trade Fair. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 12422
23. FARM-CITY WEEK. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 317, designating the week of Nov. 16, 1956, as National Farm-City Week (S. Rept. 2702) p. 12504
24. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2128, to authorize the extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the armed forces or by production controls (S. Rept. 2704) p. 12504
25. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. It was agreed that the calendar will be called Mon., and it was announced that the second supplemental appropriation bill will be considered when reported. pp. 12424, D851

#### BILLS INTRODUCED - July 20

26. BUDGET BUREAU. S. J. Res. 199, by Sen. Knowland, to authorize an additional position of Assistant Director of the Budget Bureau; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
27. ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES. S. 4262, by Sen. Wiley, to make it a Federal offense to attack, etc., certain HEW personnel engaged in enforcing food and drug and public health laws; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author. p. 12406
28. CONTRACTS. S. 4260, by Sen. Kennedy, to make various changes in the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author. p. 12405
29. LIBRARIES; PUBLICATIONS. H. R. 12325, by Rep. Hays, Ohio, "to constitute certain libraries as designated depositories of Government publications"; to House Administration Committee.
30. TEXTILES. H. R. 12332, by Rep. Smith, Miss., to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 20

31. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Weaver inserted a Saturday Evening Post article describing a flood control project at Lincoln, Nebr. p. A5715
32. FARM HOUSING LOANS; Extension of remarks of Rep. Hays, Ohio, commending the farm housing provisions of the omnibus housing bill and criticizing the



on the items for this Department is indicated in the attached table.)

53. **PERSONNEL.** Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7619, the executive pay increase and civil service retirement bill. Senate conferees were appointed on July 20. p. 12602
- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2875, to revise the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 2854). p. 12661
- The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 3481, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, so as to increase the salaries and provide other benefits for employees in the Foreign Service. p. 12662
54. **CUSTOMS.** Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6040, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (H. Rept. 2866). p. 12654
55. **WATERSHEDS.** Conferees were appointed on H. R. 8750, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Senate conferees were appointed July 20. p. 12657
56. **FARM LOANS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 11544, to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers, and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. The conference report includes the following provisions: Eliminates limitation on refinancing loans to part-time farmers for debts against the real estate; authorizes insurance of loans not to exceed \$15,000 for general farm improvement on farms requiring no more than three families; further clarifies eligibility for FHA loans, by eliminating reference to prevailing rates of interest in excess of 5% as a criteria for eligibility; provides that "improvement or refinancing loans (as distinguished from acquisition or enlargement loans) may be made with respect to farms above the "average value" level"; authorizes insurance of second mortgage loans on real estate; accepts the Senate formula for determining the maximum amount of operating loans; authorizes the extension of production loans in hardship cases to ten years from date of loan, without regard to criteria of determined disaster areas; and extends the "economic disaster" loan program for two years and provides an additional \$50 million in loan funds (H. Rept. 2869). p. 12657
57. **FLOOD INSURANCE.** Began debate on S. 3732, to provide insurance against flood damage. pp. 12633, 12637
58. **WOOL IMPORTS.** The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12227, to amend certain provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 relative to import duties on wool (H. Rept. 2868). p. 12662
59. **LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12185, to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U. S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress (H. Rept. 2856). p. 12661
60. **HOUSING.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11742, to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities. p. 12662
- The "Daily Digest" states the Rules Committee cleared for consideration H. R. 12328, to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities. p. 12856
61. **RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 497, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. p. 12603

62. CONTRACTS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 11947, to amend and extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 12603
63. TARIFFS. Passed as reported H. R. 12254, to extend until March 1, 1958, the time in which the Tariff Commission is directed to complete its study and report with respect to recommendations for simplifying our tariff structure as provided in Public Law 768, 83d Congress. p. 12656
64. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following program for July 23-27: Monday, Consent Calendar and the following bills under suspension of the rules - omnibus rivers and harbors and Army flood control projects bill, Federal Construction Contract Act relating to subcontractors bill, migrant farm laborers transportation bill, Foreign Service Act amendments bill, International fairs and festivals bill, cranberries marketing bill, Great Plains conservation bill, and USDA point-of-order bill; balance of the week - civilian atomic power bill, second supplemental appropriation bill, housing bill, power rates on Federal projects bill, Farwell reclamation project bill, minimum wages in territories and possessions bill, marketing facilities loan insurance bill, wool import bill, and Fryingpay-Arkansas reclamation project bill; Thursday - Private Calendar. p. 12637
65. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 23. p. 12661

SENATE (continued)

66. APPROPRIATIONS. S. Doc. 143 includes the following items for this Department: Acquisition of Lands for Cache National Forest, \$50,000, to remain available until expended; Salaries and Expenses, Farmers' Home Administration, \$1,400,000; and Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel, \$85,000. The latter two items are contingent upon the enactment of pending legislation to amend Titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which would substantially broaden the authority for loans thereunder.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 21

67. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Gavins inserted a two part newspaper article with an editor's note explaining "how world-wide commodity sales operations of surplus farm products acquired in its agricultural price-support programs gets Uncle Sam foreign money, and how he spends it abroad. pp. A5748, A5746
68. SOIL BANK. Rep. Hill inserted a newspaper article, "Five Hundred and Ninety-Two Thousand Five Hundred and Three Acres Colorado Land in Soil Bank." p. A5748
69. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Cooper inserted a summary of the principal provisions of the conference agreement on H. R. 7225, the social security amendments bill. p. A5755
70. STOCKPILING. Rep. Multer inserted a newspaper article, written by Willard Rockwell, a former special assistant to Secretary of Defense Wilson, "Stockpiling Opposed-- Government's Actions Said To Cause Severe Loss To Small Business." p. A5758
71. LEGISLATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Tollefson commenting on some of the bills passed by the Congress this session, including national debt, appropriations, revised farm program. p. A 5759



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS—VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1957 FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH TOTALING \$350,565,038 AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN THE AMOUNT OF \$10,000 PAYABLE FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

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JULY 20 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 20, 1956.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal year 1957 for various departments and agencies of the executive branch totaling \$350,565,038 and for the government of the District of Columbia in the amount of \$10,000 payable from District of Columbia funds.

The details of these proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations, the necessity therefor, and the reason for their submission at this time are set forth in the accompanying letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachments thereto, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

## BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

*Washington 25, D. C., July 19, 1956.*

The PRESIDENT,

*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal year 1957 for various departments and agencies of the executive branch totalling \$350,565,038 and for the government of the District of Columbia in the amount of \$10,000 payable from District of Columbia funds.

Practically all of these proposed appropriations are based on recently enacted legislation or legislation now pending in the Congress which is likely to be enacted during the current session.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attachments to this letter.

The proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified.

The proposed appropriation for the District of Columbia has been included without change and I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,

*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED  
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's Special International Program.....	\$10, 000, 000
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## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.....	30, 000
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## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	3, 500, 000
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## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Federal Flood Insurance Administration: Salaries and expenses...	750, 000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	Language
Public Housing Administration: Administrative expenses.....	750, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service: Acquisition of lands for Cache National Forest...	50, 000
Farmers' Home Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 400, 000
Office of the General Counsel: Salaries and expenses.....	85, 000

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED  
APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS—Continued

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Activities: Ship construction .....	22, 000, 000
Bureau of Public Roads:	
Federal-aid highways (trust fund) .....	Language
Reduction in appropriations .....	Language

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education:	
Promotion and further development of vocational education ..	2, 000, 000
Assistance for school construction .....	108, 500, 000
Salaries and expenses .....	250, 000
Grants for education of the mentally retarded .....	350, 000
Grants for library services .....	7, 500, 000
President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School ..	1, 100, 000
Public Health Service:	
Hospitals and medical care .....	2, 050, 000
Assistance to States, general .....	1, 040, 000
Sanitary engineering activities .....	4, 100, 000
Grants for waste treatment works construction .....	50, 000, 000
Foreign quarantine service .....	150, 000
National Institutes of Health, operating expenses .....	Language
Construction of dental research building .....	200, 000
Construction of research facilities .....	30, 000, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary: Acquisition of strategic minerals ..	91, 670, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Resources management .....	250, 000
Payment to Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians .....	437, 500
Fish and Wildlife Service: Construction .....	1, 060, 000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Fisheries loan fund .....	10, 000, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Salaries and expenses .....	Language
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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International Organizations and Conferences:	
Contributions to international organizations .....	Language
Missions to international organizations .....	30, 000
Educational exchange and cultural activities: Educational, scientific, and cultural activities .....	Language

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Settlement of claims and suits .....	(10, 000)
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## CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Claims and judgments .....	1, 312, 538
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Total proposed appropriations and other authorizations .....	350, 565, 038
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# DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1957, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:*

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "President's Special International Program", for *United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-Fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to permit the United States to prepare for and participate on a major scale in the Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Brussels, Belgium, from April through October 1958. The amount requested is to provide for administrative expenses, construction costs, and a substantial portion of exhibit and operating costs, expected to be contracted for in fiscal year 1957. The United States has informed the Belgian Government of its intention to participate, and it is anticipated that some 45 other countries plus several international organizations also will be represented.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

### ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission", \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to enable the Commission to carry on its program.

The Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission was created by Public Law No. 601, 83d Congress, approved August 20, 1954, to prepare plans for signaling the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, January 11, 1957. Appropriations totaling \$145,000 have been made against a total authorization of \$175,000, leaving a balance unappropriated of \$30,000. An estimate of appropriation for this balance was not included in the 1957 budget because at that time the Commission proposed to seek legislation increasing the amount of its authorization. While such legislation has been introduced (H. J. Res. 576), no further action has been taken by the Congress. Consequently, this estimate for the balance of the amount currently authorized is submitted:



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$3,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to pay the cost of rental rate increases, of \$2,000,000, and the cost of additional space requested by agencies served by the General Services Administration, in the amount of \$1,500,000. These increased costs were not foreseen at the time the 1957 budget was prepared.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For necessary expenses of the Federal Flood Insurance Administration, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; \$750,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, Eighty-fourth Congress) or similar legislation.*

An appropriation of \$750,000 is needed to inaugurate the program of insurance and reinsurance against loss from flood damage, contingent upon the enactment of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732) or similar legislation. This amount would be used to establish and organize the Federal Flood Insurance Administration created by the act and to undertake studies, surveys, and plans as preliminary measures toward establishing rates, delineating areas, and generally preparing for insuring operations.

## FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

*The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Association is increased from "\$3,775,000" to "\$4,275,000", and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$200,000": Provided, That \$200,000 of the foregoing increase in administrative expenses shall be available only upon the enactment into law of the amendments to subsection 303 (b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, contained in S. 3855, Eighty-fourth Congress, with respect to nonrefundable capital contributions by mortgage sellers, or legislation of similar effect.*

An increase in the administrative expense authorization of the Federal National Mortgage Association amounting to \$500,000 will be required (1) to administer the expanded secondary market program of mortgage purchases resulting from current mortgage market conditions, and (2) to administer further increases in mortgage purchases which are expected to result from legislation reducing from 3 to 2 percent the stock purchase requirement applicable to those selling mortgages to the Association. Of the total increase, \$200,000 is made contingent upon the enactment of pending legislation with respect to the latter matter.

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$750,000; and the limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration is increased from "\$12,475,000" to "\$13,225,000", and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$950,000" to "\$1,010,000": Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of legislation authorizing the Administration to enter into new contracts for loans and annual contributions after July 31, 1956.

An appropriation of \$750,000 will be required to provide the administrative expense funds for carrying out the program of 35,000 additional low-rent public housing units which the Congress has been requested to authorize. These funds are needed at this time to permit development work on the new program to be undertaken without extended delay. The appropriation is made contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation presently pending in the Congress.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

*For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary for the acquisition of certain private lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah, public ownership of which will promote and facilitate prevention or control of floods and mud-rock flows and minimize erosion. Floods and mud-rock flows originating in these areas in the past have caused heavy property damage.

## FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,400,000: *Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.*

## OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel", \$85,000: *Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.*

These estimates would provide additional amounts for salaries and expenses needed in 1957 to carry out increased authorizations, contained in pending legislation, for the making and servicing of loans under titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended. H. R. 11544 would amend both titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to implement the rural-development program, provide authority to refinance indebtedness of farmers in distressed circumstances, and otherwise to broaden the authorities for loans.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

## SHIP CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Ship construction", for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear-powered merchant ship, \$22,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount which may be transferred to "Salaries and expenses" for administrative and warehouse expenses for the current fiscal year is increased from "\$1,115,000" to "\$1,315,000": Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6243, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

The construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship would be authorized by H. R. 6243. The atomic reactor and propulsion machinery for this ship would be financed by the Atomic Energy Commission. This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide for expenses of the Maritime Administration in connection with the design and construction of the hull, crew training, and administration of its part of the program.

The amount of the supplemental is based on the construction of a combination passenger-cargo ship and would be more than sufficient to cover the costs of either a tanker or a dry-cargo ship hull.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

*For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, not more than \$1,150,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund; which sum is composed of \$186,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955, \$875,000,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, \$85,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$30,401, \$14,097, \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by Section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938, Section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and Section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a, and 13b), and Section 7 of the Act approved June 25, 1952, and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of highway bridges upon and across dams in accordance with the Act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709): Provided, That at such time, but no later than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the amounts available and estimated to become available in the Highway Trust Fund during the fiscal year 1957 are sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the appropriations for "Federal-aid highways" for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956.*

Under the Highway Revenue Act of 1956, expenditures for the Federal-aid highway program after June 30, 1956, are to be paid from a new highway trust fund established by the act. This proposed supplemental appropriation, to be derived from that trust fund, is necessary to cover payments to the States under contract authorizations granted in various Federal-aid highway acts, including an estimated \$250 million that will result from the expanded highway program authorized in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.



Committee reports on the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 noted that in fiscal year 1957, receipts of the trust fund will exceed expenditures of the fund by a considerable margin. At the same time, it was noted that special provision would have to be made for the early months of fiscal year 1957 when, because of the phasing of tax receipts, the trust fund will not have sufficient funds to cover payments coming due to the States. Accordingly, available Federal-aid highways appropriations are being used to pay highway expenditures until sufficient revenues have been accumulated in the trust fund, at which time the trust fund, under the proposed language, would reimburse the Federal-aid highways appropriations for any expenditures made from them after June 30, 1956.

#### FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

##### Reduction in Appropriations

*The appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, and the unexpended balances as of June 30, 1956, of appropriations granted under this head for prior fiscal years are rescinded effective June 30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures from such appropriations made after June 30, 1956, have been reimbursed by appropriations from the Highway Trust Fund: Provided, That the sums rescinded shall revert to the general fund.*

Expenditures after June 30, 1956, for the Federal-aid highway program are to be paid from the newly created Highway Trust Fund. Accordingly, this proposed provision would rescind no later than June 30, 1957, the general fund appropriation for Federal-aid highways for fiscal year 1957, as well as any unexpended balances of prior-year appropriations for the program.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

##### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

##### PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

*For an additional amount for "Promotion and further development of vocational education" for grants to States for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, \$2,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides for initiation of a 5-year program of vocational education grants to the States for the development of practical nurse training programs. This proposed supplemental appropriation is contingent on enactment of S. 3958.

##### ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title III and title IV of the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended [by the Act of August 8, 1953, and the Act of August 31, 1954 (20 U. S. C. 291-301)], including payments upon applications filed on or before June 30, 1956, and not to exceed ~~[\$750,000]~~ \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for title IV, ~~[\$24,000,000]~~ \$108,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Provided*

*further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides chiefly for the first-year cost of extending the program of assistance for school construction in areas affected by Federal activities. It also includes an additional \$6,000,000 to provide fully for payments on applications for assistance filed before June 30, 1956, under existing law. A 2-year extension, to meet increased enrollments because of Federal activities between July 1, 1956, and June 30, 1958, has been provided under H. R. 11695 and this proposed supplemental appropriation is contingent on enactment of this or similar legislation.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000: *Provided, That of this amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation, (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress, and (c) \$20,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11253 or S. 3620, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides for the expenses of the Office of Education incident to administration of the extension of assistance for school construction in federally affected areas; grants to the States for rural library services; grants to the States for practical nurse training; and grants to encourage expansion of teaching and research in the education of mentally retarded children. This appropriation is in part contingent on enactment of authorizing legislation now pending before the Congress.

#### GRANTS FOR EDUCATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

*For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning to assist them in providing training of professional personnel to conduct research in, or conduct training of teachers in, fields related to education of mentally retarded children, \$350,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11253 or S. 3620, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides funds for the initiation of fellowships to professional personnel for graduate study in the education of the mentally retarded. This appropriation is contingent on enactment of S. 3620 or H. R. 11253.

#### GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

*For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956 (Public Law 597), \$7,500,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides for the initiation of grants to States for the promotion and further extension of public library services in rural areas, authorized under Public Law 597, approved June 19, 1956. Less than the full authorization under Public Law 597 is recommended because it is necessary to build up an administrative staff in the Office of Education and the States must take steps to prepare State plans and establish eligibility for Federal grants.



## PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL

## Salaries, Expenses, and Grants

*For expenses necessary for the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, including services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) and expenses of attendance at meetings, \$1,100,000, of which \$800,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1958, for grants to the States to encourage and assist each State to provide for a State Committee on Education Beyond the High School: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of legislation authorizing such grants to the States and appropriations for administrative expenses of said committee.*

The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School was appointed in March of this year to study problems in this field and report its findings to the President. Proposed legislation is now before the Congress to carry the President's Committee program forward. It would authorize appropriations for grants to the States to assist in the establishment of State Committees on Education Beyond the High School and for the administrative expenses of the President's Committee.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is recommended contingent on the enactment of the pending legislation. It would provide \$300,000 during the fiscal year 1957 for the administrative expenses of the Committee, including the expenses of regional conferences, and \$800,000 for grants to States to assist in the establishment of State committees and to finance State conferences and the travel of participants to a national conference.

The recommendation for a proposed supplemental appropriation of \$300,000 to the Executive Office of the President to cover administrative expenses of the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School contained in my letter of May 15, 1956 (H. Doc. 403) should be canceled.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

## ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

*For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", including \$1,000,000 for grants for graduate training of professional public health personnel, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$1,040,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

This proposed supplemental will provide graduate training for approximately 250 professional public health personnel for 1 academic year in accordance with S. 3958, which has been passed by the Senate. The estimate includes \$40,000 which will be required to administer the program.

## SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

*For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 660), not otherwise provided for, including \$1,800,000 for grants to States and \$200,000 for grants to interstate agencies, \$4,100,000.*

This proposed supplemental for "Sanitary engineering activities, Public Health Service" is necessary to provide funds for the expansion of the water pollution control program as authorized by Public Law 660, approved July 9, 1956.

## GRANTS FOR WASTE-TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

*For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed appropriation will provide funds for grants for construction of waste-treatment works as authorized by Public Law 660, approved July 9, 1956. This request is being made at this time to carry out the intent of Congress that a program of Federal construction grants be instituted, in the belief that such a program will accelerate construction of needed sewage-treatment works.

Public Law 660 directs the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, in every case, to give consideration to the propriety of Federal aid as well as other criteria. To achieve maximum results from the available appropriation, it is the intention of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to determine that projects receiving Federal financial assistance meet such tests of propriety as the following: to control pollution of interstate waters, to fulfill international treaty obligations, to relieve a local situation where waste-treatment facilities are substantially burdened by reason of Federal installations and activities, to meet a serious public health hazard, or to provide a degree of treatment higher than is normally required of municipalities.

## HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

*For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", including \$2,000,000 for grants for advanced training of professional nurses, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$2,050,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to initiate the program of traineeships for advanced training of professional nurses authorized by title II of the Health Amendments Act of 1956. The request contains \$2 million for traineeship grants for the training of professional nurses to teach in the various fields of nurse training or to serve in an administrative or supervisory capacity, and \$50,000 for the administration of the program.

## FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE

For and additional amount for "Foreign quarantine service", \$150,000.

Quarantine inspections of ships arriving at United States ports have heretofore been made only during daylight hours at most ports, except for emergencies. The purpose of this proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for inspections, when requested, regardless of time of arrival. The loss to shippers resulting from forced layovers while awaiting quarantine inspections is severe and greatly exceeds the cost to the Government of providing this service.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, OPERATING EXPENSES

*The Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957, from other appropriations available to the Public Health Service for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1957, not to exceed \$200,000 for administration of the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 849, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

This proposed provision would permit financing the review and approval of grants for the construction of health research facilities included in S. 849 from available appropriations.

## CONSTRUCTION OF DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

*For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction of buildings and facilities for the National Institute of Dental Research, in accordance with the National Dental Research Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 288), \$200,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide funds for the preparation of plans and specifications for a building at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., to house research activities of the National Institute of Dental Research, as authorized by section 5 of the National Dental Research Act, approved June 24, 1948. The original authorization of \$2,000,000 for this purpose in the 1948 act would be increased to \$4,000,000 by S. 3246, 84th Congress.

## GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, \$20,000,000: *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 849, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

This proposed supplemental is necessary to provide for grants to non-Federal institutions to assist in the construction of health research facilities as provided in S. 849.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

*For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (Public Law --, approved ----- 1956), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$91,670,000, to remain available until December 31, 1958: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenses incurred in connection with materials procured under said Act after their transfer to the strategic or supplemental stockpile.*

S. 3982 provides for an interim program for the purchase of domestic tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase limited amounts of each of these materials at specified prices, and to hold them pending transfer to the strategic or supplemental stockpile. The program will terminate December 31, 1958.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for the purchase and expenses connected with the handling and storage of the materials until transferred from the custody of the Department of the Interior to the strategic or supplemental stockpile.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$250,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to cover the costs of accumulating evidence with respect to Indian water rights necessary to sustain the claims of the United States for and on behalf of Indians and Indian tribes in the case of *Arizona v. California et al.*



## PAYMENT TO PINE RIDGE SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

*For payments, as authorized by law, to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, in settlement of their claims for damages resulting from the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, \$437,500, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for the payments authorized by the enactment of H. R. 5838.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,060,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide funds for the construction of a warm-water hatchery near Miles City, Mont., in the amount of \$465,000, authorized by the act of June 4, 1956 (Public Law 565), and a trout hatchery on the Davidson River in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, in the amount of \$375,000, authorized by the act of June 18, 1956 (Public Law 596), and also to cover the cost of expanding existing trout hatchery facilities and to construct new facilities for production of warm-water fish at Holden trout hatchery, Pittsford, Vt., in the amount of \$220,000.

## BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

## FISHERIES LOAN FUND

*For initial capital for the fisheries loan fund, for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries, as authorized by law, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3275, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

S. 3275 provides for the creation of a revolving fund for loans to the commercial fishing industry. This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide the capital required for the establishment of the loan fund should the legislation be enacted.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*Not to exceed \$47,000 may be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. section 906), for the purposes of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1957.*

The enactment of S. 2280, amending the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, authorizes the Secretary of Labor to procure necessary rehabilitation services, including prosthetic devices, where such services are not available otherwise. The special fund established in section 44 of the act is available for rehabilitation services and administrative expenses connected therewith.

The above amount is necessary for administrative expenses of procuring rehabilitation services and prosthetic devices.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available for contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1956 (Public Law 689), in an amount not to exceed \$6,000.*

This proposed provision is necessary to permit payment of the United States contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference.

## MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$30,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed for expenses of the United States delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, authorized by Public Law 689, approved July 11, 1956.

## EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

## EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

*Not to exceed \$3,500,000 of foreign currencies, available after June 30, 1955, from the special account for the Informational Media Guaranty Program, shall be available during the current fiscal year, for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes, as authorized by Section 1011 (d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended.*

This proposed appropriation language is to permit use of Israel pounds accrued to the Treasury through operation of the informational media guaranty program. Legislation authorizing the availability of such foreign currencies for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes is included in H. R. 11356, the Mutual Security Act amendments, which has passed the Senate and the House.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

## SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,000.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1957.

This amount is for the payment of claims approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the act of February 11, 1929, as amended.

## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 143, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$1,312,538, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The details of the proposed supplemental appropriation covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies are set forth in the attachment to this letter.



# SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

## DAMAGE CLAIMS

Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	\$37, 556. 08
Department of the Navy.....	12, 866. 00
Department of the Air Force.....	33, 439. 92
Total, damage claims.....	<u>83, 862. 00</u>

## OTHER CLAIMS

Department of Justice.....	<u>143, 766. 57</u>
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## JUDGMENTS

Court of Claims:	
Independent offices: Veterans Administration.....	561. 40
General Services Administration.....	2, 500. 00
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	30, 165. 56
Department of Commerce.....	42, 676. 00
Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	563, 787. 78
Department of the Navy.....	6, 256. 98
Treasury Department.....	65, 660. 86
Total, Court of Claims judgments.....	<u>711, 608. 58</u>
United States district courts:	
Independent officers: Veterans Administration.....	4, 001. 80
General Services Administration.....	3, 000. 00
Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	237, 037. 43
Department of the Navy.....	92, 064. 44
Department of the Air Force.....	11, 831. 35
Department of the Interior.....	2, 165. 65
Total.....	<u>350, 100. 67</u>
Post Office Department (payable out of postal fund).....	23, 199. 69
Total, United States district courts judgments.....	<u>373, 300. 36</u>
Total judgments.....	<u>1, 084, 908. 94</u>
Grand total.....	<u>1, 312, 537. 51</u>





## DAMAGE CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C., July 16, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. BRUNDAGE: In accordance with the act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 880), as amended (31 U. S. C. 224d), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of public or private property or personal injury or death of inhabitants of a foreign country caused by Army forces or individual members thereof, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of such forces in foreign countries, this Department has considered, ascertained, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims hereinafter specified. These claims arose after November 1952, and were presented within 1 year after the date of the accident or incident out of which they arose. The claimants are not nationals of any country at war with the United States, or of any ally of such enemy country, and have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims the amounts reported as meritorious by this Department. Accordingly these claims are certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration, and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. It is further recommended that, in making an appropriation for payment of the claims, the Congress provide the definite amount of the claims, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claims in the foreign currency specified. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

1. Claim of Calixto Avilado, 135 Dra. Salamanca Street, San Roque, Cavite City, Republic of the Philippines, as legal guardian of Violeta Manalac. On March 6, 1954, Violeta Manalac, while standing at the entrance of her home, was struck by a United States Army  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton 4-by-4 truck which was being operated by a soldier on an authorized trip. The driver, who was practically blind in one eye, was proceeding on a dark, heavily traveled, residential street at a rate of speed of approximately double the posted speed limit of 6 miles per hour when he was momentarily blinded by the headlights of an approaching vehicle which suddenly pulled out from a parked position. The soldier swerved his vehicle to the right to avoid being struck by the approaching vehicle, but his truck crossed the sidewalk, crashed into the house, striking Violeta Manalac and throwing her back into the room. Violeta was 14 years of age at the time of the accident and has undergone 5 skin-grafting operations and 1 foot operation. In addition to incurred and estimated medical costs of ₱6,342.05 (\$3,171.03), she has suffered permanent functional disability and cosmetic deformity of the right leg. The evidence amply supports an award to the claimant of the full amount claimed.

Amount claimed, 18,342.05 Philippine pesos (approximately \$9,171.03); amount reported, 18,342.05 Philippine pesos (approximately \$9,171.03).

2. Claim of Societe Nationale Des Chemins de Fer Francais, 38 Avenue Foch, Nancy, Meurthe et Moselle, France. In December 1952, Nancy Ordnance Depot, United States Army, located at Nancy (Meurthe et Moselle), France, received a shipment of tanks, M47 at Toul, France. Since there was no railroad spur to the depot from Toul, arrangements were made with the claimant for United States troops to unload the tanks at the railway's military platforms Nos. 1 and 2 and yards Nos. 1 and 2, located at Toul. These areas were commonly

used for loading and unloading heavy military material. The platforms were the side-loading, ramp-type and the immobilized tanks had to be pulled from the platforms by full-tread tank-recovery vehicles, M32B1. The unloading operations took place from December 1952 through February 15, 1953. It was anticipated that 10 tanks would be unloaded each day. Because of the exigency of the situation, the unloading rate was accelerated, and as many as 38 tanks were unloaded in 1 day. These tanks were unloaded from Army trucks by military personnel and civilian employees of the Department of the Army, towed across yards Nos. 1 and 2 and moved onto the loading ramps with a crane leased from the French railway system. The platforms were severely damaged during these operations. The award of 7,763,494 French francs, which claimant has agreed to accept, represents what has been determined as the measure of damages proximately caused by United States Army forces.

Amount claimed, 7,763,494 French francs (approximately \$22,181.41); amount reported, 7,763,494 French francs (approximately \$22,181.41).

*Summary (2 claims)*

Amounts claimed, 18,342.05 Philippine pesos, 7,763,494 French francs (approximate total in United States dollars, \$31,352.44). Amounts reported, 18,342.05 Philippine pesos, 7,763,494 French francs (approximate total in United States dollars, \$31,352.44).

Sincerely yours,

WILBER M. BRUCKER,  
*Secretary of the Army.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1956.

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. BRUNDAGE: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000 each, the claims hereinafter specified, covering damage to or loss or destruction of property. Each of the claims arose after December 8, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration, and it is recommended that they be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

1. Claim of Ichiro Ueda, care of Harold T. Yamada, Esq., Post Office Box 1205, Lihue, Kauai, T. H. At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, T. H., claimant, who was a Japanese alien and a priest of the Itsukushima Temple, a Shinto temple located at Kapaa, Kauai, T. H., was required to remove all the personal



property from his temple which was then delivered to designated representatives of the military governor and stored in the American Legion Building. The American Legion Building was then taken over by the Army for troop garrison. Claimant was taken into custody, interned in the United States, and subsequently returned to Hawaii. None of the property has been returned to him, nor has it been located. The award of \$3,972.50, which claimant has agreed to accept represents what has been determined as the reasonable measure of damages.

Amount claimed, \$3,972.50; amount reported, \$3,972.50.

2. Claim of Wade B. Beazley, care of Bernard Mahon, Esq., Bowling Green' Va. Claimant's house, which is adjacent to Camp A. P. Hill, Va., was damaged on June 30, 1955, and prior thereto by firing of tank weapons at the installation approximately 500 yards from the house. The award of \$2,231.14 which claimant has agreed to accept, represents what has been determined to be a reasonable amount for the damage sustained as a result of the firing operations.

Amount claimed, \$12,000; amount reported, \$2,231.14.

*Summary of claims*

Amount claimed, \$15,972.50; amount reported, \$6,203.64.

Sincerely yours,

WILBER M. BRUCKER,  
*Secretary of the Army.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., June 27, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. BRUNDAGE: In accordance with Public Law 277, 79th Congress, approved on December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Department of the Navy the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the non-combat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1955 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Peter Panizza Dairy, by Achilles A. Panizza, partner, Route 1, Box 53, Dixon, Calif. On July 11, 1955, United States Navy FJ-3 aircraft, BuNo. 135960, while

being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed near Dixon, Calif., on property of the claimant; that the crash resulted in damage to claimant's property and injuries to two dairy cows, for which the claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$1,200 in settlement of the claim.

Amount claimed, \$1,765.32; amount reported, \$1,200.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS S. GATES, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., June 11, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. BRUNDAGE: Public Law 224, 79th Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, private property, both real and personal of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claims in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury of residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted, and determined that the claim set forth below is just, reasonable and meritorious. This claim arose on Guam and was presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The claim was filed with the Land and Claims Commission of Guam on July 13, 1945, by Trinidad Torres Calvo, since deceased, the original claimant, who was the owner of the property listed in the claim at the time it was confiscated or destroyed. An award of \$11,666 was recommended by the commission but claimant refused to accept this amount in full payment and final satisfaction of this claim. Accordingly, no further action was taken by the commission and the claim was forwarded to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy for filing.

Claimant is now willing to accept the award of \$11,666 previously made by the land and claims commission. Public Law 224, 79th Congress, does not provide any limitation as to the time in which an award made under that law must be accepted. The amount found due the claimant, which claimant has now agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration,

but attention is invited to the fact that for a period of nearly 7 years the claimant took no action with respect to the award made by the commission.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claim listed below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

Ricardo Torres Calvo, administrator of the estate of Trinidad Torres Calvo, deceased, Agana, Guam, M. I. A portion of the property listed in the claim consisting of personal property, crops and trees and two houses situated in Guam was confiscated by the Japanese forces during their occupation of Guam and was wholly lost to the owner thereof; another portion of said property was totally destroyed due to the noncombat activities of the Japanese forces in 1943 and was wholly lost to the owner thereof; the balance of said property was totally destroyed by the United States bombardment of Guam and subsequent bulldozing by the armed forces in 1944 for use of the land as a military highway and was wholly lost to the owner thereof.

Amount claimed, approximately \$12,702.25; Amount reported, \$11,666.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS S. GATES, Jr.,  
*Under Secretary of the Navy.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, June 22, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 880; 31 U. S. C. 224d), as amended, providing for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death of inhabitants of a foreign country, caused by Air Force personnel or civilian employees, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damages for wrongful death as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to this claim occurred on November 27, 1954, at Suk el Giuma, Libya. The claim has been presented in writing within the time provided in the act. The claimant is Mr. Ali Dib, attorney in fact for Haj Mohammed Zarreuk, Salma Bent Muntasser, Halima Bent Haj Ibrahim Ben Zarti, Farid Ben Zarti, and Saleh Ben Zarti, the survivors and heirs of Mahfud Ben Hag Zarrauk Ben Zarti. The amount found due is 2,196 Libyan pounds (approximately \$6,206.50), which the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim. The claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for the appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.



A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On November 27, 1954, M/Sgt. Shirley E. Ayers, AF34283845, 633d AC&W Squadron, APO 231, New York, N. Y., was returning to Wheelus Field from Tripoli, Libya, in his privately owned Plymouth automobile. Sergeant Ayers struck a Libyan national, Mahfud Ben Hag Zarrauk Ben Zarti, who was riding a bicycle, near the Suk el Giuma courthouse. The victim, Mahfud Ben Hag Zarrauk Ben Zarti, died as a result of this accident. Claim for loss of support has been asserted by the survivors.

Amount claimed, 20,000 Libyan pounds (approximately \$56,500); amount reported, 2,196 Libyan pounds (approximately \$6,206.50).

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, June 22, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000, a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claims arose on October 4, 1955, and were presented within the time prescribed in the act. The claimants are (a) John Jay Darrah and Fred Dielman, 303 South Main Street, Wichita, Kans., and (b) Fred Dielman and Charles Tinsley, Galva, Kans. The amounts found due the claimants are \$1,752.77 and \$2,217.50, respectively, which amounts claimants have agreed in writing to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims.

Accordingly, on the basis of the foregoing the claims are hereby certified as being of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for reporting to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed and the amounts reported follows:

On October 4, 1955, a United States Air Force aircraft crashed near Galva, Kans., causing damage to an oil well and equipment, a wheat field and loss of oil and wheat. This was an authorized mission.



*Claim (a) John Jay Darrah and Fred Dielman*

Amount claimed, \$1,752.77; amount reported, \$1,752.77.

*Claim (b) Fred Dielman and Charles Tinsley*

Amount claimed, \$2,217.50; amount reported, \$2,217.50.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, July 16, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000 a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on February 27, 1956, and was presented within the time prescribed in the act. The claimants are Myron O. and Caroline George, of 6239 Wilmington Pike, Dayton 10, Ohio. The amount found due the claimants is \$3,073. They have agreed in writing to accept this sum in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

The claim is hereby certified as being of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

On February 27, 1956, a United States Air Force aircraft on an authorized flight crashed near claimants' house, causing damage to the property for which claim is made.

Amount claimed \$3,073; amount reported, \$3,073.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, June 13, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000 two claims for damage to personal property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claims occurred on January 27, 1955, at McConnell Air Force Base, Kans. The claimants subrogees of Beech Aircraft Corp., Wichita, Kans., are the Pacific Employers Insurance Co., 3543 Broadway, Kansas City 11, Mo., and the Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia 1, Pa. The aggregate amount claimed, \$2,177.50, is found to be the amount due (\$1,177.50 for Pacific Employers Insurance Co. and \$1,000 for Insurance Company of North America). The claims are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for an appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to the Pacific Employers Insurance Co. and the Insurance Company of North America in the amounts of \$1,177.50 and \$1,000, respectively.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

On January 27, 1955, a United States Air Force T-33 aircraft, while being run up on the ramp at McConnell Air Force Base, Kans. jumped its chocks and crashed into a truck containing tools and equipment, the personal property of the Beech Aircraft Corp., Wichita, Kans. All property was destroyed. The claimants were insurers of the destroyed property and their interests result from their payments to the insured, for which payment claims have been filed. The Beech Aircraft Corp. does not intend to file a claim against the United States for its nonreimbursed loss.

Amount claimed, \$2,177.50; amount reported, \$2,177.50.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, June 7, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000 a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 14, 1954, on property of claimant located 1½ miles south of Lebanon, Ill.

The claimant is Mr. Ralph Rehberger, Route 1, Lebanon, Ill. The amount found due the claimant is \$2,582.70, which sum the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim. The claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for an appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

On August 14, 1954, a United States Air Force T-28 aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed on the easterly side of Route 43, approximately 1½ miles south of Lebanon, Ill., causing considerable damage to claimant's property.

Amount claimed, \$6,166; amount reported, \$2,582.70.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, June 7, 1956.

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000 a claim for damage to real property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on December 28, 1954, on farmland about 6 miles west of Scott Air Force Base, Ill. The claimant is Walter Anton Amann, Route 2, Belleville, Ill. The amount found due the claimant is \$2,020.75, which sum the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim. The claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for an appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

On December 28, 1954, a United States Air Force B-26 aircraft, while on an authorized flight, caught fire and crashed on claimant's farmland near Highway 161, east of Belleville, Ill. The explosion of the aircraft on crashing and the subsequent crash and rescue operations by United States Air Force authorities caused damages to claimant's driveway and yard, pasture land, and farm house for which claim has been filed.

Amount claimed, \$3,520.75; amount reported, \$2,020.75.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, June 6, 1956.

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 12, 1955, on property at Sylvester Road, Albany, Ga. The claimants are Robert W. Bennett and Carolyn A. Bennett, 1113 13th Avenue, Albany, Ga., and Old Colony Insurance Co., subrogee, care of Dudley Cook, Esq., suite 321, Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Ga. The amounts found due the claimants, Robert W. and Carolyn A. Bennett, and Old Colony Insurance Co., subrogee, are \$2,275.75 and \$750, respectively, in the total amount of \$3,025.75. The claimants, Robert W. and Carolyn A. Bennett, have agreed to accept the sum of \$2,275.75, in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim; the claim of Old Colony Insurance Co. is awarded in the full amount. The claims are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for an appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amounts claimed and the amounts reported follows:

On August 12, 1955, a United States Air Force F-84-F jet aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed in the 1500 block of Sylvester Road, Albany, Ga., causing considerable damage to property of claimants, Robert W. and Carolyn A. Bennett, partially insured by the other claimant, Old Colony Insurance Co.

Amount claimed, \$7,410.75; amount reported, \$3,025.75.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, May 31, 1956.

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000 two claims for real and personal property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 12, 1955, on property adjacent to Sylvester Road and West Road, Albany, Ga. The claimants are Miss Sara Barry, 201 Adelyn Road, Albany, Ga., and Connecticut Indemnity Co., care of Dudley Cook, Esq., suite 321, Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Ga. The amounts found due



the claimants, Miss Sara Barry and Connecticut Indemnity Co., subrogee, are \$4,583.45 and \$5,800, respectively, in the total amount of \$10,383.45. The claimant, Miss Sara Barry, has agreed to accept the sum of \$4,583.45 in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim; the claim of Connecticut Indemnity Co. is awarded in the full amount. The claims are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for an appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amounts claimed and the amounts reported follows:

On August 12, 1955, a United States Air Force F84-F jet aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed in the 1500 block of Sylvester Road, Albany, Ga., causing considerable damage and destruction to property of the claimant, Miss Sara Barry, partially insured by the other claimant, Connecticut Indemnity Co.

Amount claimed, \$12,703.45; amount reported, \$10,383.45.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.*

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#### OTHER CLAIMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, July 16, 1956.*

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. BRUNDAGE: An appropriation will be required for payment of claims settled by the Attorney General of Japanese-Americans evacuated from military zones (act of July 2, 1948, 62 Stat. 1231; 50 U. S. C. 1981-87, as amended by the act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 673)) in the amount of \$143,766.57. These claims are itemized on the attached schedule A. The total amount may be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD M. NELSON,  
*Assistant Budget Officer, Treasury.*

## SCHEDULE A

*Claims settled by the Attorney General of Japanese-Americans evacuated from military zones*

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
146-35-4764	Paul Nobumichi Yokota.	\$1,537.50	May 18, 1956	July 6, 1956	Loss on real and/or personal property.
146-35-21883	Amy Emiko Hashimoto.	2,500.00	May 22, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-21883	Toshi Itaya	2,500.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-21883	Harley Kusumoto	2,500.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-21853	Ito Kusumoto	2,500.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-22718	Tsuya Minami	1,875.00	May 28, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-18511	Einoshin Habu	2,002.00	May 31, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-23342	Tazu Kamiya	2,500.00	June 1, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-14939	Eiko Nitta Kondo	2,403.64	June 5, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-14939	Aster Kondo	1,401.82	do	do	Do.
146-35-14988	Henry Oji	2,415.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-14989	Masanobu Oji	1,386.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-14989	Yoshiko Oji	1,386.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-10154	Jinonosuke Domeu	2,064.93	June 6, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-10154	Yoshihiko Domen	2,064.94	do	do	Do.
146-35-10154	Yai Domen	2,064.93	do	do	Do.
146-35-22941	Tom Tadao Kinomoto	1,070.00	June 15, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-15482	Hisako Ouchida	1,500.00	June 18, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-15482	Harold Y. Ouchida	1,500.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-18832	Alice T. Haramoto	2,010.14	June 19, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-16864	Kumakichi Kunimori	2,500.00	June 20, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-16864	Taka Kunimori	2,500.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-18231	Masao Ishida	1,315.15	do	do	Do.
146-35-18231	Kazumi Ishida	1,315.15	do	do	Do.
146-35-19478	Suzie Shizue Agari	2,148.38	do	do	Do.
146-35-19478	Yoichi Agari	2,500.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-10370	Koe Yoshida	2,426.84	June 22, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-3750	Yoshiko Kita	2,294.17	June 27, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-3750	Kazuo Kita	2,294.17	do	do	Do.
146-35-6968	Kurakichi Hara	1,822.55	July 2, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-11184	Nobue Yamaguchi	561.50	do	do	Do.
146-35-20965	Gene Yoshio Arakaki	10,811.72	do	do	Do.
146-35-2651	Rubie Uchiyama, as administratrix*** of Sumeo Oike, deceased.	14,579.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-9913	Irene Y. Saiki and Uematsu Shikano.	2,956.16	do	do	Do.
146-35-11179	Sam Yamaguchi	2,956.16	do	do	Do.
146-35-16890	Kazuo Uriu	3,626.75	do	do	Do.
146-35-17852	Larry Ishisaka	11,315.11	do	do	Do.
146-35-20132	Satoru Sasaki	8,624.33	do	do	Do.
146-35-9157	Kikuo Matsuyama	8,604.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-19250	Yoshihiro Kluchi	8,067.38	July 3, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-19250	Kaku Kluchi	2,011.25	July 2, 1956	July 13, 1956	Do.
146-35-21244-A	Frank Iwao Kochiyama	2,011.25	do	do	Do.
146-35-10936	Mrs. Haru Toguchi	2,500.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-10936	Takeo Toguchi	2,421.82	July 6, 1956	do	Do.
146-35-10936		2,421.83	do	do	Do.
	Total	143,766.57			

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, July 16, 1956.

HON. PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,  
Director, Bureau of the Budget,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BRUNDAGE: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments presented to this Department, which have been rendered by the Court of Claims and the United States district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$1,084,908.94, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs, as follows:

Court of Claims: Payable from the general fund (schedule B)----	\$711, 608. 58
United States district courts:	
Payable from the general fund (schedule C)-----	350, 100. 67
Payable from postal fund (schedule C-1)-----	23, 199. 69
	<hr/>
Total-----	1, 084, 908. 94

These totals are itemized by departments in the appended schedules. However, the amounts shown on schedules B and C may be included in one appropriation to be established under Treasury Department. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD M. NELSON,  
Assistant Budget Officer, Treasury.



## SCHEDULE B

*Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION					
184-62	Joseph E. McTernan.....	\$561.40	May 1, 1956	June 29, 1956	July 2, 1956	Salary adjustment.
328-54	Myer Gaybis, individually and doing business as Globe Improvement Co., Baltimore, Md.	2,500.00	June 5, 1956	June 12, 1956	June 22, 1956	Breach of contract.
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
290-52	George H. White Construction Co.	8,165.56	May 1, 1956	June 5, 1956	July 3, 1956	Compensation due under contract.
332-54	Sam J. Zidell, Rose W. Zidell, Jack Rosenfield and Emery N. Zidell, a partnership doing business as Zidell Machinery & Supply Co.	22,000.00	June 29, 1956	July 11, 1956	July 6, 1956	Breach of contract.
	Total.....	30,165.56				
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
100-54	Henry George Pounds.....	32,676.00	July 3, 1956	July 3, 1956	July 3, 1956	Breach of warranty.
49677	Ponce Cement Corp.....	10,000.00	June 5, 1956	July 6, 1956	June 7, 1956	Purchase of vessel.
	Total.....	42,676.00				
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
378-54	Furman H. Urdike.....	11,176.80	Mar. 6, 1956	Mar. 12, 1956	June 11, 1956	Retirement pay.
198-54	Charles T. Parker and Carl A. Schram, copartners doing business as Parker Schram Co.	10,000.00	June 5, 1956	June 13, 1956	do.....	Amount due under contract.
48737	The Pennsylvania RR. Co., a corporation	852.00	Nov. 8, 1955	June 21, 1956	do.....	Transportation of freight.
50152	Gulf, Mobile & Ohio RR. Co.	3,617.71	June 5, 1956	June 29, 1956	June 22, 1956	Do.
266-52	do.....	2,063.30	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
50470	do.....	784.53	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
50302	do.....	1,201.85	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
do.....	do.....	973.80	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
50238	New Orleans & Northeastern RR. Co.	6,389.42	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
50239	Georgia Southern & Florida Rwy. Co.	1,554.17	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
50236	Southern Rwy. Co.	73,237.65	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
48560	Alma Motor Co.....	16,163.29	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
49662	Stephen J. Duggan.....	2,820.00	June 29, 1956	June 26, 1956	June 26, 1956	Infringement of patent rights.
50046	James G. McLeod.....	2,520.00	do.....	July 2, 1956	July 2, 1956	Increased pay for flying.
50093	John C. Norris.....	540.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.



## SCHEDULE C

*Judgments rendered by the United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch*

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from Justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION					
Civil 74-376, southern district of New York.	Peter Brown	\$2,500.00	\$67.80	Apr. 26, 1956	June 19, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries.
Civil 5984, western district of New York.	Annabelle Barnes	650.00	17.00	May 21, 1956	July 9, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries (motor vehicle).
Civil 6019, western district of New York.	Emma Caston	750.00	17.00	do	do	Do.
	Total	4,001.80				
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Admiralty 164-318, southern district of New York.	Prudential Steamship Corp.	3,000.00		Dec. 7, 1955	July 2, 1956	Suits in Admiralty Act; breach of safe berth clause.
	Total	3,000.00				
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Admiralty 169-16, southern district of New York.	Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.	4,250.00		Apr. 24, 1956	June 11, 1956	Public Vessels Act; cargo damage.
Civil 1168, eastern district of Virginia.	Commonwealth of Virginia	1,737.40	57.50	Apr. 19, 1956	June 18, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage (motor vehicle).
Civil 3061, district of New Mexico.	Central Mutual Insurance Co., a corporation, Lonnie W. Dennis, doing business as Albuquerque Ambulance Service, and Central Accident Fire & Life Insurance Corp.	5,967.59		Apr. 12, 1956	do	Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage and reimbursement of workmen's compensation payments (motor vehicle).
Civil 34687, northern district of California.	Henry Coleman and Ruth Coleman	83,903.17	444.48	May 1, 1956	June 20, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries and wrongful death (motor vehicle).
Civil 12659, eastern district of New York.	Carrie Stack	12,468.85	15.00	June 11, 1956	do	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries (motor vehicle).



Civil 187-398, southern district New York.	Naamlooze Vennootschap Erttsimport.	1, 000. 00	-----	Apr. 10, 1956	-----do.	Suits in Admiralty Act; demurrage charges.
Civil 8964, eastern district of New York.	Jacob Tschirky and Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.	1, 250. 00	-----	May 29, 1956	-----do.	Federal Tort Claims Act; shore worker's injury.
Civil 7298, northern district of Ohio	Andreco Beatty.	7, 000. 00	15. 00	Jan. 11, 1956	-----do.	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries and property damage (motor vehicle).
Civil 1624, western district of Texas	William Byron Denman.	250. 00	17. 00	Mar. 14, 1956	-----do.	Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage.
Civil 3771, western district of Washington.	Ralph C. and Betty P. Fraser	1, 825. 73	65. 96	Apr. 30, 1956	June 25, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage and personal injuries (motor vehicle).
Civil 4632, district of Connecticut.	Ford W. Arp, Jr., et al.	5, 900. 00	89. 08	May 3, 1956	June 27, 1956	Do.
Civil 1534, northern district of Indiana.	Zella G. Morrow.	15, 600. 00	17. 00	Mar. 16, 1956	-----do.	Federal Tort Claims Act; wrongful death and property damage.
Civil 746, northern district of Alabama.	William Robert Miller, by and through his mother, Bessie Miller.	2, 500. 00	-----	May 22, 1956	June 23, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries (motor vehicle).
Civil 1970, southern district of Illinois.	Clarence A. Michelman.	65, 000. 00	-----	June 1, 1956	July 2, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries.
Civil 5472, northern district of Georgia.	Harold F. Gelsler.	3, 500. 00	17. 00	June 7, 1956	-----do.	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries, medical expenses, etc. (motor vehicle).
Civil 2988-54, District of Columbia.	Washington Sightseeing Co., Inc., a corporation.	103. 07	-----	May 10, 1956	July 3, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage (motor vehicle).
Civil 10618, eastern district of New York.	Jose R. Santos.	4, 000. 00	43. 00	June 11, 1956	July 5, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries (motor vehicle).
Admiralty 20344, eastern district of New York.	Isthmian Steamship Co.	20, 000. 00	-----	June 26, 1956	-----do.	Suits in Admiralty Act; wrongful death.
Total.		237, 037. 43	-----			
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY						
Admiralty 186-204, southern district of New York.	American Trading & Production Corp.	5, 615. 62	-----	May 24, 1956	June 11, 1956	Public Vessels Act; collision damages.
Admiralty 27194, northern district of California.	(Fred Pester.	4, 500. 00	-----	May 28, 1956	-----do.	Public Vessels Act; shoreworkers' injury.
Admiralty 15977, western district of Washington.	(Palmer Olson.	5, 000. 00	-----	June 13, 1956	June 20, 1956	Suits in Admiralty and Public Vessels Acts; collision damages.
Admiralty 20176, eastern district of New York.	American Mail Line, Ltd., a corporation.	9, 000. 00	-----	Apr. 16, 1956	July 2, 1956	Public Vessels Act; personal injuries.
Admiralty 27136, northern district of California.	Ralph Sauta Croce.	5, 729. 59	-----	June 20, 1956	June 29, 1956	Do.
Admiralty 16058, western district of Washington.	Salvatore G. Pasqualino.	60, 000. 00	-----	June 20, 1956	June 29, 1956	Public Vessels Act; swell damage.
Civil 1918, middle district of Tennessee.	United States Plywood Corp., a corporation, and Foss Launch & Tug Co., a corporation.	1, 207. 38	-----	Mar. 19, 1956	July 3, 1956	Public Vessels Act; swell damage.
	Allen O Johnson.	1, 011. 85	-----	June 6, 1956	July 6, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage (motor vehicle).
Total.		92, 064. 44	-----			

Judgments rendered by the United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch—Continued

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from Justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE— Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
Civil 835, southern district of Florida....	Betty McCampbell.....	\$8,295.00	\$118.85	Mar. 5, 1956	June 12, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage and personal injuries (motor vehicle).
Civil 2955, eastern district of Illinois....	{ George Glakemeler.....	1,750.00	} 19.50	June 27, 1956	July 6, 1956	Do.
	{ Roy Lambert.....	600.00				
	{ William F. Smith.....	1,050.00				
	Total.....	11,831.35				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
No. 231, Supreme Court of the United States.	Bill Hatahley, et al.....		2,165.65	May 7, 1956	June 21, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; wrongful destruction of property.
	Total.....	2,165.65				
	Grand total.....	350,100.67				

## SCHEDULE C-1

*Judgments rendered by the United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch—Payable out of postal fund*

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from Justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
Civil 892, northern district of Mississippi.	Avery McKinney-----	\$3,375.00	\$115.58	Apr. 6, 1956	June 13, 1956	Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage, personal injuries, loss of wages, etc. (motor vehicle).
Civil 1846, district of Vermont-----	Mabel E. Hodgson-----	4,800.00	-----	Mar. 14, 1956	-----do-----	Federal Tort Claims Act; personal injuries. Do.
Civil 97-359, southern district of New York.	Nana Bergmanson-----	12,500.00	23.00	Apr. 24, 1956	June 20, 1956	Do.
Civil 3873, western district of Washington.	Geraldine Woltring and Frank Woltring--	1,000.00	33.11	Mar. 20, 1956	July 6, 1956	{Federal Tort Claims Act; property damage and personal injuries (motor vehicle).
Civil 11478, eastern district of New York.	{Philip Phoel, Jr.,----- {And Marie F. Phoel-----	300.00 1,000.00	53.00 -----	{May 14, 1956	July 9, 1956	
	Total-----	23,199.69				

C





## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

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JULY 20, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 12350]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 256, 393, 403, 415, and 420.

### SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$1,912,095,000. Appropriations recommended total \$2,341,895,000, an increase of \$429,800,000. Amounts of the estimates and recommendations are distributed as indicated in the following table:

Report page No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
3	Atomic Energy Commission-----	\$1,898,700,000	\$2,338,700,000	+\$440,000,000
24	Department of the Interior-----	13,395,000	3,195,000	-10,200,000
	Total-----	1,912,095,000	2,341,895,000	+429,800,000



## SUBCOMMITTEE

### CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, *Chairman*

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan  
 MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
 JOHN FOGARTY, Rhode Island  
 JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina  
 JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee  
 EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts  
 JAMES C. MURRAY, Illinois  
 DON MAGNUSON, Washington

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin  
 BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa  
 JOHN PHILLIPS, California  
 H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota  
 T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey  
 JOHN TABER, New York

## TITLE I

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

#### OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1956.....	<sup>1</sup> \$575, 000, 000
Estimates, 1957.....	1, 740, 400, 000
Recommended, 1957.....	1, 780, 400, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriations, 1956.....	+ 1, 205, 400, 000
Estimates, 1957.....	+ 40, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> An additional \$481,400,000 transferred from prior year appropriations under the head "Plant and Equipment."

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,780,400,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the budget estimate of \$1,740,400,000 and an increase of \$1,205,400,000 over the 1956 appropriation.

Funds for the reactor development program have been increased by \$40,000,000. This \$40,000,000 and the \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate for "Increase for power reactors demonstration program" together with the \$15,000,000 in the budget estimate for Power Reactor Acceleration will make a total of \$65,000,000 available for acceleration of the power reactor program. It is the understanding of the Committee that these funds will be available for any research and development work which may be necessary in connection with the civilian atomic power acceleration program provided for in the Plant Acquisition and Construction appropriation.

#### PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1956.....	\$259, 227, 000
Estimates 1957.....	158, 300, 000
Recommended, 1957.....	558, 300, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriations, 1956.....	+ 299, 073, 000
Estimates, 1957.....	+ 400, 000 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$558,300,000, an increase of \$400,000,000 over the budget estimate of \$158,300,000 and an increase of \$299,073,000 over the 1956 appropriation. This increase is for the purpose of implementing the provisions of H. R. 12061 for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. Language authorizing this program has been included in the bill.

Last year \$21,000,000 for the Commission's portion of the construction of a nuclear powered merchant ship was disallowed. This year's Budget Message, in the narrative portion, contained a statement that estimated obligations for 1956 included this \$21 million but no detailed justification was offered. Commission representatives in response to inquiry testified that in the event authorizing legislation is passed this amount will be spent. The Committee is insistent that every construction project be fully justified and receive Committee approval. A construction rider in earlier appropriation acts prohibiting the use of funds for items not included in the budget was deleted from the 1956 appropriation act. Already the Committee has had occasion to question the wisdom of its decision to delete this provision. Hereafter unobligated carryover funds are not to be programmed for any project not previously approved by the Committee.

#### ATOMIC ELECTRIC POWER

The Committee has been deeply disturbed for a considerable period of time over the lack of progress in developing atomic electric power. Consequently, the Committee held hearings on the Atomic Energy Commission request for appropriations in two parts. Part 1 of the hearings consists of 355 pages, of which 338 pages are devoted to the budget program of the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1957. These hearings commenced on June 13, 1956 and were concluded on June 19, 1956. Thereafter the Committee commenced hearings on June 25, 1956 entitled "Investigation of Atomic Electric Power". These hearings are printed separately as Part 2. They were concluded on July 3, 1956 and present a complete record of some 377 pages upon which to base the Committee's judgment—a judgment of total dissatisfaction with this country's atomic electric power program, and grave concern for the stagnation in which this country finds itself.

It is emphasized that the Committee in forming this judgment had the unique advantage of evaluating not only its own full hearings but also four sets of hearings held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in February and March, 1956, in May, 1956, in May and June 1956, and on June 28, 1956. Therefore this Committee has had the benefit of a perspective seldom enjoyed.

A significant factor which emerges in this picture is the compelling need for every American to become informed on the subject of atomic electric power for the reason that its development by this country at the earliest possible time is essential in order that we preserve our civilization and our culture. Atomic energy was necessarily conceived in mystery imposed by wartime conditions. Toward the end of the war this miracle of science was suddenly and dramatically made known to the American people, and to the world. In the intervening eleven years, the secrecy surrounding peacetime application of atomic energy has not been sufficiently dispelled. The average American still regards the subject as a mystery. Recognizing that this situation should be changed, the Committee insisted that its hearings on the investigation of atomic electric power be unclassified and further that these hearings provide in a full sense accurate and understandable information on the subject. The American people have paid \$15 billion in 13 years for this knowledge, and they are entitled to it.

## PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S PLEDGE TO THE WORLD

The people of this country and the world were profoundly impressed with the pledge made by President Eisenhower before the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 8, 1953. The pledge is contained in the following words:

To the making of these fateful decisions, the United States pledges before you—and therefore before the world—its determination to help solve the fearful atomic dilemma—to devote its entire heart and mind to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life.

There were probably very few people in this country who did not join with the President in this historic statement. Notwithstanding, the Committee finds that the President's pledge has been, and is being, frustrated by an unrealistic administration of this most vital responsibility of government. A change in national policy is demanded, and this country cannot afford to delay making this change.

## URGENT NEED FOR EARLIEST DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ELECTRIC POWER

Much has been said and written on the subject of the plentiful natural resources of the United States. However, there has not been adequate recognition given to the conclusive fact that these resources are not inexhaustible and that they must be conserved. The need for conservation of these natural resources is the key to the vital need for atomic electric power.

In the hearings the Committee heard a scientific discourse on this subject by Admiral H. G. Rickover who built the atomic reactor for the submarine *Nautilus* which has proven to be successful beyond any expectations. He is the man who is presently engaged in the construction of the only large-scale atomic electric power plant in the United States. Construction of this power plant commenced in 1955 at Shippingport, Pa., on the Ohio River, some 27 miles west of Pittsburgh. It is expected that this plant will commence operation in 1957 and will have a generating capacity of 60,000 kilowatts. The Shippingport plant embodies a reactor concept based upon experience gained in designing and operating the *Nautilus*. This is the pressurized water reactor. It is recognized that Admiral Rickover is one of the world's outstanding authorities on atomic electric power.

Admiral Rickover regards three factors as decisive. They are:

1. What the future population of the world is going to be;
2. What the natural resources of the United States and of the world are; and more important than both of these
3. What are the prospective uses of energy.

It is not generally realized that the natural increase in population of the United States is the third greatest in the world, even exceeding that of Java, Japan, and India. Our population may reach 225 million in 1975, 300 million in the year 2,000 and 375 million in 2,050.



These tremendous increases in population will require equally tremendous uses of materials and energy to support them. The United States must, as a matter of self-preservation, husband its natural resources of every kind and particularly our fossil fuel resources. Our crude oil reserves in 1955 amounted to only 17% of the total reserves in the world, or 30 billion barrels. 80% of the remaining 150 billion barrels is in the Near East oil fields. At the rate fossil fuels are being used, the United States may reach the peak of its petroleum production about 1965. It inescapably follows that this country must ultimately use its oil reserves constructively; that is, for lubrication and chemicals. The picture is similar with coal. Our coal reserves appear to be ample for a substantial period of time, but they are not inexhaustible.

This country is exporting coal and other mineral resources at a substantial rate. Imports by Western Europe of fossil fuels in 1955 were between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion and may increase to \$5 billion by 1975. This is the impelling reason why Britain, West Germany, France, and the other Western European countries naturally look to the earliest possible development of atomic electric power as their salvation for the future.

Intertwined with this increasing use of our fossil fuels is the necessity of producing energy. The atom provides the answer to unlimited, efficient energy supply. As Admiral Rickover said: "If this problem of energy is not solved, our entire culture and civilization will have to be changed." Most important is the relationship of the earliest possible development of atomic electric power to the security of this nation. It is just as important as building B-52's. It is just as important as maintaining a large Army, Navy, and Air Force. For some reason, insufficient recognition has been given to this fact. The thesis is self-evident. In the event of another major war, the use of A-bombs and H-bombs by the participants would undoubtedly result in the deaths of millions upon millions of people and could render the entire earth, or a large portion of it, uninhabitable. These warnings were recently reechoed by Commissioner Thomas E. Murray of the Atomic Energy Commission and by Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, the Army's Chief of Research and Development. It follows that an international agreement to outlaw A-bombs and H-bombs as weapons of warfare is a logical prospect. In that situation, the likely victor in a war fought with conventional weapons will be the nation or group of nations possessing the greatest energy potential. In other words the earliest possible development of atomic electric power by the United States is immediately required.

Beyond the application of atomic electric power as a vital war resource is the equally important application of atomic electric power as a forceful instrument of peace. President Eisenhower recognized this in his pledge to the people of the world. Many nations in the world are have-nots in large measure because of the unavailability of energy; fossil fuels to produce energy are non-existent or in short supply. There is a limitation to the number of physical sites in the world where hydro-electric power plants can be installed. There is no limitation on the number of places in the world where atomic electric power plants can be installed and operated. The earliest achievement of efficient atomic electric power is a true road to world peace.

One more consideration in this regard is that new inventions are discovered in different countries at approximately the same time. In other words, the United States has no monopoly on scientific brain power. It must not be overlooked that the man who first conceived the principle of atomic energy was an Italian, Enrico Fermi, who fortuitously came to this country. Since invention and scientific discovery are not monopolized by the scientists of this country, Admiral Rickover tells us that the nation which is able to exploit them first is the nation which may be the victor, rather than the vanquished, in the unfortunate event of another war.

AMERICAN VS. RUSSIAN POWER IS THE ISSUE, NOT PRIVATE POWER VS.  
PUBLIC POWER

It is conclusively established that the issue now confronting this country is not the issue of private power versus public power. The issue rather is American versus Russian power. The Chairman of this Committee made this clear, beyond any possibility of misunderstanding. He said: "I would say that (eliminating the issue of public versus private power) is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

RUSSIAN THREAT IS TAKING LEAD AWAY FROM UNITED STATES

In the hearings, there was a great tendency on the part of Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission and of other witnesses to dismiss summarily the Russian threat by saying that information coming out of Russia is not reliable. To put it another way, since this country does not have fully substantiated data on Russia's progress in this field, we shouldn't talk about it. This attitude is unfortunate.

In the hearings held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in May of this year, there was significant testimony by Francis K. McCune, Vice President of the General Electric Company. Based upon the evidence adduced in the hearings of this Committee and of the Joint Committee, it is established that this company has enjoyed an inside track in the field of atomic electric power for many years. Mr. McCune's intimate knowledge of the entire subject matter qualifies him as a man who speaks with authority. In his testimony before the Joint Committee on May 24th of this year on page 183, he said in substance that this country made a fateful decision in enacting the 1954 Atomic Energy Act which has put the United States three years behind Russia and Great Britain.

The Russians and the British have been doing for some years that which is proposed in the Gore-Holifield bills of this Congress; that is, they have been constructing atomic electric power plants at government sites and with government money. It matters little, as Mr. Strauss contends, that the British generation of electric power is a by-product of the production of plutonium, which is an ingredient of weapons. The important thing is that the Russians and the British are going to have atomic electric power sooner than this country. The only exception to this proposition is the atomic electric power plant presently under construction at Shippingport, Pennsyl-



vania. But, that plant is being built by the United States Government, with \$85 million of Government funds, and the contribution of Duquesne Light Company and the Westinghouse Corporation is de minimis. Shippingport is 99.99% a project of the taxpayers of this country. It is therefore not dissimilar to the reactors proposed in the Gore-Holifield bills for which this appropriation bill provides \$400 millions.

There is another aspect to this matter which is of prime importance. Other nations of the world are vitally and immediately concerned with the capture of know-how in the field of atomic electric power, and its utilization for purposes of peace. This is established in the fullest sense by the fact that the United States has entered into bilateral agreements with some forty nations whose acute interest in this problem is thereby manifested. The people of the world must have the earliest possible achievement of atomic electric power because it holds the promise of peace for the world.

The relations of the United States to other nations are of vital importance to every American. We want peace just as sincerely as any nation. If we drag our feet—and we are dragging our feet—the other nations will inevitably turn to Britain and Russia as the suppliers of the atomic electric power plants. Such a development would be contrary to the best interests of this nation. Having first harnessed the atom for purposes of war, this nation has a moral duty to harness and apply it for purpose of peace. The United States must be in a position of being able to supply atomic electric power plants of all sizes to other nations at the earliest possible time. To lose this position to Russia, according to Commissioner Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission, would be a catastrophe to the free world.

Now let us examine the record. No nation in the world today is generating electric power in a large-scale atomic electric power plant. This country is not, the British are not, and the Russians, from what information we have, are not. It is our hope that the Shippingport plant will become operable next year, devoted solely to the function of generating electricity. The British have tied the generation of electricity to the production of plutonium, but, notwithstanding, their Calder Hall atomic electric power plant will precede our Shippingport plant in operation by some months.

Since large-scale plants are not today in operation in any one of the three countries, what about smaller plants? By smaller plants is meant plants of a generating capacity of 5,000 to 40,000 kilowatts. They are the size most adaptable to export by this country to other nations. Which nation is in the lead there? Mr. Strauss insists that we are just as good as Russia in this respect. But are we? The Russians have had in operation since May or June of 1954 a 5,000 kilowatt atomic electric power plant which is supplying electricity to a community. This was confirmed by Commissioner Libby in the hearings. At page 351, Commissioner Libby described this plant as "a credible and worthwhile achievement". The United States has not done anything comparable. Mr. Strauss points to our small plant at Arco, Idaho, and to the *Seawolf* prototype which is located at West Milton, New York. The public has been lead to believe that these two plants



are doing that which the Russian plant is doing. The facts do not bear this out. The Arco plant provided electricity for the community of Arco, Idaho, for one hour, five minutes on July 17, 1955. The *Seawolf* prototype at West Milton, New York, has been generating unfirm atomic electric power for over a year, but the power has not been effectively used. At the end of 1955, only \$36 worth of *Seawolf* power had been sold for civilian use. Experimentation is continuing in the *Seawolf* plant and it is, therefore, not feasible to apply this power to civilian use in any appreciable degree.

Mr. Strauss, in the hearings, characterized the Russian 5,000 kilowatt plant as a model T Ford. The people of the United States rode in model T Fords for over a decade before more advanced motors were developed. Commissioner Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission, during the course of the hearings, agreed that the present situation in the field of atomic electric power is similar to the difference between the horse and buggy and the automobile. This country needs the model T Ford now. This country needs atomic electric powerplants which will generate electricity for the use of communities. And they must be tied into electric lines which supply communities. We can experiment forever; it is high time we became practical.

The Russians are making rapid progress. One of the things that drives them is that they want to become the leaders in supplying atomic energy plants to nations within their own orbit and to other nations that they hope to get within their orbit. This is probably the most compelling reason for them to do it, that is, to be the first, not only from a propaganda standpoint, but also to reap the advantage in this cold war.

The long and short of the entire matter is that this nation is bogged down in inexcusable stagnation.

#### URGENCY TO BUILD ATOMIC ELECTRIC PLANTS, SMALL AND THEN LARGE

Throughout the hearings, the Chairman of the Committee continually insisted that this country must build atomic electric plants, despite the repeated objections by Commissioners Strauss, Libby and Vance that the Atomic Energy Commission is doing all in this regard that should be expected. These three Commissioners have been given the fullest opportunity to urge their contentions to the Congress. They made their contentions before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in February-March, again in May, and again in June, of this year. These same contentions were repeated before this Committee by the three Commissioners. Their contentions have received every consideration and deliberation, and their contentions are rejected. As the Chairman of this Committee stated on page 174 of the hearings:

This is a matter of national existence. It is a matter of great disappointment that you have not come here with a program to maintain the lead, if you have a lead. You say you have a lead. But from all the evidence submitted that appears to be doubtful.

The question next resolves itself down to what this country should build. There are two categories. One is the category of so-called large-scale power plants with a generating capacity of 60,000 kilowatts or more. The other category is what is known as small power plants with a generating capacity of 5,000 to 40,000 kilowatts. The United States has applied itself over a period of years to developing various and different concepts of reactor designs. There are almost as many different concepts as there are atomic scientists. Without the slightest possibility of disagreement, it should be candidly stated that no nation is the world today knows which one, two, three, four or five concepts of reactor design will provide safe, efficient and economical atomic electric power. Technology has not progressed to that point, here or elsewhere. Therefore, we must get on with the vital problem of learning. The way to do this is to build the smaller plants, and, more important, tie them into a community for the supply of electricity. The testimony before the Committee was uniform to the effect that small plants must be built first, before they are scaled up into full-scale power plants. Mr. Strauss seems to concede this point. At page 30 of the May hearings before the Joint Committee, he said as follows:

Another type of information that we expect from a prototype plant is operating experience. This, too, we believe can best be obtained when the plant is operated by an existing utility organization—publicly, cooperatively, or privately owned—and when the reactor energy is used as an integral part of such a utility system. In this way, the operation of the prototype will most nearly duplicate the operating conditions to which commercial plants will be subjected.

Vice President McCune of General Electric put the problem in more descriptive language. He referred to the many concepts of reactors which are possibilities. Almost parenthetically, it should be noted, that this country is considering as the five most promising types the following:

- (1) Pressurized water reactor;
- (2) Boiling water reactor,
- (3) Homogeneous reactor, also referred to as aqueous homogeneous reactor;
- (4) Breeder reactor, also referred to as fast breeder reactor, and
- (5) Sodium graphite reactor, also referred to as sodium reactor.

Beyond these five basic concepts are three more which will be listed as 6, 7, and 8, as follows:

- (6) Liquid metal fuel reactor;
- (7) Organic moderator reactor; and
- (8) Water graphite reactor.

Dr. Walter H. Zinn, who has been retained as a consultant by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, also has suggestions in the matter. Recognition should be given to Dr. Zinn for the important contribution which he has made to the development of atomic electric power and the construction of atomic reactors. He points to:

Gas-cooled reactors;

Hanford-type reactor (graphite moderated, ordinary water-cooled);



Heavy water ( $D_2O$ ) reactors;  
Aqueous-homogeneous reactors; and  
Liquid-metal cooled thermal reactors.

Therefore, confusion becomes confounded. And the answer to the confusion in which this country and Britain and Russia are groping is a matter of which one or more of all these possibilities is the most promising for safe, efficient and economic development of atomic electric power. No one in the world today knows.

It is no wonder then that Vice President McCune of General Electric Company graphically described this whole picture as a horse race.

The Committee has gone beyond this opinion expressed by an official of the General Electric Company. The Committee has carefully appraised the objective facts. General Electric has been tentatively retained by Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago to construct an atomic power plant, 180,000 kilowatts capacity, using the boiling water reactor, outside of Chicago at Dresden, Illinois. The Atomic Energy Commission has sought to lead Congress to believe that this atomic electric plant is scheduled for operation in 1960. This date is no more than a dream. General Electric as a responsible American company has the foresight and practical sense to know that no company in this country can build such a plant at this stage of technology. Consequently, GE has obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission a license to construct a small atomic power plant utilizing the boiling water reactor. This small plant was proposed by GE in the spring of 1956 and the Commission promptly issued a license for it. The small plant is to be located in the outskirts of San Francisco, California, under a contract which GE has made with Pacific Gas and Electric. The significant thing, as frankly admitted by Vice President McCune of GE, is that this small plant is to be tied in to the community grid of the San Francisco area for the purpose of learning the first and basic lessons in this intricate science. In his testimony before the Joint Committee in May of this year, Mr. McCune tied this small plant in as an integral part of the Commonwealth Edison proposed project at Chicago. GE has shown by its own innate common sense that private industry in this country is, understandably, not in a position to make bets in a horse race. Private industry implicitly has obligations to stockholders which must be met. Neither General Electric nor Commonwealth Edison would dare commit the solvency of their respective companies to a project such as the one proposed—the 180,000 kilowatt atomic electric plant outside Chicago—without first learning the basic lessons.

This down to earth approach to the entire problem was conceded by Mr. Strauss in the hearings. He said (page 106 of the hearings) that any construction of a full-scale plant should prudently require, as a preliminary step, the construction of prototype plants. Commissioner Libby affirmatively concurred (page 108).

But that is not the end of the matter. Our Government has been building prototypes for some time. The unanimous view of all Commission witnesses is that the prototype experimental plants will supply much of the technical data needed but that the scale-up to commercial atomic electric plants presents formidable design problems. The operation and construction of commercial plants will thus provide information that can be obtained in no other way. Commissioner

Murray of the Atomic Energy Commission is unequivocally of this view. His opinions on the entire subject, are, in the judgment of the Committee, entitled to the greatest weight. Commissioner Murray is the man of vision who first insisted on the construction of the only large-scale atomic electric power plant in this country, located at Shippingport, Pa. Commissioner Murray told the Committee that we—and the rest of the world—are so new and young in this vital field that we must build a whole generation of atomic power plants before we know what we are doing. From Admiral Rickover we learned, from the Shippingport project, that a generation is a minimum of ten years. Shippingport will commence to produce atomic electric power in 1957, but at an exorbitant cost. The initial cost will be 52 mills per kilowatt hour which is eleven times the cost of conventional power in that area. During the course of ten years, the cost of the Shippingport power will be reduced to 39 mills at such time as the second reactor core is installed. Ultimately at the expiration of the ten year period, a third reactor core will be installed, based upon lessons of technology learned, which is expected to reduce the cost to 14 mills per kilowatt-hour. At this point in national history this is the best that the United States can do without immediate and drastic action, involving a complete change of national policy.

#### DETERRENT TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INHERENT IN THE PROBLEM

The 1954 Atomic Energy Act, so far as it relates to the development of atomic electric power, was predicated on the premise that private industry in this country was geared to move in and take over this extremely vital role. Two years of experience has told the United States conclusively that this premise was not valid then, or now. The Chairman of this Committee in the hearings unequivocally stated that the Committee favors that private utilities take over this important work (page 195). He said that it should not be Government operated, but, on the contrary, handled in the same sense that our public housing program was handled. That is the Government started the building program and built units here and there, and immediately private industry took it up and the Government was not burdened with the completion of it.

The evidence, however, overwhelmingly forecloses any suggestion that the time is ripe for private industry to take up the task alone. A mere statement of the attendant risks defeats any such proposition. This transcends any issue of private power vs. public power. Neither group is in a position to undertake the risk of insolvency. The different types of atomic electric power plants which are under consideration are too diverse in promise and risk for reasonable solution to permit any single one of the applicants or licensees to move ahead. Since we do not know today, and will not know for several years, even whether the Shippingport plant can be made to produce efficient and economical power, how can Commonwealth Edison at Chicago, Consolidated Edison at New York, Detroit Edison at Detroit, Yankee Atomic Electric in Massachusetts, Consumers Public Power District of Nebraska, or any other group going down the list, dare venture their solvency on an unknown quantity?



Detroit Edison is reported to be breaking ground on August 8th of this year for its fast breeder reactor. How can this be in view of the fact that the Reactor Safeguard Committee of AEC turned down the proposed design with the comment that insufficient information was available to assure that the Detroit Edison reactor can be operated safely "at this site without public hazard?" Mr. Strauss testified on June 28, 1956, that ground was to be broken for the Detroit Edison plant on August 8th, that he had received an invitation to attend ground-breaking ceremonies, and that he intended to be there. The next day, June 29, 1956, Commissioner Murray, with commendable candor advised the committee of the reactor safety problem.

It is inevitable that the United States Government must go ahead in this field, in the same manner that Britain and Russia are going ahead. Otherwise development in this country will continue to lag.

#### PROBLEMS WHICH CAN BE RESOLVED ONLY THROUGH THE CONSTRUCTION OF LARGE SCALE PLANTS

At the present state of technology in the world today, neither this country nor any of the other countries, including Russia, knows the answer to the pressing question which must be answered at the earliest conceivable time. The question is which type of reactor, or which types of reactors, will provide safe, efficient and economical power. The question of safety is the most acute. Just as no nation in the world today should risk the holocaust which will engulf the world from an A-bomb and H-bomb war, no nation in the world today knows the answer to this question. We have certain guidelines by which to evaluate the question. Each different basic type of reactor must be exposed to the following basic criteria:

1. Safety;
2. High operating temperatures;
3. Simplified fuel fabrication and recovery;
4. Low cost fuel inventory;
5. Low plant investment; and
6. Ease of operation and maintenance.

Safety is the first and foremost point. The inherent dangers in the operation of atomic electric power plants must not be minimized. They are awesome to consider. No member of the Atomic Energy Commission, from the Commissioners on down, will presume to say that one of these atomic electric power plants will not get out of control. If it should, the resulting damage and injury could be extensive. No applicant or licensee, or supplier of equipment (such as General Electric, Westinghouse, et al.) dares take such a chance. The problem goes way beyond the possibility of explosion, as industrial explosions are known to us. The problem is the escape of radioactive gases or waters into the surrounding terrain. This deterrent alone is of such magnitude that only the Government itself is in a position to go ahead with the vital program at hand. All of the Government installations are the responsibility of the Government. They include, of course, Oak Ridge, Savannah River, Hanford, and

the others. In the case of the Shippingport reactor, in the environs of Pittsburgh, the Government has signed an agreement to indemnify Duquesne Light Company for its very small role in the project.

The different types of reactors under consideration, some eight in number (plus the additional ones proposed by Dr. Zinn), are all fraught with serious problems so far as safety is concerned. This country, and many other countries, cannot afford to suffer the consequences of the run-away of an atomic power plant. This admonition is not made without foundation. Such experiences have occurred to the knowledge of our own Government. Envisage the consequences to a metropolitan area in the event that an atomic electric power plant were to get out of control. In that event, on the testimony of the Commission officials, a sufficient land area would have to be controlled. What is a sufficient land area? If it were to be a metropolitan area, would it mean that the radioactive fall-out from the cloud would require the evacuation of New York, Detroit, or Chicago?

Private enterprise, quite logically, recognizes the inherent problem. This country must face the facts. If private enterprise is to go ahead with this development, it will only do so on the basis of practically absolute indemnity from the Federal Government. This is understandable.

Each of the other criteria is different and each involves a separate factor. All of these factors must receive the fullest consideration in the solution of the problems.

As pointed out earlier, the scale-up to large, commercial atomic electric plants presents formidable design problems. The current experiences encountered in the construction of the Shippingport plant, 60,000 KW, typify the problem. Admiral Rickover testified (at page 224 of the hearings) on this point as follows:

I think that we should build small and large reactors. Theoretically, when we started on the Shippingport reactor, it was to be a step from the *Nautilus* reactor. It has turned out to be completely different in concept and design. It has been very difficult and we have learned a great deal of reactor technology which is of value for all power reactors.

The problems have been entirely different. We learned a vast amount of technology that we would not have learned from a small reactor; however, you will learn from both of them.

The Shippingport reactor is only one of many basic concepts. A technological break-through may well occur when another type of reactor is scaled-up from the present experimental prototypes to a large, commercial plant. It is essential that construction proceed promptly on large plants of the most promise.

#### REASONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF REACTORS

Since our knowledge is so extremely limited, we can only grope for criteria by which to judge the performance characteristics of the different types of reactors which are presently under consideration. There are at least seven different factors entitled to consideration.

The first of these, naturally, is which type of reactor holds the greatest promise for really cheap power, and not power simply competitive

with conventional fuels. (We know that the Shippingport reactor holds almost no promise in this respect until after 1967, even if then.) Which one of the other basic types holds promise is an unknown imponderable.

The second consideration is the foreign market. It is vital for this country to attract solicitations from other nations to supply atomic electric power plants. At this moment this country has no answer to the question of the export market, with the exception perhaps of Switzerland and Belgium, both countries being in the unquestioned free world area. In the case of Switzerland, the United States is delivering to Switzerland the demonstration reactor which was taken there by this country in the international conference held at Geneva last summer. Belgium has ordered a reactor from this country which was primarily intended to be included in the Belgium world fair to be held in 1958. Both of these overtures on the part of these friends in the company of nations manifest the extreme interest which atomic electric power holds for the world today.

As a third factor, due recognition must be given to the pressing needs of the farmers of the United States. They are on the threshold of benefits from the availability of atomic electric power which transcend anything which this country has known. More than 90 per cent of our rural homes and farms enjoy the boon of electricity, due to the Rural Electrification Administration. The tremendous advantages to the United States are inescapable in this respect. The farmer fills the bread-basket of the world. The farmer must be encouraged in every way to pit his energies against the forces of nature. Many Americans are leaving the farms, attracted by the lure of industrial jobs in cities. But the farmer of this Nation, as in colonial times, is the hard-core upon which our economy is built.

Agricultural need for atomic electric power should be given this notice for the reason that most of the proposals for the construction of atomic power plants relate to industrial use of the energy and by large centers of population. The small-size atomic power plants may be ideally suited to fill the need for electricity in rural areas.

The fourth reason for pursuing development is the size of atomic electric power plants. Some of the basic reactor concepts give the most promise only in the large-scale, commercial sizes, adaptable to metropolitan communities. Others are adaptable primarily to small-size plants.

The fifth reason is the consideration of containment and safety factors for the very obvious reason that the safety feature may be of less importance in an area of diffused population than near metropolitan centers.

We then progress to the sixth reason which is of equal importance. It is one of plant location with respect to chemical processing and waste disposal facilities. The radioactive waste from these atomic electric power plants must be decontaminated and deposited in concrete coffins buried underground, as the United States does it, or in the sea beyond the continental shelf, as the British do. This problem varies substantially among the different types of reactors and is, therefore, necessarily a factor to be given serious consideration.

The seventh and last factor is the cost of the fuel. This country, being substantially endowed with industrial resources beyond the



command of most of the nations of the world, possesses a growing reserve of enriched atomic fuels which can almost be exploited in a manner in which this country dares not use its oil and coal. This is not true, for example, of Britain. The United States has the unlimited opportunity of building plants with enriched uranium. The *Nautilus* operates on highly enriched uranium. This type of atomic fuel is analogous to the comparison between 100 octane gas and kerosene. By virtue of its highly developed gaseous diffusion plants, this nation has enough enriched uranium to explore all of the possibilities. Britain does not. Britain, and so far as we know, the rest of the world, is limiting itself of necessity to natural, unenriched uranium. The fuel factor will make a substantial difference to any private enterprise group which goes into the development of atomic energy, but in future years we can expect that cheap enrichment methods will be developed elsewhere in the world.

#### VITAL LESSONS WHICH MUST BE LEARNED

By virtue of the technology which this country has learned through the expenditure of \$15 billion and some 13 years of experimenting, the United States is in the inestimable position of having established the technical feasibility of doing the job with any one of the basic reactor concepts, if cost is disregarded.

But there this nation is stymied. There are three lessons which can be resolved only through the experience of building large scale plants. The first is, reducing the capital costs of the full-size plants. This cannot be done until full-size plants are built. Even then we will be only half-way there because the next question is equally vital. We must learn the reliability and operating cost of the plant—and this can be established only by actual operation. The third crucial problem is, also of necessity, an economic one. It is the problem of establishing the costs of the supporting reactor service industries which consist of fuel fabrication, chemical processing and other required services.

It cannot be overemphasized that the solution of these problems can only be achieved by going through at least one generation of atomic power plants—and a generation, based on only the Shippingport plant, involves at least ten years.

#### LACK OF PROGRESS IN AMERICA ON THESE PROBLEMS

The United States, as great a nation as it has been and is today, is not coping with these problems. The vital question before America as a nation is, what are we accomplishing? The United States set out, logically, to meet the pledge laid down by President Eisenhower

It should come as no surprise that the progress of this nation in the development of atomic electric power has been retarded to the point that the United States, today, is at the stage of national crisis. The Committee knows from the testimony of a responsible official of the Atomic Energy Commission that our technology has progressed in this vital field only to the point that we are today in the same



position where this country was when electricity first became available. This goes back to the days when a single incandescent light suspended from the ceiling meant a substantial and welcome improvement over the old oil-wick lamp on the kitchen table. The Atomic Energy Commission official stated that the situation in which this country finds itself today is something like the early days of electricity when motors and generators followed a variety of weird designs, a far cry from the streamlined, efficient shapes of today.

Having these things in mind, it is necessary logically to examine the status of American progress.

This country has embarked upon three separate and independent approaches to the indispensable objective of moving ahead in this field. The first approach is known as the Government's experimental program. In this approach, the only plant under construction for the purpose of supplying atomic electric power is the one at Shippingport, Pennsylvania. The rest of the plants are in the experimental stage. The second category is the so-called power demonstration program. In this program, there are two rounds. The first round consisted of an invitation by the Atomic Energy Commission to industry to come in with proposals for large-scale reactors, that is in excess of 60,000 kilowatts. The time permitted by the Commission to respond to this invitation extended only from January 10, 1955 to April 1, 1955. Three applicants are presently under consideration: Yankee Electric Company near Springfield, Massachusetts; Detroit Edison Company, in the environs of Detroit; and Consumers Public Power District in Nebraska. The fourth applicant, Commonwealth Edison Company, initially proposed a plant outside of Chicago within the first round, but shifted over to the last program, known as the independent industrial program.

The Atomic Energy Commission on September 21, 1955, invited a second round of proposals in the power demonstration program for the purpose of attracting applicants in the range of 5,000 to 40,000 kilowatts, so-called small plants. The deadline was February 1, 1956, and seven applications were received, almost exclusively from public power groups. The Commission then closed the door on any further applications under the power demonstration program, and has not reopened it.

The third program is called the independent industrial program, and, at this point, the public should be told in forthright language, the difference between the power demonstration program and the independent industrial program. The difference is significant.

Under the power demonstration program, the applicant, whether private or public power, applies for Government assistance in the form of money, to help in the development of necessary technology. The condition to such an arrangement is that the United States Government will possess all technology and invention evolved. The Government's contribution to any such project is delimited at the outset so that there is no question about the extent of the Government's financial contribution. Inherent, of course, is the fact that each of the applicants is to receive, and will receive, the

benefit of the technology developed by the Government, at the expense of the American taxpayers, at a cost of \$15 billion over 13 years.

The third, or independent industrial, program is different. The difference explains why Commonwealth Edison of Chicago shifted over from the power demonstration program to the independent industrial program. Under the independent industrial program, the applicant is no longer an applicant—it is a licensee. Being a licensee, it is to reap the benefit of all for which our taxpayers have paid—with no return to the Government or to the American people in the form of technology learned and problems solved. Mr. Strauss has stated this without equivocation. The licensee is entitled to retain all rights and is not obligated to surrender them to the Government for public dissemination. This, then, constitutes the atomic give-away. Since no nation, including the United States, possesses the answer to the must-problem of which type or types, of atomic power plant is going to work safely, efficiently, and economically, America has no right to hand out the expensive technology to any licensees. When the time comes, this technology must be given to every segment of the American economy on a basis of absolute equality.

This report is not intended to be critical of American private enterprise. On the contrary, this report only seeks to place, in proper perspective, the natural impulses of American private enterprise vis-a-vis the inescapable facts before the country today. The Committee knows that the Shippingport plant is being built at a cost of \$85 million to the Government, of which \$50 million is allocated to the development of technology. An AEC witness stated that the Duquesne Light Company is not paying a penny of this \$50 million. The Committee also has evidence before it to the effect that the Duquesne Company at Shippingport has been granted a certificate of fast tax write-off so that its \$5 million contribution is no more than an interest-free loan for tax purposes, and that the 8 mills which it is to pay the Government for the Shippingport power (which will cost the Government 52 mills) will likely be included in its own rate basis to be passed along to the consumers in the Pittsburgh area. The Committee is also well aware of the fact that the proposals advanced by private enterprise necessarily embody considerable jockeying with respect to our income tax laws. Understandably, all of these matters would be prudently considered by any private or public power group in the United States.

The problem of insurance by way of indemnity against third-party liability is also a very serious matter. It can only be resolved for all those companies interested in building reactors by an undertaking on the part of the United States Government to clear the way by underwriting the liability. The Committee's feeling is in no sense unsympathetic with the problems involved but only with the fact that the United States today is not going ahead with expedition, either with or without the assistance of private enterprise.

Another factor of contention is the patent problem. The provisions of the 1954 Atomic Energy Act on this subject expire September 1, 1959. It is completely understandable that, in 1954, it looked as though five years was a long time. In 1956, with today's realization of the severe bog-down of the program, it necessarily follows that September 1, 1959, is too early a date to be given serious consideration for the expiration of patent limitations.



Much has been said on the subject of the conditions precedent imposed by applicants or licensees to their starting construction. Great combinations of companies in the United States have approached the problem with many proposals on special concessions. These include accelerated tax amortization, concessions in respect to patent rights, ownership of atomic fuel, Governmental subsidization of research, technical development and fuel supply, the rights to shift developmental costs to consumers, and immunity from the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Valuable time is being lost while these problems are being considered.

#### AMERICAN PUBLIC HAS BEEN MISLEAD

Through all this maze, the Committee has examined the type of information which has been given to the public on this subject. On the day that the Committee started its hearings on the Atomic Energy Commission program, June 13, 1956, there was printed in many metropolitan newspapers a full-page ad which naturally came to the attention of the Committee. The Committee voted to subpoena a responsible official of the advertising agency which placed the ad. He came voluntarily and stated that no subpoena was necessary. His testimony is contained in the record. There is no question that the ad was misleading and ill-advised. It was intended to convey the impression that all is well in the atomic electric power field because the American independent light and power companies had been responsible for substantial achievements and intended to achieve even more. The ad stated, for example, that the United States had built 55 reactors and conveyed the impression that the sponsors of the ad had been responsible. This of course does not square with the truth. The officer of the advertising agency frankly admitted that the electric companies had built none of the 55 reactors. Going beyond that, he admitted that this country cannot depend at this time solely on so-called private power to keep America in the lead in development of atomic electric power. Thus, we are back to where we started—the Federal Government. The ad was sponsored by 120 private power companies and conceived at the convention of the Edison Electric Institute at Atlantic City in early June, 1956. It was published in at least 37 newspapers of wide circulation and admittedly reprinted many times more. The officer of the advertising agency admitted that the advertisement had been shown to officers of the Atomic Energy Commission prior to its publication. In spite of the opportunity thus afforded, AEC obviously took no steps to correct the false impressions which AEC must have realized would be conveyed by the ad.

#### AEC DATA UNDEPENDABLE

In a zeal to continue this bogged-down program, the Atomic Energy Commission put together a composite chart to show the prospects under all three programs: that is, (1) the Government's experimental program; (2) the power demonstration program; and (3) the independent industrial program. The Committee very carefully evaluated the evidence as to whether the dates stated as "Scheduled for operation" were valid in the power demonstration program and the independent industrial program. The Committee concludes that the dates are wholly unreliable, and further that

they contribute to the misleading picture which has been passed on to the American public by the Atomic Energy Commission. (The dates are included in Chart XI which appears at page 97 of the hearings.) A few examples will suffice to establish the facts. The proposed aqueous homogeneous reactor in eastern Pennsylvania, 150,000 kilowatts capacity, is stated to be scheduled for operation in 1962. Today, this date is so unrealistic as to be wholly without significance. The evidence establishes that no firm decision will even be made to go forward with this project until 1958 at the earliest, and perhaps not even then. This is also true of the sodium-graphite reactor, 75,000 kilowatts capacity, for Nebraska, and the pressurized water reactor, 134,000 kilowatts, for Massachusetts.

#### DETROIT EDISON PROJECT

The Power Reactor Development Company proposes to build and own an atomic reactor for the generation of power for the Detroit Edison Company. Atomic Power Development Associates, Inc., is devoted to research and development. The combination of companies involved in these combines is interstate and sizable in numbers. It has chosen one of the most promising atomic reactors, the fast breeder type, which will produce more nuclear fuel than it will consume. (By this is meant that in uranium there are 141 parts. Only one part of the 141 parts is naturally radioactive. If, as in the fast-breeder, the other 140 parts are made radioactive, the fission produces more radioactive material than it consumes in operation.) This tremendous combine has advanced a number of conditions precedent before it will proceed with the development of this reactor. They are eight in number, and two of them are worthy of particular note. One condition is that the combination be given by the Congress an exemption from the Public Utility Holding Company Act which has not been amended since enactment in 1935. This condition appears to be unnecessary. The Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission testified before the Committee that he regards the legislative proposal as unnecessary in that there are ample ground rules in the statute and in the regulations thereunder to cope with the situation. However, SEC officials also testified that at the present time, there exists the making of a prima facie case against Detroit Edison by virtue of its control of the Power Reactor Development Company. As the testimony developed, it was shown very clearly that what this group is seeking to do by way of legislation is to exempt themselves from the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This is notwithstanding the fact that Yankee Atomic Electric Company which proposes a large-scale reactor in Massachusetts came into the Securities and Exchange Commission and opened their books for the purposes of getting an exemption which was granted.

The Committee has considered testimony by the Chairman and other officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission, given on June 28, 1956. Under date of July 13, 1956, SEC promulgated a rule having application to Detroit Edison. Regardless of the effect which this rule may or may not have, the conclusive fact is that Detroit Edison did not in early 1955 apply to the SEC to clear its situation, but instead sponsored the introduction of legislation in July



1955, intended to grant the first amendment of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The SEC testimony is clear that both Detroit Edison and the Power Reactor Development, could have opened their respective books to the SEC. They chose not to do so, and instead formally prescribed exemption from the Holding Company Act as one of their conditions precedent to going ahead with the construction of the fast breeder reactor. This round-about way of reaching the problem at hand typifies the inescapable delays in the construction of large-scale reactors by private industry.

As in the case of others, Detroit Edison has insisted, as a further condition precedent, that the Internal Revenue Service of the Federal Government grant special tax concessions to the companies and, finally, it is noted that Detroit Edison has obtained from the Public Service Commission of the State of Michigan an order authorizing certain moneys of Detroit Edison in this atomic electric power project to be included in an operating account which is wholly deductible for the purposes of taxes.

#### POLITICS AND THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Committee is chagrined to learn the extent to which the Atomic Energy Commission has become involved in politics. In the hearings the Chairman of this Committee unequivocally stated that politics has no place in the crucial field of atomic energy. He said at page 87:

"It is too important a matter, it is too desperate a crisis to admit of partisan complications."

The Committee finds that the Atomic Energy Commission, sacred to its trust by endowment of the Congress under the 1946 Atomic Energy Act, must keep itself aloof from politics. Last year the Congress found the Atomic Energy Commission involved in the Dixon-Yates controversy. The Department of Justice on July 12, 1956, irrefutably established in representations to the United States Court of Claims that there was such duplicity and conflict of interest involved in the Dixon-Yates matter that the private power company had no standing to claim reimbursement from the Government. This year the Committee finds that the Atomic Energy Commission is even more seriously immersed in partisan politics as evidenced by unyielding insistence that the Federal Government should not go vigorously forward with the construction of these needed atomic power plants.

One matter should of necessity be set at rest for the public. It is this: The aircraft carrier reactor project was terminated in the spring of 1953, prior to the time Mr. Strauss returned to the Commission on July 3, 1953, as its Chairman. Within a matter of 24 to 48 hours, in the spring of 1953, Commissioner Murray with commendable vision called together competent engineers on the Commission and urged that the work which had been done on the terminated Navy project be salvaged and turned toward construction of a large-scale civilian plant. His recommendation subsequently was that the atomic

reactor should be installed at a government site, wholly consistent with his present support of the Gore-Holifield bill. Mr. Strauss at the hearing table sought to reject on the part of the Commission, as its spokesman, any thought that Commissioner Murray had made any contribution toward conceiving the Shippingport plant. During the first of these exchanges, the Chairman of this Committee, for the purpose of keeping the hearing on an objective plane, commented that the source of credit for the project was not of moment. But, now surveying the completed record, the Committee finds that the contribution of Commissioner Murray in this respect is definitely established.

DUPLICITOUS LETTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, ACKNOWLEDGED  
BY MR. STRAUSS TO BE HIS RESPONSIBILITY

The Joint Committee invited the comments of the Atomic Energy Commission on the Gore-Holifield bill. The Commission replied in a letter of May 18, 1956. The Committee insisted on learning who was responsible for the letter, which was signed by Commissioner Libby as Acting Chairman. Only after close questioning did Mr. Strauss acknowledge his responsibility. The letter constitutes a completely integrated statement of the Atomic Energy Commission in opposition to the Gore-Holifield bill. The letter told the Joint Committee, and this Appropriations Committee (for the reason that it was printed in the hearings of the Joint Committee), that no authorizing legislation was needed before appropriations could be made for the large and small scale reactors embodied in the Gore-Holifield bill. The crowning argument in opposition to the bill was the statement that no authorizing legislation was necessary. This statement was supported by a duplicitous lifting out of context from the conference report on the 1954 Atomic Energy Act. The crucial language appears in one paragraph, embodying only two sentences. The Commission in the letter lifted out a part of the first sentence, and ignored the second sentence which completely negated the proposition. It is not insignificant, according to the letter in its last paragraph, that the Bureau of the Budget concurred in the conclusions of the letter.

The Committee examined the letter in detail. An opinion was obtained from the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives. This opinion authoritatively warrants the conclusion that the letter was wilfully duplicitous.

The Commission sought to shrug off the responsibility for this policy-making letter to its general counsel. The general counsel, when pressed by the Committee for information relating to its source, claimed the attorney-client privilege.

CONCLUSION

All of the facts elicited and considered by the Committee emphasize the urgency of proceeding rapidly with all our resources to the successful development of atomic electric power. It is also clear that the direction of the present program must be altered in order to achieve this objective. In addition to the present industry-government program, which the Committee believes should continue as

expeditiously as possible, it is believed that a directly financed and administered federal government program is necessary. Unless both of these approaches are vigorously pursued we have not thrown our full resources, in the most intelligent manner, into the critical race for atomic electric power. The Committee therefore recommends the implementation of the federal program contemplated by the Gore-Holifield bill and has included \$400,000,000 in the bill for this purpose.

The world is sick of wars, and the death, destruction and irreparable losses which they bring. It has been so often said in wartime, "Let us get on with the war." This nation today is at a vital crossroads. Let us get on with the peace.



## TITLE II

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### OPERATION AND MAINTAINENCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The budget estimate of \$500,000 is recommended to meet contractual commitments with the Georgia Power Company for payment of wheeling fees for transmission of power generated at Clark Hill Dam over the facilities of the Company to preference customers in the State of Georgia.

#### BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$195,000 to finance during fiscal year 1957 the increased wage rates for hourly and craft type employees of the Bonneville Power Administration which were placed in effect June 10, 1956.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

##### CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The bill includes \$2,500,000 for loans to irrigation districts for construction of irrigation distribution systems under the provisions of Public Law 130, approved July 4, 1955, as amended by Public Law 520, approved May 14, 1956. The budget request of \$12,700,000 represented the total estimated cost of a pending loan to the Solano Irrigation District, California. As the loan would be advanced over a period of three years, the Committee believes it is necessary to appropriate at this time only the amount of the advance estimated to be made in fiscal year 1957. The bill includes language providing for the Secretary of Interior, contingent upon appropriations being made therefor, to enter into contracts for making such loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is executed in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197).

The amount included in the bill, together with the \$300,000 made available to the Bureau of Reclamation in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1957, for the distribution system of the Solano project, will provide a total of \$2,800,000. The amount of loan funds to be advanced to the Solano Irrigation District during fiscal year 1957 is estimated to be \$1,500,000. Any balance of the appropriation which is not required for advance to the Solano project should be utilized to initiate loans to the Terra Bella and Madera projects if loan contracts are executed during fiscal year 1957. ❧

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, in lines 3 to 7:

*and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484):*

On page 4, line 11 through page 5, line 6:

*Provided, That the obligated balance as of June 30, 1956, of amounts included in appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for "Plant and equipment", for the activity "Equipment not included in construction projects", shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Operating expenses", and the remaining balance of such appropriations shall be merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That in the event additional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds, the amounts included in this appropriation for such construction may be transferred to the appropriation for "Operating expenses": Provided further, That \$24,100,000 of this appropriation shall be available for implementing the provisions as set forth in H. R. 11709, Eighty-fourth Congress, for a power reactor development acceleration project and an increase in the cost of project 57-c-2 for research and developmental test plant; and \$400,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available for implementing the provisions as set forth in H. R. 12061, Eighty-fourth Congress, for a civilian atomic power acceleration program.*

On page 7, lines 9 to 14:

*Provided, That any contract under the Act of July 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, which calls for the making of loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is entered into shall be made only on the same conditions as those prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197).*

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION			
256	} Operating expenses.....	\$1,740,400,000	\$1,780,400,000	+\$40,000,000
415				
393	} Plant acquisition and construction.....	158,300,000	558,300,000	+400,000,000
415				
	Total, Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,898,700,000	2,338,700,000	+440,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
420	Operation and Maintenance, Southeastern Power Administra- tion.....	500,000	\$500,000	-----
	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION			
420	Operation and Maintenance.....	195,000	195,000	-----
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
403	Construction and rehabilitation.....	12,700,000	2,500,000	-10,200,000
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	13,395,000	3,195,000	-10,200,000
	Total.....	1,912,095,000	2,341,895,000	+429,800,000



## MINORITY REPORT

We find ourselves unable to support a report, the conclusions in which are not in accord with the testimony. We can not approve printed hearings, from which pertinent testimony has been omitted, or which has been moulded to meet a desire to make a case, *irrespective of the evidence*, in favor of public power from atomic sources. We oppose committing the government to spend large amounts of money which would otherwise be spent by private industry; and to building reactors in various parts of the world before we have established the relative merits of these reactors by continued research in the United States. We are unwilling to jeopardize the security of our own nation by spreading our scientists, our industrial know-how, and our own recognized advances in a critical field, prematurely and thinly over so great an area as the report contemplates. Evidence submitted before this committee, as well as at Geneva, indicates this nation is ahead of all other nations in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses, as it is for the demands of atomic powered war. We want to keep the United States in this position.

We believe the proposed "crash" program, supported by only one member of the Atomic Energy Commission, (in opposition to the considered judgment of the other four members, and of skilled scientists and technicians on the Commission's staff) is intended deliberately to open the door for Federal domination and control of atomic power. This would be a long step towards the complete socialization of the electric utility industry, at a tremendous cost to the taxpayers.

Senator Gore of Tennessee, who is one of the sponsors of the legislation which would authorize this "crash" program is quoted by the Evening Star of Washington, D. C., in the issue of Wednesday, July 18, 1956, as saying, regarding the bill, that "he regards its provisions for government construction of atomic power plants as one of the keystones of a four-point public power program he expects the Democrats to spell out in their platform at the party's Chicago convention." This same article called attention to a statement, in the Senate, that President Eisenhower would veto the bill if it were passed by the House.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is the law. The use of atomic energy and power, for the benefit of all the people, must be developed under the Act. The declared purpose of that Act was that—

(a) the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be so directed so as to make the maximum contribution to the general welfare, subject at all times to the paramount objective of making the maximum contribution to the common defense and security; and

(b) the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be directed so as to promote world peace, improve the general

welfare, increase the standard of living, and strengthen free competition in private enterprise.

This Act became law less than two years ago, on August 30, 1954.

There can be little doubt that S. 4146 (H. R. 12061) upon which this "crash" program is based, represents an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, contrary to and inconsistent with the declared policy of that Act, shown in (b) above.

By no stretch of the imagination can the proposed "crash" program strengthen free competition in private enterprise.

The Atomic Energy Commission is charged with carrying out of the policy prescribed by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Four of the five Commissions, accompanied by staff members, appeared before the Public Works subcommittee, of the committee on Appropriations, from June 13 through July 3, 1956.

The record is filled with specious reasoning, and the preconceived conclusions of some members of the majority.

The objective was to justify a "crash" program for Federal construction of admittedly uneconomic, large and small scale atomic power plants. The facts brought out in the hearings disclose that such a "crash" program would hurt rather than help a national program of developing the technical knowledge needed to construct and operate nuclear reactors for the production of economic electric power. More serious, however, is the detrimental effect such a "crash" program would have on the defense activities of the Commission, other defense activities, and of American industry.

Admiral Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testifying on April 18, 1956 before a subcommittee of the House Appropriations committee, pointed up this shortage of competent scientific personnel for research and development work. He said:

I have come to the conclusion that we are spending probably all the money in research and development that we can spend to advantage. We have reached a stage where the limitation in that field is probably a matter of competent scientific personnel available for that work.

We can give a contract to a company for research and usually they will take it. Then we see ads in the paper where they try to hire trained men away from some other company that is producing on some other defense research program. There is a shortage. If we were to materially increase our efforts in this line I think we would cause trouble.

#### UNFAIR HEARINGS

One member of the Atomic Energy Commission (apparently the instigator of the "crash" program idea for the Federal construction of uneconomic atomic power plants) was given almost unlimited opportunity to present his views and to insert quotations and material in the record. The present position on the part of Mr. Murray, appears, from the testimony, to date only from February 23, 1956.

By contrast, Chairman Strauss, and the two other Commissioners present, were treated with unwarranted disrespect, and at times with abuse when they attempted to present facts. The three Commissioners were hindered in the presentation of their testimony, or were

prevented from giving complete answers, or were denied the privilege of inserting pertinent information in the record.

An example of favoritism is shown on pages 74-78 of the hearings, where a lengthy statement by Mr. Murray was included without question. Then, when Chairman Strauss asked permission to include a statement, representing the views of the majority of the commission members, he was told to hand it to the clerk, and that it would be taken up in regular order. That was the last of it. (See pages 63 and 64 of the hearings, Part 2.)

Pages 41, 42 and 43 of the hearings, contain the major portion of a "Letter to the Editor," published in the Washington Post and Times-Herald on June 25, 1956. These pages are part of the testimony of June 13, 1956. The inclusion of a letter written ten days later, without explanation and without an opportunity for committee members to agree to its inclusion, or to question statements contained in it, is irregular. The first sentence of the letter was deliberately cut, to prevent divulging the date irregularity.

At one place, (on pages 8 and 9 of the reporter's transcript, Number 79769) there was deleted, from the published hearings, a statement and the questions of a minority member of the subcommittee, and the answers of the witness, without the knowledge and consent of that member.

There appears to us to be little question that the desire to put the Federal government into the construction and operation of large and small scale atomic power plants is part of an attempt to create a public power versus private power issue for the coming political campaign. Those concerned with this continuing movement towards the nationalization of the electric utility industry know that this poorly disguised basic intent would be futile. It would invite a veto by the President.

Curiously, ample evidence in opposition to a "crash" program, for the construction and operation by the Federal government of a large number of atomic power plants, here and abroad, can be found in an analysis of the statements of the chief proponent of this proposal, as well as in the testimony of the other AEC commissioners, and of expert witnesses.

In the hearings (page 362, of Part 2) Dr. Libby testified frankly that the "crash" program would, in his opinion, result in drawing scientists from the work on which they were now engaged, in the Commission's carefully planned program, and spreading them thinly over the larger area contemplated in the Murray "crash" program, to the obvious handicap of an orderly development of such power for both civilian and military uses.

The testimony indicates repeatedly that the Commission's greatest problem is the shortage of technical manpower. With Mr. Murray's own admission (page 339 of Part 2) that the AEC staff now has its hands full, it is difficult to see where the additional trained engineers and scientists will come from to take on the proposed "crash" program. He suggests a new and additional staff in spite of constant testimony on the shortage of scientists.

We call attention to the waste of both money and manpower if we were to start building these reactors all over the world, before we have concluded the necessary research and development in this country.



We would have to send technicians to the points of installation, no matter how far away these might be, every time a "bug" developed in one of the reactors.

Industry itself, cooperating with the government, is engaged in research and development, leading to the exportation of reactors for foreign markets. The testimony shows a number already contemplated from these sources. As practical know-how increases, there is no reason to doubt that industry will enter this market and expand it.

The implications of the majority report are that the "crash" program would entail the construction of both large and small scale reactors, which have not yet been proven, and for which there is not yet assurance of successful or safe operation. It must be remembered that we are now appropriating money for continued research on FIVE different types of reactors, only two of which are presently in operation on a practical scale.

The committee members who apparently wish to create a new Federal power monopoly are attempting to use the fact that private industry has not *completed* an atomic power plant, and put it in operation, in the less than two years which have elapsed since the Act was passed, to insist that the Federal Government must now step in. They know that neither industry nor government can design and build large-size atomic reactors overnight, and that many new and technical problems must first be solved. This is a new industry in itself. They know that industry is today spending \$30 million a year to develop this new industry, and plans an expenditure of almost a half billion dollars.

Most important, these propagandists for public power monopolies know that, from the very start of the atomic age, when the "Manhattan Project" was the most secret of all war secrets, we have depended on the manpower and the know-how of private industry, just as we should admit we must do today. Without Westinghouse, DuPont, Dow, General Electric, and the rest of this distinguished list, there would be no bomb, and no "atoms for peace."

#### MISLEADING AND NON-FACTUAL HEADINGS

We deplore the wide use, throughout part 2 of the AEC hearings, of headings that are not in accord with the testimony. This use of misleading and erroneous headings appears to be an effort to influence the reader to accept the interpretations and the preconceived opinions of the majority in charge of the hearings. To us, this indicates a fear, and justifiably so, that the reader would not reach the same conclusions by reading the hearings for himself.

An example will be found on page 375 of Part 2. The heading reads: "President Eisenhower's Views Ratify the Approach of the Joint Committee." A few inches below, on the same page, Chairman Strauss points out that the President did not appoint the "McKinney Panel," to which reference is being made. It was appointed by the Joint Committee. The President had not expressed himself.

We call attention to specific inaccuracies in the accompanying committee report: On page 4, the statement is made that "the Committee insisted that its hearings \* \* \* be unclassified etc." Frankly, the committee did no such thing, nor was there any need for it. We have been hearing this subject for more than ten years, with a constant effort on the part of the Commission to provide "accurate and understandable information", and to declassify it!

On page 7, the report misinterprets the attitude of Chairman Strauss of AEC. Nothing in the testimony confirms this statement, nor does the AEC chairman hold the opinions charged to him. The unreliability of Russian statistics is a matter of common knowledge, admitted by all AEC commissioners, including Commissioner Murray, but the conclusion to be reached is an emphasis on the need for constant checking and observation, in addition to our own continued research.

Again, on page 7, the report states that we are three years behind Russia and Great Britain. The testimony before the committee, as in the conference at Geneva, is the opposite of this statement.

What the report neglects to state is that an atomic reactor does not produce electric power. The reactor is a substitute for the heat under a boiler. It may be used, among other things, to produce the steam which then operates equipment which in turn produces electric power or light. When the United States operates a reactor continuously for the length of time we have operated one in the *Nautilus*, we have in fact proven not only the design of the reactor, but our lead in this important field. To apply it to the production of electric power, to light a city for example, requires only the necessary designs and construction, and these follow in rapid and proper order, under the program submitted by the AEC.

On page 8, the report states flatly that the United States has nothing comparable to the Russian 5000 kw plant. In simple language, this is not so. The *Nautilus* and *Sea Wolf* are visible evidences of its inaccuracy. The report omits the known fact that the Russian reactor may or may not have been operating "continuously." The testimony shows it to be supported by a *steam plant* tied to the same grid.

On page 9, the report states that "this nation is bogged down in inexcusable stagnation." This statement is not correct. We have more developments, than at any time in our atomic civilian history. The big reactor and power set-up at Shippingport is almost ready for operation. Planned for 60,000 kw, it is now estimated to produce up to 100,000 kw.

Referring to the report, on page 10, we point out that the majority members might at least try to be consistent. The report states that no nation in the world knows which type of reactor is best, or safest, and then asks Congress to insist that the AEC build innumerable plants and "tie them into communities for the supply of electricity." In other words, we don't know yet just what to do, so let's go into full (and expensive) production, even if we have to spread our scientific knowledge so thin the safety of the United States may suffer. On page 13, the report states definitely that no industry "dares to take a chance." This is an untrue statement, in the face of the "chances" already being taken by industry to cooperate in the program, and the millions now being spent by industry. Contracts are concluded, or under negotiation, for atomic reactor developments, with—

Commonwealth Edison Company; 180,000 kw.

Yankee Atomic Electric Company; 134,000 kw.

Consolidated Edison Company; 140,000 kw.

Detroit Edison, and its associates; fast breeder reactor over 100,000 kw.



Pennsylvania Power and Light Company; 150,000 kw.

Duquesne Light Company and Westinghouse Electric Company (Shippingport Plant) 60,000 kw. or more.

and numerous smaller companies, and cooperatives.

On page 16, the report calls attention to the expenditure of \$15 billion by the Government. We accept the figure but think the report would have been more honest if it had added that most of this was spent for weapon development, and that we spent the greater part through contractual relations with such industries as we now propose to draw into the picture in the partnership program of the AEC.

On page 16, this astonishing statement is made: "The United States \* \* \* is not coping with these problems." How far can you get from the truth, and print such a statement in a report and still maintain the integrity of a Congressional committee?

The original issue of the committee report, furnished the full committee at its meeting this morning, July 20th, was so full of inaccurate, and at times almost libelous attacks on the chairman of the Commission that several of the majority members themselves could not stomach it. We hope it will be cleaned up before it is filed with the Congress. The bitterness of the personal and untrue attacks on Commissioner Strauss, Mr. Cisler, and other men who happened to disagree with the committee chairman's predecided opinions, or with the suggestions of the lone minority member of the Commission, is unequalled in the memory of minority members of this committee.

The readers of the report, at some future date, when the heat of the argument has cooled, but the report regrettably still stands as an official record, must understand that the slanderous assertions, if allowed to remain, are untrue, unfair and unworthy of a committee whose past actions have demonstrated greatness, not pettiness, and that we not only disagree, but say to Chairman Strauss, and the other under attack, that we rank them among the great and the patriotic citizens of this Republic, willing to suffer these indignities in the service of the United States.

On page 20, the report characterizes a full-page advertisement, inserted as one part of an educational campaign, directed to the paper's readers by a group of private power companies, as "misleading and ill-advised." We submit that the advertisement was not misleading, but clear and accurate, and we will not join any statement which labels, as "ill-advised," the Constitutional right of any citizen or group of citizens to present their side of a controversial issue through either the editorial columns or the advertising pages of any newspaper.

We submit in conclusion, that—

There is no present lack of power in the United States.

We do not underestimate the advances in atomic knowledge made in other countries, and we are aware of them, but the United States still leads in practical research and the development of reactors. To maintain this lead, we must not waste either money or the scientists who have put us in the lead and can keep us there.

The proposed expenditure of \$400 million, above the budget request, and against the majority opinion of the AEC Commissioners, is unnecessary, wasteful and inimical to the best interest of the nation.



The AEC is carrying on a well-considered and well-planned program, drawing in the best brains and abilities of American industry. We should not insist that these assets be spread as thin, as the bill and the appropriation proposes to spread them.

Nothing in the testimony, nor in the bill, specifies the number of reactors to be built by the United States, nor where they are to be built. We are just to start off in full flight—building them! Nor does any testimony indicate even approximately the probable cost of this “crash” program, nor the length of time it would delay the considered program now under way. Estimates have been made which place the total cost in the billions.

We oppose the inclusion of this initial \$400 million, to put the government in the public power business with atomic energy. We support the original budget request for \$1,898,700,000, and are willing to accept the additional \$40 million added by the committee.

JOHN TABER.

BEN F. JENSEN.

H. CARL ANDERSEN.

IVOR D. FENTON.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER.

CLIFF CLEVINGER.

EARL WILSON.

BENJAMIN F. JAMES.

GERALD R. FORD, Jr.

EDWARD T. MILLER.

CHARLES W. VURSELL.

T. MILLET HAND.

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG.

FRANK T. BOW.



Union Calendar No. 1166

84TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 12350

[Report No. 2849]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 20, 1956

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5       plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the  
6       “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957”) for the  
7       fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes,  
8       namely:



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## TITLE I

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

#### OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the employment of aliens; rental in or near the District of Columbia only if no suitable Government-owned space is available in such area as determined by the General Services Administration; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$5,000) ; official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$15,000) ; not to exceed \$3,500,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$44,150,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed three hundred and six for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$1,780,400,000, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic

1 Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except  
2 sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic  
3 Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301))  
4 received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions  
5 of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484) :  
6 *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended  
7 for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case  
8 the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the  
9 expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the  
10 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the  
11 sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may  
13 be made to other agencies of the Government for the per-  
14 formance of the work for which this appropriation is made,  
15 and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged  
16 with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided fur-*  
17 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in  
18 connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any con-  
19 tractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-  
20 fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Com-  
21 mission, where that fee for community management is at a  
22 rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation  
23 of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in  
24 excess of \$45,000 per annum.

## PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and hire of passenger motor vehicles: \$558,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the obligated balance as of June 30, 1956, of amounts included in appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for "Plant and equipment", for the activity "Equipment not included in construction projects", shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Operating expenses", and the remaining balance of such appropriations shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, in the event additional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds, the amounts included in this appropriation for such construction may be transferred to the appropriation for "Operating expenses": *Provided further*, That, \$24,100,000 of this appropriation shall be available for implementing the provisions as set forth in H. R. 11709, Eighty-fourth Congress, for a power reactor development acceleration project and an increase in the cost of project 57-c-2 for research



1 and developmental test plant: and \$400,000,000 of this ap-  
2 propriation shall be available for implementing the provi-  
3 sions as set forth in H. R. 12061, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
4 for a civilian atomic power acceleration program.

#### 5 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 Any appropriation available under this or any other Act  
7 to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used  
8 subject to limitations in this Act during the fiscal year 1957  
9 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other  
10 costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds  
11 have been provided in any other appropriation available to  
12 the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or  
13 adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently  
14 be made for such costs on the basis of actual application  
15 determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting  
16 principles.

17 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation under  
18 this title may be transferred to any other such appropria-  
19 tion, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more  
20 than 5 per centum by any such transfers, and any such  
21 transfers shall be reported promptly to the Appropriations  
22 Committees of the House and Senate.

23 No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic  
24 Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on  
25 any person who advocates or who is a member of an or-

ganization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Civil Service Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

## TITLE II

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

#### ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration", \$500,000.

## 1           BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

## 2                   OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

3       For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
4 nance", \$195,000.

## 5                   BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## 6                   CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

7       For an additional amount for "Construction and re-  
8 habilitation", \$2,500,000 to remain available until expended:

9   *Provided*, That any contract under the Act of July 4,  
10 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, which calls for the mak-  
11 ing of loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is  
12 entered into shall be made only on the same conditions as  
13 those prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939  
14 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197).



84TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R. 12350**

[Report No. 2849]

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# **A BILL**

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for  
other purposes.

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By Mr. CANNON

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JULY 20, 1956

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







July 23, 1956

- withdrawn and the withdrawal lifted. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12676
- Passed as reported HR 4096, to provide for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements. p. 12676
- Passed without amendment S. 4059, providing for price reporting and research with respect to forest products. p. 12761
16. PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 10946, to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial government of Alaska until Dec. 31, 1958. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12676
17. SEEDS. Passed as reported H. R. 11522, to provide for the extension of certain provisions of Federal laws, including the Federal Seed Act, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and wildlife restoration authorities, to Guam. p. 12678
18. LANDS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell, S. 3957, to amend the act authorizing the exchange of certain farm units in order to limit the time during which applications may be made under the act. p. 12684
- Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell S. Res. 281, relative to the conservation and development of land and water resources. p. 12684
- Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 642, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma Co., Miss., to the Home Demonstration Club of Rena Lara, Miss. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 12727
19. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 197, authorizing the President to proclaim the period from Oct. 22 to 27, 1956, as National Transportation Week. p. 12686
20. FARM-CITY WEEK. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 317, designating the week of Nov. 16 to 22, 1956, as National Farm-City Week. This measure is now ready for the President. p. 12686
21. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Mansfield discussed the foreign policy problems between the U. S. and Russia. p. 12703
22. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 497, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Wahoo reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12708
23. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 3725, to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. p. 12723
24. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Stennis discussed the "economic plight" of the farmer. p. 12727
25. EXECUTIVE PAY; RETIREMENT. The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees met in executive session to resolve the difference between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7619, to adjust the rates of compensation of heads of executive departments and of certain other Federal officials, but did not conclude their work and will meet again tomorrow." p. D870

26. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to waive the rule providing that all reports of committees lie over 1 day for consideration, in order that the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957 may be considered when received. p. 12667

27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the mutual security appropriation bill will be further considered today. p. 12762

#### HOUSE

28. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. The House concurred in the Senate amendment providing 40,000 for the Baker National Forest ski shelter; and adopted amendments to the Senate amendments providing 16,250,000 (instead of 18,915,000) for animal disease laboratory facilities and providing that land acquisition to the Superior National Forest shall be subject to local governmental approval. p. 12763

Passed as reported H. R. 11682, to facilitate the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural and related programs, to facilitate the agricultural attache program, and to facilitate the operation of the FHA, FCIC, and FS. p. 12806

29. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Received the conference report on S. 3897, to improve Governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. The statement of the House conferees includes the following: "The conference substitute is substantially the bill as passed by the House with the deletion of the minor amendments which the House made to H. R. 11526 as originally introduced. The provision for appropriations on an accrued expenditure basis which the House rejected remains out of the substitute.

"The substitute, as in the House-passed bill, provides for budget information on program costs and accomplishments; departmental budgeting on a cost basis; synchronization of organization structure, budget classifications and accounting systems; accounting on an accrual basis; and simplification in the subdivision of appropriations or funds.

"This legislation does not provide for a major overhaul of the Government budget and accounting systems nor does it correct all of the weaknesses that have been criticized. It does, however, provide progressive forward steps on the basis of which many improvements can be made. Due to the impending adjournment it is not likely that further action can be taken in this Congress." (H. Rept. 2872). p. 12770

30. FORESTRY. Rep. Gavin objected to the consideration of S. 1079, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell at not less than the appraised value, and under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, lands in the national forests which are isolated parcels or narrow projecting strips, when he finds such lands suitable for private ownership and better adapted to commercial, agricultural, residential, or private purposes other than to national forest purposes. p. 12794

Passed without amendment S. 2216, to amend the Act of March 4, 1915, to permit the use and occupancy of national forest lands for industrial and commercial purposes, and by States or political subdivisions for constructing facilities for education or other public uses. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 12794

31. LANDS. At the request of Rep. Aspinall (for Rep. Dempsey), passed over H. R. 8250, to require conformance with State and Territorial fish and game laws and



licensing requirements on Federal lands not subject to such laws. p. 12783

Passed without amendment S. 3458, to grant leaves of absence to homestead entrymen and to permit suspension of cultivation and improvement operations on homestead and desert land entries. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 12784

32. WATER SUPPLY. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over S. 2374, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to enter into contracts to furnish water for municipal water supplies from flood control and river and harbor projects. p. 12774

33. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 12080, to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, and Army flood control projects. p. 12812

34. WATERSHEDS. The conferees agreed to file a report (but did not actually file a report) on H. R. 8750, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. p. 1869

35. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 3941, relating to certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under the Act of August 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of the failure of the owners to take certain action to protect their claims within the prescribed period. p. 1868

36. GRAIN STANDARDS. Passed without amendment S. 1400, to protect the integrity of grade certificates under the U. S. Grain Standards Act by providing penalties for persons who knowingly sample grain improperly and for persons who knowingly load or otherwise handle grain deceptively for inspection under the Act. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 12785

37. CROP INSURANCE. At the request of Rep. Byrnes, passed over H. R. 5275, to authorize FCIC to provide reinsurance on any crop or plantation insurance provided in Puerto Rico by a duly-authorized agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. p. 12794

38. SOIL BANK. Reps. Mason and Anderson objected to the consideration of H. R. 11958, to amend the acreage reserve provisions of the Soil Bank Act to permit inclusion of certain drought damaged acreage up to 30 days prior to harvest. p. 12794

39. GREAT PLAINS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11833, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program. Prior to this action, at the request of Rep. Aspinall, the House had passed over the bill during the call of the Consent Calendar. pp. 12805, 12872

40. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS. Rejected S. 1644, to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Although 245 voted in favor of the bill and 145 against, a two-thirds majority was required since the bill was considered on a motion to suspend the rules. p. 12839

41. FARM LABOR. Passed as reported S. 3391, to provide reasonable requirements regarding comfort, safety, etc., of the interstate transportation of migrant farm workers. p. 12853

42. TRADE FAIRS. Passed as reported S. 3116, to provide for the promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges



and participation in international fairs and festivals. p. 12861

43. WOOL IMPORTS. Rejected H. R. 12227, to amend certain provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 relative to import duties on wool. Although 216 voted for the bill and 123 against, a two-thirds majority was required since the bill was considered under suspension of the rules. p. 12874
44. TOBACCO. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 12114, to provide for the refund or credit of internal revenue taxes paid or payable with respect to alcohol and tobacco products destroyed or rendered unmarketable as a consequence of a major disaster. p. 12869
45. ATOMIC ENERGY. At the request of Rep. Cunningham, passed over H. R. 9743, to encourage maximum development of atomic energy reactors for the generation of low cost electric power and the production, utilization, and treatment of special nuclear and other materials. p. 12775
46. RECORDS. At the request of Rep. Cunningham, passed over S. 2364, to further clarify GSA's jurisdiction over records' disposition. p. 12773
47. VETERANS' BENEFITS; FARM LOANS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 9260, to extend the provisions of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 for 1 year until July 25, 1958. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 12880
48. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Philbin supported the proposed changes to the Social Security Act providing clarifications and extensions of benefits under the Act. p. 12885
49. PERSONNEL. At the request of Rep. Cunningham, passed over H. R. 11515, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U. S. and Alaska. p. 12785  
Passed as reported S. 3481, to increase the salaries and provide other benefits for employees in the Foreign Service. p. 12854
50. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Consent Calendar would be called on Thurs. and that the cranberries marketing bill would be considered later in the week. pp. 12807, 12880

51. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. As reported (see Digest 124), this bill, H. R. 12350, includes the following items: Atomic Energy Commission, various amounts, including funds for the power reactor development program; South-eastern Power Administration, \$500,000; and Bureau of Reclamation, \$2,500,000.

Electrification. The committee report includes the following discussion under the atomic energy items:

"Funds for the reactor program have been increased by \$40,000,000. This \$40,000,000 and the \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate... together with the \$15,000,000 in the budget estimate... will make a total of \$65,000,000 available for acceleration of the power reactor program."

"The Committee has been deeply disturbed for a considerable period of time over the lack of progress in developing atomic electric power..."

"Much has been said and written on the subject of the plentiful resources of the United States. However, there has not been adequate recognition given to the conclusive fact that these resources are not inexhaustible and that they must be conserved. The need for conservation of these natural resources is the

key to the vital need for atomic electric power...

"It is conclusively established that the issue now confronting the country is not the issue of private power versus public power. The issue rather is American versus Russian power..."

"... due recognition must be given to the pressing needs of the farmers of the United States. They are on the threshold of benefits from the availability of atomic electric power which transcend anything which this country has known. More than 90 percent of our rural homes and farms enjoy the boon of electricity, due to the Rural Electrification Administration. The tremendous advantages to the United States are inescapable in this respect. The farmer fills the bread-basket of the world. The farmer must be encouraged in every way to pit his energies against the forces of nature. Many Americans are leaving the farms, attracted by the lure of industrial jobs in cities. But the farmer of this Nation, as in colonial times, is the hard-core upon which our economy is built.

"Agricultural need for atomic electric power should be given this notice for the reason that most of the proposals for the construction of atomic power plants relate to industrial use of the energy and by large centers of population. The small-size atomic power plants may be ideally suited to fill the need for electricity in rural areas."

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

52. FARM INCOME. Sen. Wiley stated, during a radio address in which he commented on the accomplishments of the 84th Congress, that "the fact is that Congress has not taken all the comprehensive steps needed to bolster America's great farm segment, particularly, the dairy farmer, whose income is far too low." p. A5763
53. EDUCATION. Sen. Fulbright inserted a letter he received from a Rutgers University professor commenting on the value of educational exchange programs. p. A5764
54. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Thye inserted an editorial favoring the decision to withdraw the offer of American help to Egypt on the Aswan Dam. p. A5767
55. NATIONAL FORESTS. Sen. Neuberger stated that the "task of developing plans for the maximum multiple-purpose use of the forest reserves is constantly under review by the staff workers of the United States Forest Service," and inserted a column by Charles A. Sprague, editor, relating his experiences in what he described as a refresher course in the Oregon forests. p. A5768

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

56. PROPERTY. S. 4275, by Sen. Hennings, a bill providing for the making of payments to the States and their political subdivisions in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property owned by the United States or its agencies; to Government Operations Committee.
57. MANPOWER. H. R. 12363, by Rep. Davis, a bill to amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to provide for reports on the utilization of manpower in the executive branch of the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
58. RECLAMATION. H. R. 12366, by Rep. Hosmer and H. R. 12371, by Rep. Utt, to provide for Federal cooperation with the State of California in the construction of the San Luis unit of the Feather River project, to authorize the Secretary



of the Interior to negotiate an agreement therefor; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

July 24: Executive pay and retirement bill, conferees (exec).  
Rates charged public bodies and cooperatives for power generated at Federal projects, H. Rules.  
Second supplemental appropriation bill, H. Rules.  
Federal power program, H. Government Operations.  
Social security amendments, conferees (exec).

oOo

HIGHLIGHTS (continued): agreed to Senate amendments to bill extending veterans' loan guaranty program. House committee ordered reported bill to provide for refund of internal revenue taxes paid on tobacco products lost through major disaster. Conferees agreed to file report on watershed bill. Senate passed following bills: Humane slaughter; International Wheat Agreement bill; extend Federal Seed Act to Guam; establish forest products price reporting service. Sen. Humphrey stated USDA selling wheat from set-aside stockpile. Sen. Humphrey criticized USDA handling of Mo. ASC Committee case. Sen Stennis discussed "economic plight" of farmer.

oOo



lin, when many hundreds of persons were summarily sent to labor camps, and a number were executed.

It is very important that the people of Poland know that the Government of the United States is going to do everything it can to see that the processes of justice are followed, rather than the processes of administrative tyranny, which is all too often the picture in the alleged judicial procedures of the satellite and Communist countries.

I commend the Senator from Illinois. I wish to say I think these resolutions will offer a ray of hope to those brave people. I think our State Department should welcome these resolutions. I shall do everything I can to see they are speedily concurred in by this body.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Minnesota, but is the Senator aware that previous efforts along this line have been fought with bitterness and with all the strength at the command of the State Department?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I am. I know that in all too many instances, there has been opposition. But again I wish to call attention to the fact that these resolutions go to the heart and core of the problem, and that the least we can do to the patriots of Poland is to assure them that the Government of the United States believes in justice under law and in free elections.

It is for those things that the Soviet Government, under the charter of the United Nations, is supposed to have given its word—a word which it has violated in and out.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair calls attention to the fact that the Senate is proceeding under a 2-minute limitation, in connection with morning business.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I thank the Chair.

#### ALLEVIATION OF EXCESSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN ECONOMICALLY DEPRESSED AREAS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. FULBRIGHT submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 2663) to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF CERTAIN PERSONS WITHIN JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENT

Mr. GOLDWATER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 627) to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

#### PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF THE COASTWISE TRADE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 11122) to promote the development and rehabilitation of the coastwise trade, to encourage the construction of new vessels, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 11554) to amend certain provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### DESIGNATION OF LOCK AND DAM ON BLACK WARRIOR RIVER, ALA., AS THE JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD LOCK AND DAM—REPRINT OF SENATE REPORT NO. 1728

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the bill (S. 2424) designating lock and dam No. 17 on the Black Warrior River, Ala., as the John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam has passed the Senate, but the accompanying report refers to the wrong John Hollis Bankhead in paragraph 5. The report refers to John Hollis Bankhead, "who so ably served his State and country in the United States Senate from 1931 to 1946." The report should read: "Who so ably served his State and country in the United States House of Representatives from 1887 to 1907 and in the United States Senate from 1907 to 1920."

To correct the legislative history and intent of S. 2424, the Senate Parliamentarian suggests that a Star print of the report be made to make the correction.

Mr. President, Report No. 1728, contains in part incorrect information, and I ask unanimous consent that a star print of the report be made to make the legislative history and intent of S. 2424 clear and accurate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### PRINTING AS A SENATE DOCUMENT OF COMPILATION OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF COMMUNISM AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Government Operations, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document, an index and summary entitled "A Compilation of Congressional Investigations of

Communism and Subversive Activities," covering a period from 1918 to 1956, and that 2,750 additional copies be printed for use of the Committee on Government Operations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SUSPENSION OF RULE XXVI, PARAGRAPH 2, FOR THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that paragraph 2 of rule XXVI, which provides that all reports of committees, and so forth, shall lie over 1 day for consideration, be waived in the case of House bill 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill of 1957.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:

Radio address delivered by him with reference to major undone tasks in the 84th Congress and failure to reform election laws.

By Mr. IVES:

Remarks of Gov. Averell Harriman at convocation of College of St. Rose awarding first Outstanding Catholic Youth of the Year Award to Miss Linda Clark.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

Remarks by Mr. Oswald Ryan, concerning "Magna Carta project."

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota:

Statement by James R. Lewis, executive secretary of the National Outboard Boating Association, commenting on the current study by the House of Representatives Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of possible Federal regulation of pleasure boating.

By Mr. HILL:

Letter addressed to him by Dr. George A. Denison, M. D., health officer of Jefferson County, Ala., regarding the value of water fluoridation as a means of improving the health of our people.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

Letter dated July 16, 1956, addressed to him by Rudolph Kirk, professor of English, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Article entitled "American Tide Not All Froth," written by Malvina Lindsay, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald.

By Mr. THYE:

Editorial on withdrawal of offer of American help for construction of the Aswan Dam, published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of July 22, 1956.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

News column entitled "It Seems to Me," written by Charles A. Sprague, and published in the Oregon Statesman of July 19, 1956.

#### ORDER FOR RECESS TO 10:30 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when



the Senate concludes its business today it stand in recess until tomorrow at 10:30 a. m.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AUTHORIZATION TO COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS TO FILE REPORT DURING ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for permission for the Committee on Foreign Relations to file a report of the Subcommittee on Disarmament during the adjournment of the Congress. This subcommittee was created pursuant to Senate Resolution 93 of the 84th Congress, and continued by Senate Resolutions 185 and 286. A second interim report is in preparation, and is expected to be ready for publication in early August.

This request has been cleared with the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT ON S. 4205 AFTER ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, because of the accumulation of conference reports and other pressing matters, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Judiciary Committee that, in the event the staff is unable to complete the report on S. 4205, "The World War II Damage Claims Settlement Act of 1956," prior to the date of adjournment, the same may be filed within 15 days after adjournment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SALES OF SET-ASIDE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, during the discussion of the International Wheat Agreement, I called to the attention of the Senate the fact that the Department of Agriculture was selling, out of the set-aside stockpile, quantities of wheat which were not being replaced. There was some question on the part of other Senators as to whether or not this was really taking place. I have examined into the situation, and I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement I have prepared concerning this matter.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### WHEAT SET-ASIDE

The 1954 Farm Act authorized a defense set-aside or stockpile of 400 million bushels to 500 million bushels of wheat.

Secretary Benson placed 400 million bushels in this set-aside on September 15, 1954, and on March 30, 1955, another 100 million bushels.

As I understand it, the original law made no provision for reducing or replenishing the defense set-aside. Its significance lay largely in (a) providing for a stock in event

of emergency and (b) providing for a disregard of quantities in the stockpile in computing price supports under the flexible or variable formula program.

Public Law 480 made provision for taking quantities out of the wheat set-aside. As of April 30 this year, the CCC financial report showed the composition of the set-aside to be 383,623,096 bushels. It had been reduced by 90,615,291 bushels through the sale or barter program to develop new or expanded markets under title I of Public Law 480. It had been further reduced by 25,761,613 bushels under title II of Public Law 480 which provides for disaster or other relief shipments to foreign countries in the form of either wheat or flour.

The CCC report as of June 30 is soon available and will show a further reduction.

In his recent announcement of the 1957 support price for wheat, Secretary Benson was called upon to make a supply computation which revealed that if he had followed the formula strictly the price support would have been 77 percent of parity, somewhat lower than the \$2 support he announced which works out at 82½ percent of parity.

In his release giving the statistical background, the Secretary indicated that 225 million bushels would be in the set-aside as of July 1, 1957.

#### THE STEEL STRIKE

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I rise to address myself to a matter of deep and continued concern for all Americans. I refer to the strike in the basic steel industry, which is now going into its fourth week. I realize that all Americans have been following the developments in this strike carefully and with alert interest. Many citizens in my State are among the 650,000 employees of the steel industry who have not had the benefits of a contract since June 30 and who therefore have not been employed since that date. Other thousands of our citizens in Minnesota work in allied industries whose welfare is directly related to continued production of steel. The lifeblood of the Nation itself depends upon a fully functioning maximum producing steel industry.

Members of the Senate will recall that for more than 4 years I served as a member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. During a large part of that time I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. There is one inescapable conclusion that I have drawn as the result of that experience, and as a result of an intimate awareness of labor relations as mayor of the city of Minneapolis prior to serving in this body. The conclusion is that the key to the solution of labor-management problems lies in the real collective bargaining. There is no doubt in my mind that the same solution applies to the current labor-management dispute in the steel industry.

I know the members of the United Steelworkers of America. Many of them are my friends. I know the president of the United Steelworkers of America, Mr. David J. McDonald, a distinguished, responsible American labor statesman. I know that the union itself—its membership and its leadership—is responsible and dedicated to the public interest. I know of their willingness to sit down

to the collective bargaining table and arrive at a solution which will restore stability to the industry. I am confident of their awareness of the fact that agreement is arrived at only on the basis of mutual give-and-take, and that a settlement of the current dispute is possible in the near future if that same willingness and awareness shall be manifested by the representatives of the steel industry.

I am confident that a just and equitable settlement of the strike will take place shortly. My plea, Mr. President, is that the settlement take place now, without unnecessary further delay. We have every right to expect that the leadership of the steel industry will now sit down, recognizing its responsibilities to the Nation, and help to bring a speedy end to the steel strike.

I am pleased to notice, therefore, the news in this morning's press that peace talks will be resumed in New York tomorrow.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the steel strike has been going on for a considerable period of time. It seems to me if there ever was a time in the history of our country that called for industrial statesmanship on the part of both labor and management, now is the time. If the strike continues, it will not only do great damage to both labor and management in the steel industry, but it will be bound to have a chain reaction which will adversely affect all other segments of American industry.

It is ultimately bound to have, and I think it is already having, an adverse effect upon small-business men all over the country who are dependent to a considerable extent on the payrolls not only of the steel industry, but the payrolls of the railroads and the coal industries, which have already suffered repercussions because of the steel strike.

Both labor and management should keep in mind that no group has the right to strangle the economic life of 165 million Americans and; by so doing, endanger the whole free world.

#### BOONE COUNTY, MO., AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION COMMITTEE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on July 12 the Department of Agriculture rendered a decision on the appeal of three former members of the Boone County, Mo., Agricultural Stabilization Committee who had been summarily removed from office last fall.

These men are farmers. They had been elected by their neighbors to hold office. They had been removed or kicked out of office by the Missouri Agricultural Stabilization Committee, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The charge against them was "obvious manipulation" of wheat yields to enable certain farmers to avoid paying the proper marketing quota penalties.

In other words, these farmers were called crooks by the ASC committee; they were said to be irresponsible; that they had manipulated the marketing quotas, according to the State ASC committee, to suit an illegal purpose. That is what the charge said. The charge was







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 25, 1956  
For actions of July 24, 1956  
84th-2nd, No. 127

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on CCC borrowing bill. House received conference reports on watershed and Public Law 480 bills. Senate passed mutual security appropriation bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill to authorize USDA-State exchange of employees. House recommitted civilian atomic power bill. House committee submitted reports on surplus donations in Ill. and experts and consultants. Rep. Wilson, Ind., commended ACP. Sen. Aiken inserted USDA and BB reports on watershed bill. Sen. Humphrey criticized administration "attitude" toward farmer.

## HOUSE

1. ELECTRIFICATION; ATOMIC ENERGY. By a 203-191 vote, agreed to a motion by Rep. Van Zandt to recommit H. R. 12061, to provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. p. 12996
2. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12350. The civilian atomic power item was stricken on a point of order raised by Rep. Cannon. p. 13040. *See item 30*
3. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Rep. Wilson, Ind., commended this program and said he is glad USDA officials "have changed their attitude...and are pushing ahead" on the program. p. 13043
4. FORESTRY; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Dingell spoke on "give aways" and mentioned the Al Sarena mine case, the grazing bill, and the Dixon-Yates contract. p. 13053

5. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee submitted investigation reports on distribution cost of surplus commodities donated to schools and institutions in Ill. (H. Rept. 2893) and employment and utilization of experts and consultants (H. Rept. 2894). p. 13060
6. AIR POLLUTION. The Small Business Committee submitted a report on air pollution problems (H. Rept. 2895). p. 13060
7. ELECTRIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 3338, relating to rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at Federal projects. p. 13060
8. FORESTRY. The conferees agreed to report (but did not actually report) on H. R. 5712, to provide that the U. S. hold in trust for the Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto. p. D876
9. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Received the conference report on S. 3903, to increase from \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion the authorization under title 1 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. p. 13056
10. WATERSHEDS. Received the conference report on H. R. 8750, to make various amendments to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. p. 13055
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the housing, flood insurance, and fisheries bills will be considered today. p. D875

SENATE

12. CCC. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3820, to increase the borrowing authority of the CCC from \$12 billion to \$14.5 billion, make it a Federal offense to willfully steal or convert property mortgaged to a lending agency under a CCC program, and provide that offenses under the Act involving amounts of \$500 or less be reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12948
13. EDUCATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1915, to permit the exchange of employees of this Department with those of State political subdivisions or educational institutions. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12947  
Sen. Johnson commended the Senate for passage of bill for assistance to schools in areas affected by Federal activities. p. 12972
14. LANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5712, to transfer certain title III Bankhead-Jones lands to the Indians of the Zia and Jemez pueblos in N. Mex. p. 12957
15. WATERSHEDS. Sen. Aiken inserted and commented on communications from this Department and the Budget Bureau relative to the Administration's position on H. R. 8750, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. p. 12966
16. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2770). Sen. Douglas objected to immediate consideration of the measure. pp. 12968, 12988 (For provisions of interest to this Department see item 30, this Digest)



17. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey criticized the Administration's attitude toward the farmer. p. 12973
18. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Douglas objected to a unanimous consent request by Sen. Ellender to submit a report on H. R. 11833, to provide for a Great Plains conservation program. p. 12979
19. FOREIGN TRADE. The Finance Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) without amendments H. R. 9396, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list; and H. R. 12254, to provide additional time for the Tariff Commission to renew the customs tariff schedules. p. D872
20. SAFETY. The Government Operations Committee agreed to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 3517, to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government. p. D872
21. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 12080, the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. p. D873
22. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 3116, providing for cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12951
23. MUTUAL SECURITY. Passed with amendment H. R. 12130, making appropriations for mutual security for 1957. Conferees were appointed. pp. 12910, 12952, 12974

#### ITEMS IN THE APPENDIX

24. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Reuss inserted a newspaper article warning of the declining water table and urging conservation to insure an adequate water supply. p. A5785
25. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Flood inserted newspaper articles suggesting that the Federal government should undertake a program to relieve areas of chronic unemployment. pp. A5787, A5794
26. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Natcher discussed and inserted a newspaper article describing the benefits to be derived from flood control measures in the Green River Valley. p. A5787  
Rep. Sisk discussed the need for recreational facilities in conjunction with flood control projects, and inserted a letter to the Army Corps of Engineers inquiring relative to the possible development of further facilities. p. A5797
27. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Pfost inserted a newspaper column criticizing the Administration for the position taken in opposition to the high Hells Canyon Dam. p. A5799
28. PERSONNEL. Rep. Rooney inserted a newspaper article commenting on the inadequacies of the reports on security dismissals in the Federal government. p. A5803  
Rep. Hess inserted the text of an address by N. McElroy, President of Procter and Gamble, citing the need for increased training of engineers and scientists. p. A5834

29. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Price inserted the text of an address by A. Stevenson criticizing the Administration's farm program and policies. p. A5806

30. APPROPRIATIONS. The committee inserted the following budget estimates which had been recommended to the Senate: \$150,000 for necessary expenses of the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, authorized by Sec. 209 of the Agricultural Act of 1956; acquisition of lands for Cache National Forest, \$50,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by H. R. 8898; salaries and expenses, Farmers' Home Administration, \$1,400,000; and salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel, \$85,000. The latter two items are to provide funds for costs in connection with the pending amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which would broaden the authority for loans thereunder (H. R. 11544).

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

31. APPROPRIATIONS. Second supplemental appropriation bill, 1957. Parts I and II. Atomic Energy Commission and Bureau of Reclamation. House Appropriations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

July 25: Release of restrictions on property conveyed to church in Miss., H. Agriculture.

Pending bills, H. Agriculture (exec).

Federal power program, H. Gov't Operations.

Social security and executive pay and retirement bills, conferees (exec).

oOo

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

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JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 12350]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$1, 941, 895, 000
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	369, 496, 438
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	2, 311, 391, 438
Total estimates considered by the Senate including \$453,458,038 in Senate documents not considered by House.....	2, 365, 553, 038
Under budget estimates.....	54, 161, 600



*Summary of the bill by chapters*

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House allowances	Committee recommendations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) committee recommendation compared with—	
					Estimates	House allowances
I	Department of Agriculture and related agencies-----	\$1, 635, 000	-----	\$1, 635, 000	-----	+\$1, 635, 000
II	Department of Commerce-----	124, 743, 000	-----	90, 043, 000	-\$34, 700, 000	+\$90, 043, 000
III	Foreign operations-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
IV	Independent offices-----	5, 000, 000	-----	4, 750, 000	—250, 000	+\$4, 750, 000
V	Department of the Interior and related agencies-----	103, 497, 500	-----	47, 215, 900	—56, 281, 600	+\$47, 215, 900
VI	Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare-----	207, 240, 000	-----	206, 530, 000	—710, 000	+\$206, 530, 000
VII	Public works-----	1, 912, 095, 000	\$1, 941, 895, 000	1, 954, 665, 000	+\$42, 570, 000	+\$12, 770, 000
VIII	Department of State and related agencies-----	10, 030, 000	-----	5, 040, 000	—4, 990, 000	+\$5, 040, 000
IX	Treasury Department-----	-----	-----	200, 000	+\$200, 000	+\$200, 000
X	District of Columbia <sup>2</sup> -----	(10, 000)	-----	(10, 000)	-----	+(10, 000)
XI	Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments-----	1, 312, 538	-----	1, 312, 538	-----	+\$1, 312, 538
	Total-----	2, 365, 553, 038	1, 941, 895, 000	2, 311, 391, 438	—54, 161, 600	+\$369, 496, 438

<sup>1</sup> Language.<sup>2</sup> District of Columbia funds.

CHAPTER I  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$1,400,000, the budget estimate in Senate Document 143, for making and servicing loans authorized by amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act contained in H. R. 11544, which has been agreed to by the conferees.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$85,000, the budget estimate, for additional legal services under H. R. 11544.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INCREASED INDUSTRIAL USE OF AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTS

The committee recommends approval of \$150,000 for expenses of the Commission as requested in Senate Document 136.

### CHAPTER III

#### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

##### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

The committee recommends language be included in the bill authorizing the bank to purchase one motor vehicle from the administrative expense funds made available in the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957.



## CHAPTER IV

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

Supplemental estimate, 1957 (S. Doc. No. 143)-----	\$3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 500, 000

The committee recommends to be inserted in the bill a new item contained in the supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate to pay the cost of rental rate increases in the amount of \$2,000,000, and for the cost of additional space requested by various agencies in the amount of \$1,500,000.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

Supplemental estimate, 1957 (S. Doc. No. 143)-----	\$750, 000
Committee recommendation-----	500, 000

The committee considered a supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate in the amount of \$750,000, to inaugurate the program of insurance and reinsurance against loss from flood damage contingent upon the enactment of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956. The committee recommends to be inserted in the bill a new item for \$500,000, which the committee believes will be sufficient to establish such Administration.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

##### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate, 1957 (S. Doc. No. 143)-----	\$750, 000
Committee recommendation-----	750, 000

The committee recommends to be inserted in the bill a new item contained in the supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate, to provide \$750,000 additional administrative expense funds for carrying out, without extended delay, the development work on a new program of 35,000 additional low-rent public housing units, contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

#### FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The committee recommends to be inserted in the bill a new item contained in the supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate, increasing the administrative expense limitation by \$500,000 and the travel expense limitation by \$50,000. For administrative expenses, \$300,000 of such increase is required to administer the expanded secondary market program resulting from current conditions, and \$200,000 of such increase is contingent upon enactment of legislation reducing from 3 to 2 percent the stock purchase requirement applicable to those selling mortgages to the Association.

# CHAPTER V

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

##### ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

Appropriations to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate, 1957 (S. Doc. 143).....	\$91, 670, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	35, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$35 million for the "Acquisition of Strategic Minerals." These funds are required to implement the Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Colum-bium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956, Public Law No. 733 of the 84th Congress.

The budget estimate for this program—\$91,670,000—is the esti-mated cost of the program for 2½ years. It is the view of the com-mittee that the sum recommended is adequate to carry out the program through January of 1957. The committee expects the Department to submit a supplemental request for funds, through the Bureau of the Budget, when additional funds are required.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1956.....	\$12, 882, 000
Regular act, 1957.....	16, 200, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 143).....	250, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$250,000. These funds are required to accumulate the evidence necessary to sustain the claims of the United States for and on behalf of Indians and Indian tribes in the case of *Arizona v. California et al.*, in which the United States has intervened.

##### PAYMENT TO PINE RIDGE SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$437,500, submitted in Senate Document 143, for the payments of claims of certain Sioux Indians as reimbursements for damages suf-fered as the result of being forced to move from their homes and having to relocate and reestablish themselves elsewhere when their lands were taken for the establishment of the Pine Ridge Aerial Gunnery Range.

The payment of these claims is authorized in H. R. 5838, which has passed both Houses of Congress and is now awaiting approval of the President.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### CONSTRUCTION

1956 appropriations.....	\$1, 750, 000
Regular act, 1957.....	2, 471, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 143).....	1, 060, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	1, 250, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$1,250,000 for the construction program of the Fish and Wildlife Service, an increase of \$190,000 over the budget estimate of \$1,060,000.

The funds recommended are for the following facilities:

#### Fish hatcheries facilities:

Miles City, Mont.....	\$359, 000	
Pisgah National Forest, N. C.....	285, 000	
Pittsford, Vt.....	175, 000	
Bowden Spring, W. Va.....	80, 000	
Paint Bank, Va.....	81, 000	
Cedar Bluff, Kans.....	80, 000	
		\$1, 060, 000
Employee housing, Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Ill.....		190, 000
Total.....		1, 250, 000

The Fish and Wildlife Service is directed to utilize not to exceed \$5,000 of funds available for construction of a diversion channel between Dakota Lake and Hyatt Slough in Diekey County, N. Dak. This amount represents the difference between the \$6,000 appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, for construction of an auxiliary spillway on the James River at the Dakota Lake National Wildlife Refuge, N. Dak., and the cost of a modified spillway that has been completed.

### FISHERIES LOAN FUND

Appropriations to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 143).....	\$10, 000, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$10,000,000 for the initial capital of the "Fisheries loan fund." This fund is created by section 3 of S. 3275, which has passed both Houses of Congress and is now awaiting approval by the President.

The fund—which will be a revolving fund—will be used to make loans for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gearing and vessels, to those segments of the fishing industry which are in distress and unable to obtain loans on reasonable terms.

The funds recommended shall become available only upon the enactment into law of S. 3275, or similar legislation, in the 84th Congress.



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS IN THE CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

Appropriation, 1956	<sup>1</sup> \$10, 000
Regular act, 1957	<sup>1</sup> 10, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 143)	50, 000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	50, 000

<sup>1</sup> These funds were appropriated under the provisions of the act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), and is an appropriation from the receipts from the sale of products from the Cache National Forest.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$50,000, the budget estimate, for the acquisition of lands within the Cache National Forest under the provisions of H. R. 8898, which has passed both Houses of Congress and is now awaiting approval by the President.

The authorizing act provides that the sums appropriated for this purpose must be matched by local agencies.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriations to date	\$145, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 143)	30, 000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	<sup>1</sup> 55, 000

<sup>1</sup> \$25,000 of sum recommended by the committee is contingent upon the enactment into law of H. J. Res. 576.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$55,000 for the necessary expenses of the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.

Of the sum recommended, \$25,000 is contingent upon the enactment into law of House Joint Resolution No. 576.

## NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

Appropriations to date	\$1, 183
Supplemental estimate	None
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	10, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$10,000 for the expenses of the National Memorial Stadium Commission. The Commission was created, and appropriations authorized, by the act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 844).

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriations to date	\$10, 000
Supplemental estimate	None
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	<sup>1</sup> 163, 400

<sup>1</sup> Contingent upon the enactment into law of S. 3386.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$163,400 for the expenses for the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission during fiscal year 1957.

The funds recommended are contingent upon the enactment into law of S. 3386.

## CHAPTER VI

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1956 appropriation.....	\$1, 812, 400
1957 appropriation.....	2, 021, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends \$300,000, a reduction of \$200,000 under the supplemental estimate, for necessary salaries and expenses in carrying out the additional duties placed on the Secretary of Labor as a result of the application of the Davis-Bacon Act to highway projects on the Interstate System as provided in section 115 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

Section 115 expressly states the conditions under which the Secretary of Labor shall determine "in accordance with \* \* \* the Davis-Bacon Act" the wage rates prevailing for the same type of work on similar construction in the immediate locality of each project.

The Secretary of Labor cannot delegate to any contracting agency the responsibility placed exclusively upon him to determine the prevailing wage rates in accordance with the statutory standards. He is required, however, to "consult with the highway department of the State in which a project on the Interstate System is to be performed" and to predetermine these wage rates "after giving due regard to the information thus obtained".

Under this provision it is expected that there will be the fullest cooperation between each State highway department and the Secretary of Labor. In his regulations it is expected that the Secretary of Labor will establish procedures that will assure this cooperation and the fullest possible use of the factual information received from the State highway department.

#### BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

1956 appropriation.....	\$2, 317, 500
1957 appropriation.....	2, 347, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	47, 000
Committee recommendation.....	47, 000

The committee recommends approval of the estimate for \$47,000 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide improved rehabilitation services for permanently disabled beneficiaries of that act.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

## PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL

1956 available funds.....	<sup>1</sup> \$50, 000
Original supplemental estimate.....	300, 000
Congressional allowance.....	None
Revised supplemental estimate.....	1, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

<sup>1</sup> By allocation from "Emergency Fund for the President, national defense."

The original supplemental for \$300,000 was disallowed by the House for the reason there was no legislative authority for this committee, and no appeal was made to the Senate for restoration. Subsequently there was received a revised supplemental estimate requesting in addition to the \$300,000 contained in the original supplemental estimate, \$800,000 for grants to States. The committee rejected the request in its entirety.

## PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1956 appropriation.....	\$26, 500, 000
1957 appropriation.....	29, 442, 081
Supplemental estimate.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full estimate, \$2 million, for grants to States for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, contingent upon enactment of a bill, S. 3958, containing an amendment to the Vocational Education Act of 1946, proposing to authorize an annual grant, for 5 years, of not to exceed \$5 million to extend and improve practical nurse training.

## GRANTS FOR EDUCATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Supplemental estimate.....	\$350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	350, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$350,000, for grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning to assist them in providing training of professional personnel to conduce research in, or conduct training of teachers in, fields related to education of mentally retarded children, contingent upon the enactment of pending legislation to encourage expansion of teaching and research in the education of mentally retarded children.

## GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$7, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 500, 000

The committee recommends the full amount requested, \$7,500,000, for grants to the States to promote the further extension of public library services to rural areas without such services, or with inadequate services, as provided for in the act of June 19, 1956 (Public Law 597).

The act requires a minimum allotment of \$40,000 to each of the States, to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and of \$10,000 to the Virgin Islands; the remainder to be allotted to each State on the basis



of the ratio of its rural population to the total rural population of the United States according to the most recent decennial census.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1956 appropriation.....	\$33, 900, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	108, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	108, 500, 000

The committee recommends the full amount requested, \$108,500,000, for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas for school construction, contingent upon passage of pending legislation, H. R. 11695.

The full 2-year cost of the proposed extension of Public Law 815, as amended, is estimated to be \$140,000,000, of which \$102,500,000 is to be made available in this appropriation—\$6,000,000 to be used to finance applications submitted by June 30, 1956, under the then-existing law—leaving a total of \$37,500,000 to be financed through later appropriations.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF EDUCATION

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 240, 000
1957 appropriation.....	5, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	290, 000

The committee recommends \$290,000, an increase of \$40,000 over the supplemental estimate, to provide funds to enable the Office of Education to effectively administer the newly authorized programs and extended programs for school construction, for library services, for vocational education in practical nursing and for education of the mentally retarded.

The increase of \$40,000 is approved to provide a total of \$140,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the program for the further extension of public library services to rural areas without such services, or with inadequate services, an increase urged by the American Library Association, among others.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

##### ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1956 appropriation.....	\$18, 376, 000
1957 appropriation.....	16, 461, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 040, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 040, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$1,040,000, for grants for graduate training of professional public health personnel, including \$40,000 for the costs of program direction and administration, contingent upon passage of pending legislation.

Pending legislation, S. 3958, authorizes the awarding of traineeships either directly to individuals or through grants to training institutions to cover the cost of graduate or specialized training in public health for physicians, engineers, nurses, and other professional health personnel. The purpose of this program is to increase the number of persons with specialized public health training for employment primarily in State and local public health agencies throughout the United States.

## GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

Supplemental estimate.....	\$50,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	50,000,000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$50,000,000, for payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

Section 6 authorizes the Surgeon General to make grants to States, municipalities, and interstate and intermunicipal agencies to assist in the construction of necessary treatment works to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage or other waste into any waters. The act further provides that no grant shall be made for any project in an amount exceeding 30 percent of the estimated reasonable cost thereof, or in any amount exceeding \$250,000, whichever is the smaller. There is authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 annually, with a stipulation that 50 percent of each appropriation shall be used for grants for the construction of works servicing municipalities of 125,000 population, or under.

## SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

1956 appropriation.....	\$4,880,000
1957 appropriation.....	6,000,000
Supplemental estimate.....	4,100,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,100,000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$4,100,000, of which \$3 million shall be for grants for the water pollution control program provided for in section 5 of the act, \$450,000 shall be for the purposes set forth in section 4; \$400,000 for administrative expenses in connection with section 6; and \$250,000 for the purposes set forth in section 8.

No grants may be made under section 6 for construction for any project unless such project is in conformity with the State water pollution control plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of section 5, and the committee felt it necessary to make available the full amount authorized under the latter section in order that there might be no delay occasioned by a lack of funds for development of control plans.

## HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1956 appropriation.....	\$35,396,000
1957 appropriation.....	35,736,000
Supplemental estimate.....	2,050,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,050,000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$2,050,000, for grants for advanced training of professional nurses, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, contingent upon enactment of pending legislation.

There are authorized, in the pending legislation, to be appropriated for fiscal 1957 and for each of the 2 succeeding years, such sums as the Congress may determine, to cover the cost of traineeships for the training of professional nurses to teach in the various fields of nurse training.

## FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE

1956 appropriation-----	\$3, 170, 000
1957 appropriation-----	3, 245, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	150, 000
Committee recommendation-----	150, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$150,000, to enable the Public Health Service to provide quarantine inspections of vessels when requested, regardless of time of arrival. At the present time inspection is not provided from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., except for emergencies.

With these added funds the Service will be able to pay overtime compensation to its inspectors as the funds now available do not permit the extension of inspectional services beyond the normal work period. This added service has been long sought by shipping companies, the loss to whom, the committee was advised, by delay in inspection amounts to from ten to twelve million dollars a year. With these additional funds the Service will offer inspection to the vessels comparable to that now offered to aircraft.

## OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

1956 appropriation-----	\$5, 929, 000
1957 appropriation-----	11, 922, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	(200, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(200, 000)

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from other available funds for salaries and expenses, for the administration of the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, contingent upon the enactment of S. 849.

The pending legislation authorizes \$30 million for each of 3 years for grants to the Nation's medical research institutions for construction of research facilities, and this allowance will make funds available for the necessary administrative expenses in connection therewith.

## CONSTRUCTION OF DENTAL RESEARCH BUILDING

Supplemental estimate-----	\$200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	200, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$200,000, for the preparation of plans and specifications for construction of buildings and facilities for the National Institute of Dental Research.

Congress has passed legislation amending the amount authorized for construction and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for the use of the National Institute of Dental Research from \$2,000,000 provided in 1948, to \$4,000,000.

## GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate-----	\$30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	30, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount requested, \$30,000,000, for grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, contingent upon enactment of S. 849.



There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1957, and for each of the two succeeding fiscal years, \$30,000,000 for making grants-in-aid for the construction of facilities for research in the sciences related to health. No grant may exceed 50 percent of the cost of construction of the facilities.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The committee recommends approval of \$300,000 for plans and specifications preparatory to construction of a general office building, and \$1,371,000 for construction of facilities for housing animals, including preparation of plans, equipment, and the temporary diversion of such facilities for office space, each of which is to be derived by transfer from funds available to the National Institutes of Health as determined by the Surgeon General.

The Public Health Service planned, the committee was informed, to request for inclusion in the 1958 budget provision for these two items. Such plans were predicated upon the program envisaged in the Service's 1957 budget of \$126,525,000 for the National Institutes of Health. The 1957 appropriation of \$184,437,000 imposes a much greater program and workload and need for space, than envisaged. This recommendation of the committee provides for the transfer from the 1957 appropriations these sums which diversion will not impede the national research programs.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

The committee recommends approval of \$350,000 for the preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings for the National Library of Medicine, contingent upon enactment into law of S. 3430.

The National Library of Medicine Act authorizes the appropriation of funds for the erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of the library, and empowers the Board of Regents to select a site. The funds here recommended will enable officials to proceed without delay after selection of site on the development of plans and specifications.

# CHAPTER VII

## PUBLIC WORKS

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

#### OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1956 (plus \$481,400,000 transferred from "Plant and equipment" balance)-----		\$575, 000, 000
Estimates, 1957:		
Original budget document-----	\$1, 672, 000, 000	
Amendment in H. Doc. 415-----	68, 400, 000	
		1, 740, 400, 000
House allowance-----		1, 780, 400, 000
Committee recommendation-----		1, 780, 400, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate for "Operating expenses," plus an increase of \$40,000,000 to provide a total of \$65,000,000 for acceleration of the power reactor program, including research and development work necessary in connection with the civilian atomic power acceleration program.

#### PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1956-----		\$259, 227, 000
Estimates, 1957:		
Original budget document-----	0	
Amendment in H. Doc. 393-----	\$144, 200, 000	
Amendment in H. Doc. 415-----	14, 100, 000	
		158, 300, 000
House allowance-----		158, 300, 000
Committee recommendation-----		158, 300, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$158,300,000 for "Plant acquisition and construction."

#### NUCLEAR-POWERED MERCHANT SHIP

Appropriations are authorized in H. R. 6243 to the Maritime Administration and to the Atomic Energy Commission—

for the construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation, including training of qualified personnel, of a nuclear-powered merchant ship capable of providing shipping services on routes essential for maintaining the flow of the foreign commerce of the United States.

Under "Operating expenses," \$3,500,000 is included in the estimates for 1957, and provided in the bill, for the fabrication of fuel elements required for such reactor.

Under "Plant acquisition and construction," \$21,000,000 is included in the estimates for 1957, and provided in the bill, as a carryover from estimated obligations for 1956—

for the Commission's portion of the construction of a nuclear-powered peace ship, to be built jointly with the Maritime Administration.

The committee is advised that this amount was reserved from a sizable carryover resulting from net savings on prior-year construction projects, primarily at the Portsmouth plant. The balance of the carryover, amounting to \$148,339,000, is applied to the total obligations for 1957 of \$306,639,000, requiring net appropriations of \$158,300,000. During the hearings on the 1957 appropriations for the Commission, the committee was further advised as follows:

In this connection, we had \$21 million earmarked in fiscal 1956 to construct the nuclear portion of a so-called atomic peace ship, should such a ship be authorized in this session of Congress. While a peace ship has not been authorized, there is now pending in conference between the House and Senate separate versions of a bill to authorize immediate construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship. If the Senate version is adopted, the Commission will have the same responsibilities for the merchant ship as were contemplated in regard to the peace ship and therefore the unobligated funds should be available for this purpose.

Justifications for this project have been discussed by the Atomic Energy Commission and by the Maritime Administration in hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in hearings on the authorizing legislation.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1956 appropriation.....	\$1,395,000
Regular act, 1957.....	1,378,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 420).....	500,000
House allowance.....	500,000
Committee recommendation.....	500,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$500,000 for "Operation and maintenance." These funds are required to implement the recently executed contract with the Georgia Power Co. for the transmission of power generated at the Clark Hill project. The House approved the budget estimate of \$500,000.

### BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1956 appropriation.....	\$6,775,000
Regular act, 1957.....	7,400,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 420).....	195,000
House allowance.....	195,000
Committee recommendation.....	195,000



The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$195,000 for "Operation and maintenance." These funds are required to cover the added costs resulting from an increase in wage rates of hourly employees of the Bonneville Power Administration which became effective June 10, 1956. The new rates were established by the 11th annual negotiating conference of the Administration and the Columbia Power Trades Council, completed on May 10, 1956. The House approved the budget estimate of \$195,000.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

### CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, 1956.....	\$146, 041, 000
Regular act, 1957.....	131, 225, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 420).....	12, 700, 000
House allowance.....	2, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 750, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$12,750,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Reclamation. The funds recommended are for the following projects:

Construction of distribution systems by irrigation districts:	
Solano Irrigation District, Calif.....	\$12, 700, 000
Carlsbad project, New Mexico.....	25, 000
Missouri River Basin project: Dickinson unit, North Dakota.....	25, 000
Total.....	12, 750, 000

*Construction of distribution systems by irrigation districts, \$12,700,000.*—Public Law 130 of the 84th Congress, as amended by Public Law 520 of the 84th Congress, authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to make loans to irrigation districts for the construction of distribution facilities.

The budget estimate for this item is \$12,700,000, which is the total estimated cost of the distribution facilities of the Solano District. The House allowed \$2,500,000. This House allowance is based on the sum needed to meet contract earnings in fiscal year 1957 on the Solano facilities, and authorizes the use of the balance to initiate loans to the Terra Bella and Madera Districts.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate for the Solano District loan exclusively. It is the view of the committee that the full amount of the Solano District loan should be made available at this time to allow the district to proceed with a sound economical construction program.

*Carlsbad project, New Mexico, \$25,000.*—The committee recommends the allowance of \$25,000 for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Alamogordo Dam in New Mexico.

### MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

*Dickinson unit, North Dakota, \$25,000.*—The committee recommends the allowance of \$25,000 for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Dickinson Reservoir in North Dakota.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to participate in the construction of the bridge required in the construction of the Glen Canyon unit of the Colorado River storage project.

Under existing law (60 Stat. 709; 23 U. S. C. 64-70) the Bureau of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse a construction agency for the additional cost of placing bridges upon and across dams, when such a bridge is requested by the State concerned and the Commissioner of Public Roads. However, the bridge to be constructed in connection with the Glen Canyon Dam will not be on the dam, but will be downstream approximately 2 miles. The terrain in the area of the dam site is such that it is not practical to locate the bridge on the dam.

The provision recommended by the committee would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to participate in the construction of the bridge to the extent of the additional costs of placing the bridge upon and across the dam. The provision recommended follows:

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

*The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to participate in the construction of the bridge required in the construction of the Glen Canyon Unit, Arizona, Colorado River Storage project; and may transfer for this purpose to the Secretary of the Interior funds available for the construction of public lands highways: Provided, That the amount transferred shall not exceed the cost of placing such bridge upon and across the dam under the provisions of the Act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709; 21 U. S. C. 64-70).*

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

## CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1956 appropriation.....	\$441, 160, 014
Regular act, 1957.....	455, 949, 500
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	2, 520, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$2,520,000 for fiscal year 1957 for application to the following projects:

Masonboro Inlet, N. C.....	\$120, 000
St. Anthony Falls lock and dam, Minnesota.....	400, 000
Small flood-control projects.....	2, 000, 000
Total.....	2, 520, 000

## MASONBORO INLET, N. C.

Masonboro Inlet is a natural opening through the barrier beach near Wrightsville Beach and Wilmington, N. C. The authorized project provides for a channel 14 feet deep and 400 feet wide across the ocean bar, and thence 12 feet deep and 90 feet wide to connect to the Intracoastal Waterway at Wrightsville by way of the Banks and Motte Channels, a turning basin 15 feet deep, with a maximum width of 300 feet and length of 700 feet, with three 15-pile dolphins therein; and a jetty on each side of the inlet if found necessary. The total estimated cost of the project, exclusive of the jetties is \$426,000. The funds in the amount of \$120,000 recommended by the committee would be used for preconstruction planning and for dredging Banks and Motte Channels and the turning basin portion of the project.

## ST. ANTHONY FALLS LOCK AND DAM, MINNESOTA

The authorized project for the St. Anthony Falls development provides for the construction of 2 locks and a dam, dredging, utility alterations, and bridge changes to provide vertical clearance of 26 feet above the water surface when the flow is 40,000 cubic feet per second. Funds have been appropriated for construction of the lower lock and dam, and that feature of the work is essentially complete. The Corps of Engineers has recently completed a review report on this project and the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in its report dated June 19, 1956, recommended completion of the authorized development at St. Anthony Falls with a minor modification concerning the bridge clearance above the lower Northern Pacific Railway bridge in Minneapolis. The \$400,000 recommended by the committee would permit resumption of work on the St. Anthony Falls project. No funds were appropriated in the Public Works Appropriation Act for 1957, pending the results of the review report.

## SMALL FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS

Subsequent to the passage of the Public Works Appropriation Act for 1957, the Congress enacted (S. 3272) Public Law 685, 84th Congress, 2d sess., approved July 11, 1956. That act increased the amount that may be expended on a project in any single locality from \$150,000 to \$400,000; and increased the total amount that can be appropriated in any one fiscal year from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The regular bill provided \$1,250,000 for small flood-control projects under the previous limitation. The committee recommends an additional \$2,000,000 for this purpose to implement the revised authorization contained in Public Law 685. This would provide a total of \$3,250,000 for these small flood-control projects not requiring specific authorization.



## SHERIDAN, WYO.

The regular Public Works Appropriation Act for 1957 provided \$25,000 to initiate the preconstruction planning on the authorized flood protection project for Sheridan, Wyo. There is a serious flood problem in Sheridan, and the committee was informed that if additional funds in the amount of \$35,000 are made available for preconstruction planning at this time, actual construction work could be started at an earlier date than would be possible with the \$25,000 planning funds currently available for this project. The Corps of Engineers testified that the additional funds could be profitably expended, and that they have funds available in the amount of \$35,000 that could be transferred to that project if the committees approved the increase in the allocation of planning funds to the Sheridan project. The committee, therefore, approves the increase in the allocation of available planning funds for the Sheridan, Wyo., flood-control project in the amount of \$35,000, making a total of \$60,000 available for planning on this project during the fiscal year 1957.

## CHAPTER VIII

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

##### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee recommends that not to exceed \$6,000 of the appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available for contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, as authorized by Public Law 689, approved July 11, 1956.

##### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$30,000, under this head, for expenses of the United States delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, as authorized by Public Law 689, approved July 11, 1956.

##### CLEVELAND PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000 toward the expenses of the III Pan-American games to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1959. The allowance is contingent upon the enactment of the authorization, Senate Joint Resolution 186, 84th Congress, or similar legislation. Under the authorization such funds are to be made available to the sponsoring organization, Cleveland Pan-American Games Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, and the expenditures therefrom are subject to audit by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$5,000,000, under this head, instead of \$10,000,000, the supplemental estimate requested for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Brussels, Belgium, in 1958. The proposed allowance is contingent upon the enactment of the authorization in S. 3116, 84th Congress, or similar legislation. It was the committee's considered judgement that the allowance of \$5,000,000 would be sufficient to meet the construction costs of the proposed building, including the interior and exterior finishings and fittings, and other related program costs contemplated in the current fiscal year. Should circumstances warrant the need for additional funds for operating and other costs this fiscal year, a supplemental estimate would be entertained.

CHAPTER IX  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$200,000 for the expenses of the Bureau of Narcotics. This amount will enable the Bureau to employ additional agents required to carry out increased workload resulting from enactment of H. R. 11619, Narcotics Control Act of 1956 (Public Law 728, approved July 18, 1956).



## CHAPTER X

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$10,000 for the payment of a claim in excess of \$250, and which was approved by the Commissioners on July 12, 1956, under the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended.

CHAPTER XI  
CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,312,538 for claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments. Details with respect to these items appear in Senate Document 143.

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	House recommendation	Senate committee recommendation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
CHAPTER I						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION						
S. 143	Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 400, 000	-----	\$1, 400, 000	-----	+ \$1, 400, 000
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL						
S. 143	Salaries and expenses-----	85, 000	-----	85, 000	-----	+ 85, 000
INDEPENDENT OFFICE						
S. 136	Commission on Increased Uses of Agricultural Commodities-----	150, 000	-----	150, 000	-----	+ 150, 000
	Total, chapter I-----	1, 635, 000	-----	1, 635, 000	-----	+ 1, 635, 000
CHAPTER II						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION						
S. 142	Operation and regulation-----	13, 968, 000	-----	13, 968, 000	-----	+ 13, 968, 000
S. 142	Establishment of air navigation facilities-----	54, 075, 000	-----	54, 075, 000	-----	+ 54, 075, 000
S. 138	Construction and development, additional Washington Airport-----	34, 700, 000	-----	-----	-----	—\$34,700,000



*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued*

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	House recommendation	Senate committee recommendation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
CHAPTER II—Continued						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Con.						
MARITIME ACTIVITIES						
S. 143	Ship construction-----	\$22, 000, 000	-----	\$22, 000, 000	-----	+\$22, 000, 000
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS						
S. 143	Federal-aid highways (trust fund)-----	(1, 150, 000, 000)	-----	(1, 150, 000, 000)	-----	+( , 150, 000, 000)
S. 143	Federal-aid highways, reduction in appropriations-----	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter II-----	124, 743, 000	-----	90, 043, 000	-\$34, 700, 000	+ 90, 043, 000
CHAPTER III						
FOREIGN OPERATIONS						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK						
	Administrative expenses-----	(2)	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)
CHAPTER IV						
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
S. 143	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	3, 500, 000	-----	3, 500, 000	-----	+ 3, 500, 000

S.	143	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY						
		Public Housing Administration			750, 000			
		Administrative expenses-----						+ 750, 000
S.	143	Federal Flood Insurance Administration						
		Salaries and expenses-----			500, 000		-250, 000	
		Federal National Mortgage Association						+ 500, 000
S.	143	Administrative expenses-----	( <sup>2</sup> )					
		Total, chapter IV-----		5, 000, 000		4, 750, 000	-250, 000	+ 4, 750, 000
		CHAPTER V						
S.	143	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
		OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
		Acquisition of strategic minerals-----		91, 670, 000		35, 000, 000	-56, 670, 000	+ 35, 000, 000
S.	143	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS						
		Resources management-----		250, 000		250, 000		+ 250, 000
		Payment to Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians-----		437, 500		437, 500		+ 437, 500
S.	143	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----		687, 500		687, 500		+ 687, 500

<sup>1</sup> Rescission of general fund appropriation of \$775,000,000 effective June 30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures have been reimbursed by highway trust fund.

<sup>2</sup> Language.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	House recommendation	Senate committee recommendation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER V—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
S. 143	Construction-----	\$1,060,000	-----	\$1,250,000	+\$190,000	+\$1,250,000
	BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
S. 143	Fisheries loan fund-----	10,000,000	-----	10,000,000	-----	+10,000,000
	Total, Department of Interior--	103,417,500	-----	46,937,500	-56,480,000	+46,937,500
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	FOREST SERVICE					
S. 143	Acquisition of lands for Cache National Forest-----	50,000	-----	50,000	-----	+50,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
S. 143	Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission-----	30,000	-----	55,000	+25,000	+55,000
	National Memorial Stadium Commission-----		-----	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
	Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission-----		-----	163,400	+163,400	+163,400



Total, chapter V-----		103, 497, 500	-----	47, 215, 900	—56, 281, 600	+47, 215, 900
CHAPTER VI						
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR						
S. 136	Salaries and expenses-----	3 (500, 000)	-----	3 (300, 000)	—(200, 000)	+ (300, 000)
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION						
S. 143	Salaries and expenses-----	3 (47, 000)	-----	3 (47, 000)	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE						
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
S. 143	President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School-----	1, 100, 000	-----	-----	—1, 100, 000	-----
S. 143	Promotion and further development of vocational education-----	2, 000, 000	-----	2, 000, 000	-----	+2, 000, 000
S. 143	Grants for education of the mentally retarded-----	350, 000	-----	350, 000	-----	+350, 000
S. 143	Grants for library services-----	7, 500, 000	-----	7, 500, 000	-----	+7, 500, 000
S. 143	Assistance for school construction-----	108, 500, 000	-----	108, 500, 000	-----	+108, 500, 000
S. 143	Salaries and expenses-----	250, 000	-----	290, 000	+40, 000	+290, 000
Total, Office of Education-----		119, 700, 000	-----	118, 640, 000	—1, 060, 000	+118, 640, 000

<sup>3</sup> To be derived by transfer.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued*

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	House recommendation	Senate committee recommendation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
CHAPTER VI—Continued						
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE						
S. 143	Assistance to States, general-----	\$1, 040, 000	-----	\$1, 040, 000	-----	+\$1, 040, 000
S. 143	Grants for waste treatment works construction-----	50, 000, 000	-----	50, 000, 000	-----	+\$50, 000, 000
S. 143	Sanitary engineering activities-----	4, 100, 000	-----	4, 100, 000	-----	+\$4, 100, 000
S. 143	Hospitals and medical care-----	2, 050, 000	-----	2, 050, 000	-----	+\$2, 050, 000
S. 143	Foreign quarantine service-----	150, 000	-----	150, 000	-----	+\$150, 000
National Institutes of Health:						
S. 143	Operating expenses-----	<sup>3</sup> (200, 000)	-----	<sup>3</sup> (200, 000)	-----	+(200, 000)
S. 143	Construction of dental research building-----	200, 000	-----	200, 000	-----	+200, 000
S. 143	Grants for construction, health research facilities-----	30, 000, 000	-----	30, 000, 000	-----	+30, 000, 000
S. 143	Construction of animal quarters-----	<sup>3</sup> (1, 371, 000)	-----	<sup>3</sup> (1, 371, 000)	-----	+(1, 371, 000)
S. 143	General office building-----	<sup>3</sup> (300, 000)	-----	<sup>3</sup> (300, 000)	-----	+(300, 000)

	Office of Surgeon General, facilities-----						+ \$350, 000	+ 350, 000
	Total, Public Health Service-----	87, 540, 000				87, 890, 000	+ 350, 000	+ 87, 890, 000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	207, 240, 000				206, 530, 000	- 710, 000	+ 206, 530, 000
	Total, Chapter VI-----	207, 240, 000				206, 530, 000	- 710, 000	+ 206, 530, 000
	CHAPTER VII PUBLIC WORKS  INDEPENDENT OFFICES  ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION							
256, 415	Operating expenses-----	1, 740, 400, 000	\$1,780,400,000			1, 780, 400, 000	+ 40, 000, 000	-----
393, 415	Plant acquisition and construction----	158, 300, 000	158, 300, 000			158, 300, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Atomic Energy Com- mission-----	1, 898, 700, 000	1, 938, 700, 000			1, 938, 700, 000	+ 40, 000, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
420	Operation and maintenance, South- eastern Power Administration-----	500, 000	500, 000			500, 000	-----	-----
420	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION Operation and maintenance-----	195, 000	195, 000			195, 000	-----	-----
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION Construction and rehabilitation-----	12, 700, 000	2, 500, 000			12, 750, 000	+ 50, 000	+ 10, 250, 000
403	Total, Department of the In- terior-----	13, 395, 000	3, 195, 000			13, 445, 000	+ 50, 000	+ 10, 250, 000

<sup>3</sup> To be derived by transfer.



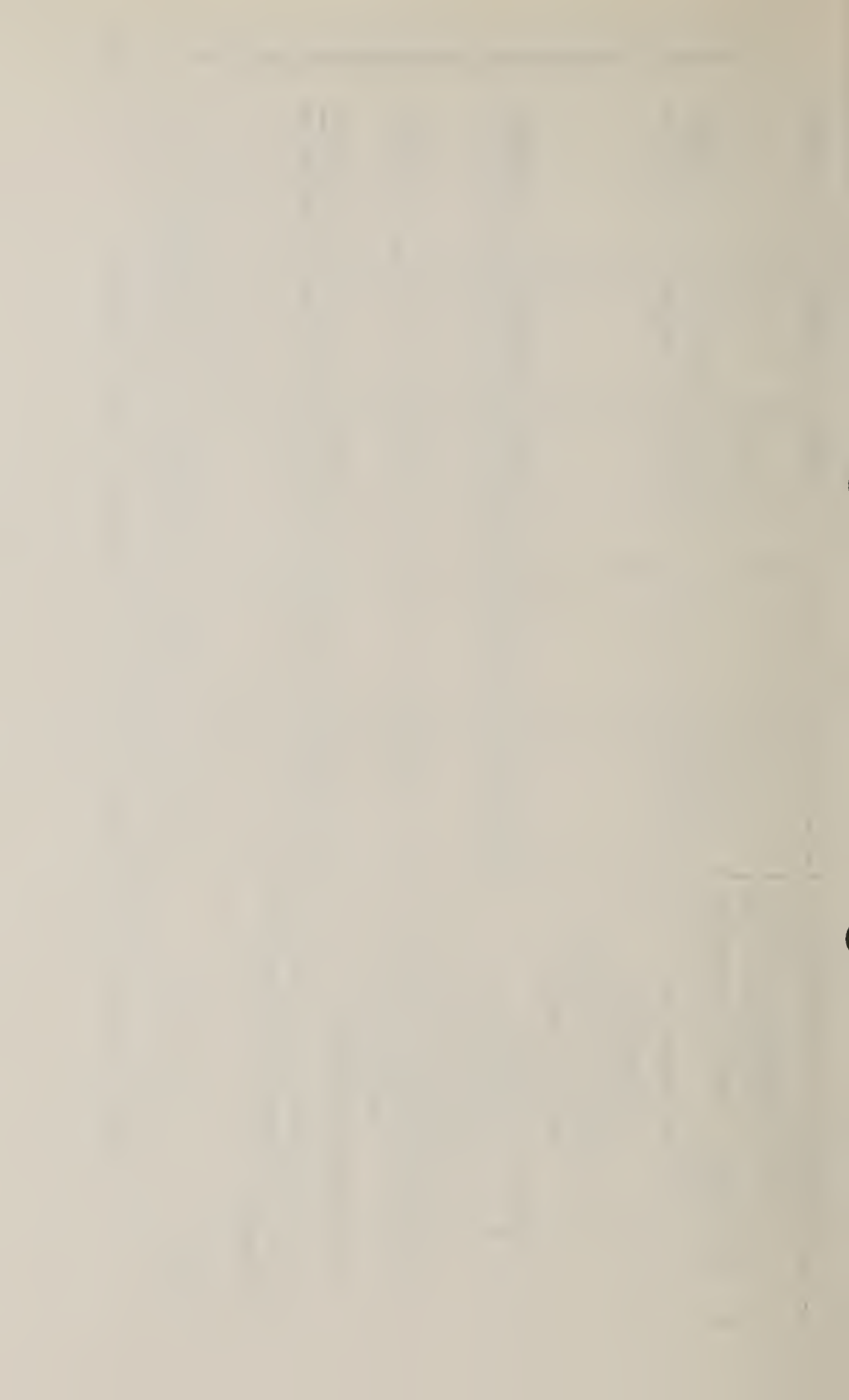
*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued*

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	House recommendation	Senate committee recommendation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VII—Continued					
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
	Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control					
	Construction, general			\$2, 520, 000	+\$2, 520, 000	+\$2, 520, 000
	Total, chapter VII	\$1, 912, 095, 000	\$1, 941, 895, 000	1, 954, 665, 000	+\$42, 570, 000	+\$12, 770, 000
	CHAPTER VIII					
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
S. 143	Contributions to international organizations	(2)		(2)		
S. 143	Missions to international organizations	\$30, 000		\$30, 000		+30, 000
S. 143	Educational, scientific, and cultural activities	(2)				

	Cleveland Pan American Games.....	-----	-----	-----	10, 000	+ 10, 000	+ 10, 000
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
S. 143	President's special international pro- gram.....	10, 000, 000	-----	-----	5, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000
	Total, chapter VIII.....	10, 030, 000	-----	-----	5, 040, 000	-4, 990, 000	+5, 040, 000
	CHAPTER IX						
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT						
	BUREAU OF NARCOTICS						
	Salaries and expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	200, 000	+200, 000	+200, 000
	CHAPTER X						
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
S. 143	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(10, 000)	-----	-----	(10, 000)	-----	+ (10, 000)
	CHAPTER XI						
S. 143	Claims and judgments.....	1, 312, 538	-----	-----	1, 312, 538	-----	+1, 312, 538
	Grand total.....	2, 365, 553, 038	1, 941, 895, 000	2, 311, 391, 438	2, 311, 391, 438	-54, 161, 600	+369, 496, 438

<sup>1</sup> Language.

○





Calendar No. 2825

84TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 12350

[Report No. 2770]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5        plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the  
6        “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957”) for the  
7        fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes,  
8        namely:

1

## CHAPTER I

2

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

## FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

4

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5

6

7

8

9

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,400,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.*

10

## OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

11

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12

13

14

15

16

*For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel", \$85,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.*

17

## RELATED AGENCIES

18

## COMMISSION ON INCREASED INDUSTRIAL

19

## USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

20

21

22

23

*For expenses necessary for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, established by section 209 of the Act of May 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 201), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,*

1 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at  
2 meetings, \$150,000.

## 3 CHAPTER II

### 4 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 5 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

6 Operation and regulation: For an additional amount  
7 for "Operation and regulation," \$13,968,000; and the  
8 limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce  
9 and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the  
10 amount available for hire of aircraft is increased from  
11 "\$370,000" to "\$570,000".

12 Establishment of air navigation facilities: For an addi-  
13 tional amount for "Establishment of air navigation facilities"  
14 \$54,075,000, to remain available until expended.

#### 15 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

16 Ship construction: For an additional amount for  
17 "Ship construction" for design, construction, outfitting,  
18 and preparation for operation of a nuclear-powered mer-  
19 chant ship, \$22,000,000, to remain available until ex-  
20 pended: Provided, That the limitation under this head in  
21 the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Ap-  
22 propriation Act, 1957, on the amount which may be  
23 transferred to "Salaries and expenses," for administra-



1 tive and warehouse expenses for the current fiscal year, is  
 2 increased from “\$1,115,000” to “\$1,315,000”: Pro-  
 3 vided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only  
 4 upon enactment into law of H. R. 6243 Eighty-fourth  
 5 Congress.

#### 6 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

7 Federal-aid highways (Trust Fund): For carry-  
 8 ing out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of  
 9 July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are  
 10 attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until  
 11 expended, not more than \$1,150,000,000, to be derived from  
 12 the Highway Trust Fund; which sum is composed of \$186,-  
 13 500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appro-  
 14 priated for the fiscal year 1955, \$875,000,000, the amount  
 15 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956,  
 16 \$85,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appro-  
 17 priated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$30,401, \$14,097,  
 18 \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for re-  
 19 imbursement of the sums expended for the repair or recon-  
 20 struction of highways and bridges which have been damaged  
 21 or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided  
 22 by Section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of  
 23 the Act approved July 13, 1943, and Section 9 of the Act  
 24 approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a,

1 and 13b), and section 7 of the Act approved June 25, 1952,  
2 and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for  
3 the design and construction of highway bridges upon and  
4 across dams in accordance with the Act of July 29, 1946  
5 (60 Stat. 709): Provided, That at such time, but no later  
6 than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after  
7 consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that  
8 the amounts available and estimated to become available in  
9 the Highway Trust Fund during the fiscal year 1957 are  
10 sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions  
11 of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended  
12 and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the  
13 appropriations for "Federal-aid highways" for all expend-  
14 itures subsequent to June 30, 1956.

15       *Reduction in appropriations:* The appropriation granted  
16 under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related  
17 Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, and the unexpended bal-  
18 ances as of June 30, 1956, of appropriations granted under  
19 this head for prior fiscal years are rescinded effective June  
20 30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures from such  
21 appropriations made after June 30, 1956, have been re-  
22 imbursed by appropriations from the highway trust fund:  
23 Provided, That the sums rescinded shall revert to the general  
24 fund.

## CHAPTER III

## FOREIGN OPERATIONS

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Not to exceed \$4,000 of the funds previously made available for Administrative Expenses of the Bank shall be available for the purchase of one motor vehicle for replacement only.

## CHAPTER IV

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$3,500,000

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Flood Insurance Administration, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; \$500,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, Eighty-fourth Congress) or similar legislation.



*PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION*

*Administration expenses: For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$750,000 and the limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration is increased from "\$12,475,000" to "\$13,225,000" and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$950,000" to "\$1,010,000": Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of legislation authorizing the Administration to enter into new contracts for loans and annual contributions after July 31, 1956.*

*FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION*

*The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Association is increased from "\$3,775,000" to "\$4,275,000", and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$200,000": Provided, That \$200,000 of the foregoing increase in administrative expenses shall be available only upon the enactment into law of the amendments to subsection 303 (b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, contained in S. 3855, Eighty-fourth Congress, with respect to nonrefundable capital contributions by mortgage sellers, or legislation of similar effect.*

1                                    CHAPTER V  
2            DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND  
3                                    RELATED AGENCIES

4                            DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
5                                    OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
6                                    ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

7            *For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of*  
8            *the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Colum-*  
9            *bium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956"*  
10           *(Public Law 733, approved July 19, 1956), including serv-*  
11           *ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*  
12           *(5 U. S. C. 55a), \$35,000,000, to remain available until*  
13           *December 31, 1958: Provided, That this appropriation shall*  
14           *not be available for expenses incurred in connection with ma-*  
15           *terials procured under said Act after their transfer to the*  
16           *strategic or supplemental stockpile.*

17                                    BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
18                                    RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

19            *For an additional amount for "Resources management",*  
20            *\$250,000.*

21                            PAYMENT TO PINE RIDGE SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

22            *For payments, as authorized by law, to certain members*  
23            *of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, in settlement of*

1 *their claims for damages resulting from the establishment of*  
 2 *the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, \$437,500, to remain*  
 3 *available until expended.*

4 *FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE*

5 *CONSTRUCTION*

6 *For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,-*  
 7 *250,000 to remain available until expended.*

8 *FISHERIES LOAN FUND*

9 *For initial capital for the fisheries loan fund, for financ-*  
 10 *ing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement,*  
 11 *repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels; and for re-*  
 12 *search into the basic problems of fisheries, as authorized by law,*  
 13 *\$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be avail-*  
 14 *able for administrative expenses: Provided, That this para-*  
 15 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of*  
 16 *S. 3275, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

17 *DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*

18 *FOREST SERVICE*

19 *ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR CACHE NATIONAL FOREST*

20 *For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the*  
 21 *Cache National Forest, Utah, \$50,000, to remain available*  
 22 *until expended.*



1 *RELATED AGENCIES*2 *ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION*

3 *For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton*  
4 *Bicentennial Commission", \$55,000, to remain available*  
5 *until expended: Provided, That \$25,000 of this amount shall*  
6 *be available only upon the enactment into law of H. J. Res.*  
7 *576, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

8 *NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION*

9 *For salaries and expenses of the National Memorial*  
10 *Stadium Commission as authorized by the Act of December*  
11 *20, 1944 (58 Stat. 844), \$10,000, to remain available until*  
12 *expended and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate*  
13 *on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission.*

14 *THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION*

15 *For an additional amount for "Theodore Roosevelt*  
16 *Centennial Commission", \$163,400, to remain available until*  
17 *expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall become effec-*  
18 *tive only upon the enactment into law of S. 3386, Eighty-*  
19 *fourth Congress.*

20 *CHAPTER VI*21 *DEPARTMENT OF LABOR*22 *OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR*

23 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*  
24 *"Salaries and expenses", \$300,000, to be derived from the*

1 *Highway Trust Fund created by section 209 of the Highway*  
2 *Revenue Act of 1956.*

3 *BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION*

4 *Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$47,000 may be*  
5 *derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-*  
6 *shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as*  
7 *amended (33 U. S. C. 906), for the purposes of the appro-*  
8 *priation granted under this head in the Department of Labor*  
9 *Appropriation Act, 1947.*

10 *DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE*

11 *OFFICE OF EDUCATION*

12 *Promotion and further development of vocational edu-*  
13 *cation: For an additional amount for "Promotion and*  
14 *further development of vocational education" for grants*  
15 *to States for extension and improvement of practical nurse*  
16 *training, \$2,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall*  
17 *be effective only upon enactment of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth*  
18 *Congress.*

19 *Grants for education of the mentally retarded: For*  
20 *grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher*  
21 *learning to assist them in providing training of professional*  
22 *personnel to conduct research in, or conduct training of*  
23 *teachers in, fields related to education of mentally retarded*  
24 *children, \$350,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be*

1 *effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11253 or*  
2 *S. 3620, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

3 *Grants for library services: For grants to the States*  
4 *pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956 (Public Law 597),*  
5 *\$7,500,000.*

6 *Assistance for school construction: For an additional*  
7 *amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local*  
8 *educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized*  
9 *by title III and title IV of the Act of September 23, 1950, as*  
10 *amended, including payments upon applications filed on or*  
11 *before June 30, 1956, and not to exceed \$500,000 for neces-*  
12 *sary expenses of technical services rendered by other agen-*  
13 *cies and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for title IV, \$108,500,-*  
14 *000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no*  
15 *part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or*  
16 *other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Edu-*  
17 *cation, and Welfare: Provided further, That this paragraph*  
18 *shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R.*  
19 *11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

20 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*  
21 *"Salaries and expenses", \$290,000: Provided, That of this*  
22 *amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enact-*  
23 *ment into law of H. R. 11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or*  
24 *similar legislation, (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon*  
25 *enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Con-*



1 *gress, and (c) \$20,000 shall be available only upon enact-*  
2 *ment into law of H. R. 11253 or S. 3620, Eighty-fourth*  
3 *Congress.*

4 *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

5 *Assistance to States, general: For an additional amount*  
6 *for "Assistance to States, general", including \$1,000,000*  
7 *for grants for graduate training of professional public health*  
8 *personnel, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amend-*  
9 *ments Act of 1956, \$1,040,000: Provided, That this para-*  
10 *graph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law*  
11 *of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

12 *Grants for waste treatment works construction: For*  
13 *payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control*  
14 *Act, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available until*  
15 *expended.*

16 *Sanitary engineering activities: For an additional*  
17 *amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", for carrying*  
18 *out the purposes of the Act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law*  
19 *660), not otherwise provided for, \$4,100,000, including*  
20 *\$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to*  
21 *interstate agencies.*

22 *Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount*  
23 *for "Hospitals and medical care," including \$2,000,000 for*  
24 *for grants for advanced training of professional nurses,*

1 pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments  
2 Act of 1956, \$2,050,000: Provided, That this paragraph  
3 shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958,  
4 Eighty-fourth Congress.

5 FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE

6 For an additional amount for "Foreign quarantine  
7 service", \$150,000.

8 Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health: The  
9 Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to the appropria-  
10 tion granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957, from  
11 other appropriations available to the Public Health Service  
12 for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1957 not to  
13 exceed \$200,000 for administration of the Health Research  
14 Facilities Act of 1956: Provided, That this paragraph shall  
15 be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 849, Eighty-  
16 fourth Congress.

17 Construction of dental research building: For the prepa-  
18 ration of plans and specifications for construction of build-  
19 ings and facilities for the National Institute of Dental Re-  
20 search, in accordance with the National Dental Research  
21 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 288), \$200,000.

1        *Grants for construction of health research facilities:*  
2        *For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act*  
3        *of 1956, \$30,000,000: Provided, That this appropriation*  
4        *shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 849,*  
5        *Eighty-fourth Congress.*

6        *Construction of animal quarters: For construction of*  
7        *facilities for housing animals for the National Institutes*  
8        *of Health, including preparation of plans, equipment, and*  
9        *the temporary diversion of such facilities for office space,*  
10       *\$1,371,000, to be derived by transfer from funds avail-*  
11       *able to the National Institutes of Health as determined by*  
12       *the Surgeon General.*

13       *General office building: For plans and specifications*  
14       *preparatory to construction of a general office building,*  
15       *National Institutes of Health, \$300,000, to be derived by*  
16       *transfer from funds available to the National Institutes of*  
17       *Health as determined by the Surgeon General.*

18       *Construction of library facilities: For the preparation*  
19       *of plans, specifications, and drawings for the National*  
20       *Library of Medicine, \$350,000: Provided, That this*  
21       *appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into*  
22       *law of S. 3430, Eighty-fourth Congress.*



1                    *TITLE I   CHAPTER VII*2                    *PUBLIC WORKS*3                    *ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION*4                    *OPERATING EXPENSES*

5            For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in  
6 carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of  
7 1954; rental in or near the District of Columbia; services  
8 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
9 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of equipment; purchase, mainte-  
10 nance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemina-  
11 tion of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of  
12 uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to  
13 exceed \$5,000) ; official entertainment expenses (not to ex-  
14 ceed \$15,000) ; not to exceed \$3,500,000 for expenses of  
15 travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of or-  
16 ganizations concerned with the function or activity for which  
17 this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General  
18 Services Administration for security guard services; not to  
19 exceed \$44,150,000 for personal services; purchase (not to  
20 exceed three hundred and six for replacement only) and  
21 hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$1,780,400,000.

22                    *PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION*

23            For expenses of the Commission in connection with the  
24 purchase and construction of plant and other expenses inci-  
25 dental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the

1 Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or  
 2 condemnation of any real property or any facility or for  
 3 plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and  
 4 hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$158,300,000.

## 5 TITLE II

### 6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### 7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### 8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

##### 9 ADMINISTRATION

10 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
 11 nance, Southeastern Power Administration", \$500,000.

#### 12 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

##### 13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

14 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
 15 nance", \$195,000.

#### 16 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

##### 17 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

18 For an additional amount for "Construction and re-  
 19 habilitation", ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$12,750,000, of which not to exceed  
 20 \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and  
 21 public use facilities at the Alamogordo Dam, Carlsbad Project,  
 22 New Mexico; and not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for  
 23 the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Dick-  
 24 inson Unit, North Dakota, Missouri River Basin Project.

## 1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2       *The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to par-*  
3 *ticipate in the construction of the bridge required in the*  
4 *construction of the Glen Canyon Unit, Arizona, Colorado*  
5 *River storage project; and may transfer for this purpose*  
6 *to the Secretary of the Interior funds available for the*  
7 *construction of public lands highways: Provided, That the*  
8 *amount transferred shall not exceed the cost of placing such*  
9 *bridge upon and across the dam under the provisions of the*  
10 *Act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709; 21 U. S. C. 64-70).*

## 11 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

## 12 FUNCTIONS

## 13 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## 14 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

## 15 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

16       *For an additional amount for "Construction, general",*  
17 *\$2,520,000.*

## 18 CHAPTER VIII

## 19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 20 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

21       *Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal*  
22 *year 1957 shall be available for contributions to the North*



1 *Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, as authorized*  
2 *by the Act of July 11, 1956 (Public Law 689), in an*  
3 *amount not to exceed \$6,000.*

4 *MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS*

5 *For an additional amount for "Missions to international*  
6 *organizations", \$30,000.*

7 *CLEVELAND PAN AMERICAN GAMES*

8 *For necessary expenses of the III Pan American Games,*  
9 *1959, \$10,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,*  
10 *That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the*  
11 *enactment into law of the III Pan American Games Act of*  
12 *1956 (S. J. Resolution 186, 84th Congress) or similar*  
13 *legislation.*

14 *RELATED AGENCIES*

15 *FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT*

16 *PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM*

17 *For an additional amount for the "President's Special*  
18 *International Program", for United States participation*  
19 *in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels,*  
20 *1958, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-*  
21 *vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon en-*  
22 *actment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-fourth Congress, or*  
23 *similar legislation.*

1

## CHAPTER IX

2

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

3

## BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

4

5

6

*Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
“Salaries and expenses,” \$200,000, to remain available until  
expended.*

7

## CHAPTER X

8

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9

## SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

10

11

12

13

14

*For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat.  
1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,000.*

15

16

17

18

19

*The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of  
Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the  
District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia  
Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1957.*

20

21

22

23

24

25

## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND

## JUDGMENTS

*For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-  
termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-  
ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United*

1 *States by United States district courts and the United*  
2 *States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document*  
3 *Numbered 143, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$1,312,538, to-*  
4 *gether with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest*  
5 *(as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of*  
6 *the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided*  
7 *by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates*  
8 *of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign*  
9 *currency: Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated*  
10 *for shall be paid until it shall have become final and con-*  
11 *clusive against the United States by failure of the parties*  
12 *to appeal or otherwise: Provided further, That, unless other-*  
13 *wise specifically required by law or by the judgment, pay-*  
14 *ment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not*  
15 *continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval*  
16 *of this Act.*

Passed the House of Representatives July 24, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*



84<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 12350

[Report No. 2770]

---

## AN ACT

---

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

---

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Reported with amendments

Dorn, S. C.  
Doyle  
Durham  
Edmondson  
Elliott  
Engle  
Evins  
Fasell  
Felghan  
Fisher  
Fogarty  
Forand  
Forrester  
Fountain  
Frazier  
Friedel  
Fulton  
Garmatz  
Gathings  
Grant  
Green, Oreg.  
Green, Pa.  
Gregory  
Griffiths  
Hagen  
Haley  
Hardy  
Harris  
Harrison, Va.  
Hays, Ark.  
Hays, Ohio  
Hayworth  
Healey  
Herlong  
Hinshaw  
Hollfield  
Holland  
Holmes  
Holtzman  
Horan  
Huddleston  
Hull  
Ikard  
Jarman  
Johnson, Wis.  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, Mo.  
Karsten

Kean  
Kelly, N. Y.  
Keogh  
Kilday  
Kilgore  
King, Calif.  
Kirwan  
Klein  
Kloczynski  
Knudson  
Landrum  
Lanham  
Lankford  
Lesinski  
McCarthy  
McCormack  
McDowell  
Macdonald  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Madden  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Marshall  
Matthews  
Metcalf  
Miller, Calif.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Mollohan  
Moss  
Moulder  
Multer  
Murray, Ill.  
Murray, Tenn.  
Norrell  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Passman  
Pfost  
Philbin  
Poage  
Polk  
Price  
Quigley

Rabaut  
Rains  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Richards  
Riley  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Rodino  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Rooney  
Roosevelt  
Rutherford  
Selden  
Shelley  
Sheppard  
Shuford  
Shuminski  
Sikes  
Sisk  
Smith, Miss.  
Spence  
Steed  
Sullivan  
Teague, Tex.  
Thomas  
Thompson, N. J.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Tollefson  
Trimble  
Udall  
Vanik  
Walnwright  
Watts  
Westland  
Wier  
Williams, Miss.  
Williams, N. J.  
Willis  
Winstead  
Wolverton  
Wright  
Yates  
Zablocki  
Zelenko

## NOT VOTING—38

Balley  
Bass, N. H.  
Bass, Tenn.  
Bell  
Bowler  
Brooks, La.  
Brooks, Tex.  
Burlison  
Carnahan  
Chatham  
Clevenger  
Davis, Wis.  
Dawson, Ill.

Dowdy  
Eberhart  
Fernandez  
Gamble  
Gordon  
Hébert  
Hoffman, Ill.  
Kelley, Pa.  
Lane  
Long  
Morrison  
Nelson  
O'Hara, Minn.

Patman  
Pilcher  
Powell  
Preston  
Priest  
Scudder  
Thompson, La.  
Thornberry  
Velde  
Vinson  
Whitten  
Wickersham

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Scudder for, with Mr. Hébert against.  
Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana against.  
Mr. Nelson for, with Mr. Vinson against.  
Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Preston against.  
Mr. Bailey for, with Mr. Whitten against.  
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Pilcher against.  
Mr. Velde for, with Mr. Bell against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Patman for, with Mr. Clevenger against.  
Mr. Brooks of Louisiana for, with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota against.  
Mr. Burlison for, with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire against.  
Mr. Dowdy for, with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin against.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona and Mr. KEARNEY changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote be reconsidered and that that motion be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

## COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee may have until midnight tonight to file certain rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the

State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for 20 minutes, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 12350, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there is one item in the bill, the last one in the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 3, where the last proviso should go out on a point of order. And, I am expecting that will be made. That is the item relating to the atomic reactors.

At this point I am going to insert in the RECORD a table showing the picture of the atomic reactor programs that the Atomic Energy Commission has been trying to develop, and I hope that the membership will be able to see from that just what the situation is.

The table referred to is as follows:

TABLE 11.—Summary of large prototype power reactor plants proposed, part 1 (power demonstration reactor program projects and others)

Company	Westinghouse <sup>1</sup> and Duquesne Light Co.	Yankee Atomic Electric Co.	Consolidated Edison Co.	Commonwealth Edison and others	Consumers Public Power District	Power Reactor Dev. Co. (Del. Ed. et al.)	Westinghouse and Pennsylvania Power & Light
Location.....	Shippingport, Pa.	Rowe, Mass.	Indian Point, N. Y.	Dresden, Ill.	Hellum, Nebr.	Monroe, Mich.	PP & L service area
Type of reactor.....	Pressurized water (PWR).	Pressurized water.	Pressurized water.	Boiling water.	Sodium-graphite.	Fast breeder.	Homogeneous
Thermal power.....	236,000 kw.	480,000 kw.	500,000 kw.	682,000 kw.	250,000 kw.	300,000 kw.	N. A.
Gross generating capacity.....	100,000 kw.	134,000 kw.	250,000 kw. <sup>2</sup>	180,000 kw.	75,000 kw.	100,000 kw.	150,000 kw.
Amount of fuel.....	12 T natural U and 52 kg about 90%	28,800 kg.	275 kg U and 8,100 kg Th.	68,000 kg.	24,600 kg.	2,100 kg.	N. A.
Enrichment percent U-235.....		2.5%	About 90% for U.	1.1%	1.8%	27%	N. A.
Moderator.....	H <sub>2</sub> O.	H <sub>2</sub> O.	H <sub>2</sub> O.	H <sub>2</sub> O.	Graphite.	None.	N. A.
Coolant.....	H <sub>2</sub> O.	H <sub>2</sub> O.	H <sub>2</sub> O.	H <sub>2</sub> O.	Sodium.	Sodium.	Fuel Solution
Reactor temp. <sup>3</sup> .....	540° F.	535° F.	500° F.	480° F.	925° F.	800° F.	N. A.
Reactor pressure.....	2,000 psig.	2,000 psig.	1,500 psig.	600 psig.	3 psig.	100 to 200 psig.	N. A.
Steam conditions.....	585 p. s. i. g. saturated.	600 p. s. i. a. saturated.	420 p. s. i. a. saturated.	600 p. s. i. a. 480° F.	800 p. s. i. g. 825° F.	600 p. s. i. a. 720° F.	600 p. s. i. a.
Estimated cost of reactor, <sup>4</sup> .....	\$37,750,000.	\$18,500,000.	N. A.	\$34,200,000.	\$13,500,000.	\$36,000,000.	N. A.
Estimated cost of turbo-generator plant.....	\$10,000,000.	\$16,000,000.	N. A.	\$10,800,000.	\$10,800,000.	\$9,000,000.	N. A.
Total estimated plant cost.....	\$47,750,000.	\$34,500,000.	\$55,000,000.	\$45,000,000.	\$24,300,000.	\$45,000,000.	N. A.
Cost for kilowatts.....	\$370.	\$246.	\$230.	\$250.	\$320.	\$450.	N. A.
Estimated completion date.....	1957.	1959-60.	1960.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1962.

<sup>1</sup> This reactor is being built by the AEC; Westinghouse and Duquesne are prime contractors to the AEC.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 110,000 kilowatts of conventional superheating capacity.

<sup>3</sup> Average temperature of coolant in reactor.

<sup>4</sup> Not including research and development, fabrication of fuel elements for first charge, or nuclear materials. Fuel element fabrication and nuclear materials are included in fuel costs.  
N. A. Not available.



The CHAIRMAN. If there is no further request for time, the Clerk will read.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and now be open to points of order and amendments to any part of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against title I and also the item for the Bureau of Reclamation on page 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman making a point of order against the entire title I?

Mr. CANNON. Title I and the material indicated as well as on page 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us pass on one point of order at a time, please. Does anybody wish to be heard on the point of order made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] against title I?

Mr. JUDD. On what basis is the point of order made?

Mr. CANNON. Not authorized by law and is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. JUDD. A lot of it is authorized by law.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the items in title I, with the exception of the several provisos, are entirely within the statute and are authorized. I thought I had an understanding that the only item to go out was the \$400 million item, but as long as the point of order is made on that, I will offer an amendment to cover everything except that last proviso after the point of order is disposed of.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, title I, in its entirety, is subject to a point of order. Part of the paragraph being subject to a point of order, the entire paragraph is subject to a point of order.

Title I is subject to a point of order on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from Missouri makes the point of order against title I of the pending bill on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill or contains appropriations not authorized by law. The Chair has gone through title I and has observed that every paragraph in it either contains legislation on an appropriation bill, which is in violation of the rules of the House, or contains appropriations which are not authorized by law, which is also in violation of the rules of the House.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a further point of order against the language appearing on page 7, beginning with line 5 "Bureau of Reclamation" down to the bottom of the page and including the remainder of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard on his point of order?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman from Missouri does not desire to be heard

further on his point of order, the Chair will hear the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, in order to be sure that I understand what the gentleman from Missouri has in mind, do I understand that he now makes the point of order against title II in its entirety or merely beginning on page 7, line 5 down through line 14?

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order, as the Chair understands it, is against the language appearing on page 7, beginning in line 5 "Bureau of Reclamation" and continuing for the remainder of the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, then I desire to be heard upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is now endeavoring to hear the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, this is not subject to a point of order, as it covers a project which has been approved by legislation. It appears in this bill, as a matter of information for the Chairman, only because at the time the regular bill came through the matter of contracts had not been settled between the people involved in the district and the Government. That matter has been settled. That is why this is here. Therefore this is not subject to a point of order, as it has already been authorized.

Mr. CANNON. It provides for the negotiation of contracts to be entered into in a particular and specified way.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then I desire to be heard further, Mr. Chairman, before the Chairman rules in reply to the gentleman from Missouri, that his point of order lies against the proviso only and not against lines 7 and 8.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Missouri has made a point of order against the language appearing in the bill on page 7, beginning in line 5, on the ground that it contains legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair has examined the language covered in the point of order and invites attention to the fact that there appears in line 8 the words "to remain available until expended," which constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to make any further point of order?

Mr. CANNON. Not at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any other Member desire to make any further point of order? If not, the Chair will now receive amendments.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 2, line 3, insert the following:

"TITLE I

"Atomic Energy Commission

"Operating Expenses

"For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the employment of aliens; rental in or near the District of Columbia only if no suitable Government-owned space is available in such area as determined by the General Services Administration; services authorized by sec-

tion 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$5,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$15,000); not to exceed \$3,500,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$44,150,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed 306 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$1,780,400,000, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against the amendment.

Included in the gentleman's amendment is the following provision: "rental in or near the District of Columbia only if no suitable Government-owned space is available in such area as determined by the General Services Administration."

That is an affirmative direction, and is therefore subject to a point of order.

Also in line 23 on page 2, the following language is subject to a point of order: "together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing to prevent unexpended balances from being reappropriated. There is nothing in the nature of additional duties required so far as I can see in that particular paragraph.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike out the words in the amendment I offered "only if no suitable Government-owned space is available in such area as determined by the General Services Administration" and at the end of the amendment to strike out the words "together with the unexpended balances as of June 30, 1956 of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the amendment would still be subject to a point of order. May I refer to the language on page 3, line 1, "in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484)."

It would not be necessary to include the last phrase, if it were not subject to a point of order.



Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to include that language in my unanimous-consent request that certain language be deleted from the amendment which I have offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to tell at this point just what the gentleman from New York is proposing, and I suggest the gentleman send to the Clerk's desk a written version of the amendment he proposes to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri object to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we would like to have the amendment read from the desk.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I object until the amendment is written and submitted to us in proper form.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, so far as I can determine, all of this bill has been knocked out. What is left in the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is now attempting to offer an amendment.

Mr. BURDICK. Is the gentleman bringing in some new material because the rest of it is all out?

The CHAIRMAN. He may restore some of it.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, is it possible for the gentleman to offer an amendment to a section that has been stricken out?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may offer an amendment to reinsert language which is not subject to a point of order, if, of course, the amendment is drafted so as to avoid a point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 2, line 3, insert:

**"TITLE I**

**"Atomic Energy Commission**

**"Operating Expenses**

"For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the employment of aliens; rental in or near the District of Columbia; services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$5,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$15,000); not to exceed \$3,500,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$44,150,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed three hundred

and six for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$1,780,400,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that the language on page 2, line 6, "Employment of aliens" is not in the basic act, and therefore constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment by striking out the phrase "Employment of aliens."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 2, line 3, insert:

**"TITLE I**

**"Atomic Energy Commission**

**"Operating Expenses**

"For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, rental in or near the District of Columbia; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$5,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$15,000); not to exceed \$3,500,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$44,150,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed 306 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$1,780,400,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. I would like to call attention to the fact that this includes an additional \$40,000,000 that is not necessary now that the \$400 million has been eliminated. The amount indicated by the gentleman provides \$40,000,000 that is unnecessary.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman desires to offer an amendment eliminating that, it is all right with me.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman wants to give us \$40,000,000 above the amount required I am willing to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Following the last amendment insert:

**"Plant Acquisition and Construction**

"For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction,

or expansion; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$158,300,000."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is making a point of order against the amendment. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The point of order is this: It is apparent now what they propose to do is to strike out all of this bill, then substitute by amendment another bill. My point is the Committee cannot consider a bill until it has been before a committee and reported out. There has been no committee action.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union is now considering a bill reported by the Appropriations Committee. The Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 7, line 5, insert:

**"Bureau of Reclamation**

**"Construction and Rehabilitation**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction and rehabilitation', \$2,500,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what we are trying to do. Are we to strike out this bill and write a new one? What are you trying to get the Committee to do?

Mr. PHILLIPS. These amendments are being offered to return much of the bill to which there was no objection. We are following this procedure and then in the other body some of the minor details involving provisos may be written back into the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think the gentleman from Michigan is thoroughly in favor of what we are trying to do.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am glad to have the gentleman make up my mind for me. It saves me a lot of worry and uncertainty. Are you not attempting to return language to the bill which has been stricken previously by amendment?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Not by amendment, by a point of order where an entire page was stricken and where two lines or so were not subject to the point of order.



We are returning to the language of the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You are bringing in a new bill?

Mr. PHILLIPS. We are returning the language which was in the bill word for word which was not subject to a point of order. It is a technical distinction, and I am sure the gentleman will understand.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It sure is technical as far as I am concerned.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee:

JULY 24, 1956.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker, House of Representatives,  
The Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please accept my resignation as a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. RHODES.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution (H. Res. 627) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That GEORGE M. RHODES of Pennsylvania be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I have a report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy for 1956, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY, 1956, KINGS POINT, N. Y. MAY 11, 1956

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENTLEMEN: As a result of meetings held at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y., the members of the 1956 Board of Visitors, hereinafter noted, specifically recommend:

1. That a supplemental appropriation in the amount of approximately \$860,000 be approved to permit the Academy to achieve a satisfactory level of operations on a permanent basis and embark upon a major repair and replacement program.

2. That steps be taken to restore the previous Naval Reserve status of midshipman to the students at Kings Point.

3. That the annual budget for Kings Point be established at a level to permit an entering class of 400.

4. That in view of the new permanent status of the United States Merchant Marine Academy the rehabilitation of the engineering and nautical science laboratories commence at the earliest possible moment.

5. That funds be approved to permit courses of instruction in nuclear engineering to be offered at the earliest practical moment.

6. That funds be provided for the construction of a separate and adequate library building.

7. That the Congress appropriate sufficient funds to complete the chapel fund drive in accord with the language of Public Law 485, 80th Congress, approved April 17, 1948, and as recommended by previous Boards of Visitors.

Pursuant to Public Law 301, 78th Congress, approved May 11, 1944, the following Senators and Members of the House of Representatives were designated to constitute the 1956 Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy:

By the President of the Senate; Senator CLIFFORD P. CASE, Republican, of New Jersey.

By the chairman, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Senator SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., Democrat, of North Carolina; Senator FREDERICK G. PAYNE, Republican, of Maine.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives: Congressman FRANK J. BECKER, Republican, of New York; Congressman EUGENE J. KEOGH, Democrat, of New York.

By the chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Congressman JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr., Republican, of California; Congressman IRVIN D. DAVIDSON, Democrat, of New York; Congressman JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI, Democrat, of Illinois.

Ex-officio members: Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, Democrat, of Washington, chairman, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Congressman HERBERT C. BONNER, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The meetings of the 13th Congressional Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy were held on Friday, May 11, 1956.

The following members of the Board were present: Senator FREDERICK G. PAYNE, of Maine; Congressman JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr., of California; Congressman IRVIN D. DAVIDSON, of New York; Congressman EUGENE J. KEOGH, of New York; and Congressman JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI, of Illinois. Congressman JAMES T. PATTERSON, of Connecticut, attended the meetings at the invitation of the Board, and was of great assistance in its deliberations, being a member of the Armed Services Committee and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

The Board convened at Wiley Hall, Kings Point, at 10 a. m., May 11, 1956. The Board elected Senator PAYNE to serve as permanent chairman and confirmed the appointments of Comdr. Clifford William Sandberg and Lt. (jg.) John A. Walsh and Ens. John Kiszelnik as secretary and assistant secretaries, respectively.

During the first meeting the Superintendent, Adm. Gordon McLintock, and his staff discussed the present status of the Academy and provided such information as the Board requested. At the conclusion of the first meeting the Board was invited to lunch with the regiment by Regimental Comdr. Lee A. Farber, of Utah. Senator PAYNE addressed the regiment on behalf of the Board.

After lunch the Board members met with cadet midshipmen from their districts and States. These discussions were followed by the second meeting of the Board and the executive session. At the conclusion of the executive session the Board toured the grounds and facilities. Following the tour of the grounds, Senator PAYNE served as reviewing officer for the regimental parade on Tomb Memorial Field.

#### GENERAL COMMENTS

##### Part I. Needs to achieve a satisfactory permanent condition for Kings Point

The Board recognizes the fact that the Academy has certain basic needs which must be fulfilled if it is to achieve a satisfactory permanent status. The signing of Public Law 415 by the President on February 20, 1956, established the United States Merchant Marine Academy as a permanent Federal service academy. The Board wishes to emphasize that with the signing of this bill the status of the Academy underwent an appreciable change in status and responsibilities. The Board noted that Public Law 415 requires that the Government assume uniform and textbook expenses to a degree greater than existed prior to the passage of Public Law 415. The additional funds needed amount to approximately \$244,400. The Government also must assume certain new travel expenses for cadet midshipmen traveling







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued  
For actions of

July 26, 1956  
July 25, 1956  
84th-2nd, No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses cleared for Presidential action the following bills: Farm bill; Watershed bill; amendments to Public Law 480 bill. House received conference report on mutual security appropriation bill. House passed: housing bill; wheat agreement extension bill and flood insurance bill. Conferees agreed to file report on executive pay and retirement bill. House committee issued reports on Federal timber sales policies and CCC purchase-resale transactions. House committee reported bills to permit national forests receipts paid to States to be used for other than schools and roads, and to authorize USDA to pay expenses of soil and water conservation advisory committee. Rep. Rogers, Fla., introduced bill for appropriations on accrued expenditure basis. Senate committee reported Great Plains bill. Senate committee reported bill to reorganize Federal safety functions. Senate cleared following bills for President: improve budgeting and accounting methods; (Continued on page 8)

## SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 13258, 13265, 13275, 13284) Conferees were appointed. (For items of interest to this Department, see Digest 127.)  
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12138, the first supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. (p. 13286) This bill will now be sent to the President.



2. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3897, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. (The House agreed to the report on July 23.) This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13078
3. EXPENDITURES. The Jt. Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report, "Unexpended Balances, Domestic-Civilian Agencies" (S. Rept. 2803). p. 13070
4. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 898, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the authority of the ICC to regulate the use by motor carriers of motor vehicles not owned by them (so-called trip leasing bill). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13114  
Agreed to the House amendments to S. 3391, to provide for the regulation of the interstate transportation of migrant farm workers. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13110
5. CUSTOMS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6040, the customs simplification bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13293
6. SEED. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9396, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list (S. Rept. 2779). p. 13069
7. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11833, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program (S. Rept. 2785). p. 13069
8. SAFETY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 3517, to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government (S. Rept. 2788). p. 13070
9. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12080, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control (S. Rept. 2784) (p. 13070). Agreed to consider the measure today under limited debate rule (p. 13265).
10. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations (S. Rept. 2775) (authorizes the use of Public Law 480 and CCC funds for foreign housing construction for military). p. 13070
11. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Sen. Neuberger inserted and commented on a newspaper article discussing the expiration of the "GI Bill of Rights". p. 13083
12. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Debated, under limited debate rule, S. 2663, to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas (pp. 13108, 13310). Agreed to amendments by Sen. Fulbright to increase from \$50 million to \$100 million the amount of loan funds available for rural areas; to eliminate the provision in the bill limiting to 300 counties in the U. S. and 15 in any single State which would be available for assistance under the rural development program (there would be no limitation as provided by the amendment); to increase the limitation to \$6 million which can be loaned in each State under the rural development program; and to strike

84TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 12350

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5       plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the  
6       “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957”) for the  
7       fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes,  
8       namely:

## 1                                   (1)CHAPTER I

## 2                           (2)DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## 3                           (3)FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

## 4                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5           For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$1,400,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be  
7 available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544,  
8 Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation amending the  
9 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

## 10                           (4)OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

## 11                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12           For an additional amount for "Office of the General  
13 Counsel", \$85,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall  
14 be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544,  
15 Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation amending  
16 the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

## 17                           (5)RELATED AGENCIES

18 COMMISSION ON INCREASED INDUSTRIAL  
19 USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

20           For expenses necessary for the Commission on Increased  
21 Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, established by  
22 section 209 of the Act of May 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 201),  
23 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,



1 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at  
2 meetings, \$150,000.

3 **(6)CHAPTER II**

4 **(7)DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

5 **(8)CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION**

6 **(9)Operation and regulation:** For an additional amount  
7 for "Operation and regulation," \$13,968,000; and the  
8 limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce  
9 and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the  
10 amount available for hire of aircraft is increased from  
11 "\$370,000" to "\$570,000".

12 **(10)Establishment of air navigation facilities:** For an addi-  
13 tional amount for "Establishment of air navigation facilities"  
14 \$54,075,000, to remain available until expended.

15 **(11)MARITIME ACTIVITIES**

16 Ship construction: For an additional amount for  
17 "Ship construction" for design, construction, outfitting,  
18 and preparation for operation of a nuclear-powered mer-  
19 chant ship, \$22,000,000, to remain available until ex-  
20 pended: Provided, That the limitation under this head in  
21 the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Ap-  
22 propriation Act, 1957, on the amount which may be  
23 transferred to "Salaries and expenses," for administra-

1 *tive and warehouse expenses for the current fiscal year, is*  
 2 *increased from “\$1,115,000” to “\$1,315,000”: Pro-*  
 3 *vided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only*  
 4 *upon enactment into law of H. R. 6243, Eighty-fourth,*  
 5 *Congress.*

6       **(12)**REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

7       *For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of*  
 8 *Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad*  
 9 *grade separation underpass at a point in the southeast sec-*  
 10 *tion of the District of Columbia in the vicinity of East*  
 11 *Capitol Street, \$665,000, to remain available until expended.*

12               **(13)**BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

13       *Federal-aid highways (Trust Fund): For carry-*  
 14 *ing out the provisions of the Federal-aid Road Act of*  
 15 *July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are*  
 16 *attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until*  
 17 *expended, not more than \$1,150,000,000, to be derived from*  
 18 *the Highway Trust Fund; which sum is composed of \$186,-*  
 19 *500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appro-*  
 20 *priated for the fiscal year 1955, \$875,000,000, the amount*  
 21 *authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956,*  
 22 *\$85,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appro-*

1 priated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$30,401, \$14,097,  
2 \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for re-  
3 imbursement of the sums expended for the repair or recon-  
4 struction of highways and bridges which have been damaged  
5 or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided  
6 by Section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of  
7 the Act approved July 13, 1943, and Section 9 of the Act  
8 approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a,  
9 and 13b), and section 7 of the Act approved June 25, 1952,  
10 and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for  
11 the design and construction of highway bridges upon and  
12 across dams in accordance with the Act of July 29, 1946  
13 (60 Stat. 709): Provided, That at such time, but no later  
14 than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after  
15 consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that  
16 the amounts available and estimated to become available in  
17 the Highway Trust Fund during the fiscal year 1957 are  
18 sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions  
19 of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended  
20 and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the  
21 appropriations for "Federal-aid highways" for all expend-  
22 itures subsequent to June 30, 1956.



1                                   **(14)FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS**

2           *Reduction in appropriations: The appropriation granted*  
 3 *under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related*  
 4 *Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, and the unexpended bal-*  
 5 *ances as of June 30, 1956, of appropriations granted under*  
 6 *this head for prior fiscal years are rescinded effective June*  
 7 *30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures from such*  
 8 *appropriations made after June 30, 1956, have been re-*  
 9 *imbursed by appropriations from the highway trust fund:*  
 10 *Provided, That the sums rescinded shall revert to the general*  
 11 *fund.*

12                                   **(15)CHAPTER III**

13                                   **FOREIGN OPERATIONS**

14                                   **EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON**

15           *Not to exceed \$4,000 of the funds previously made*  
 16 *available for Administrative Expenses of the Bank shall*  
 17 *be available for the purchase of one motor vehicle for*  
 18 *replacement only.*

19                                   **(16)CHAPTER IV**

20                                   **(17)INDEPENDENT OFFICES**

21                                   **(18)PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESI-**  
 22   **DENTIAL OFFICE SPACE**

23   **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

24           *For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory*  
 25 *Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$50,000: Pro-*

1 vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon  
 2 enactment into law of S. 4228, 84th Congress, or similar  
 3 legislation.

4 **(19)GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

5 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For an  
 6 additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings  
 7 Service", \$3,500,000

8 **(20)HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**

9 **(21)FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION**

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 11 Federal Flood Insurance Administration, including rent in  
 12 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15  
 13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not  
 14 to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attend-  
 15 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of  
 16 the Administration; \$500,000: Provided, That this appro-  
 17 priation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law  
 18 of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732,  
 19 Eighty-fourth Congress) or similar legislation.

20 **(22)PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION**

21 Administration expenses: For an additional amount for  
 22 "Administrative expenses", \$750,000 and the limitation

1 under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appro-  
 2 priation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Public  
 3 Housing Administration is increased from “\$12,475,000” to  
 4 “\$13,225,000” and the limitation thereunder on the amount  
 5 available for expenses of travel is increased from “\$950,000”  
 6 to “\$1,010,000”: Provided, That this paragraph shall be  
 7 effective only upon the enactment into law of legislation author-  
 8 izing the Administration to enter into new contracts for loans  
 9 and annual contributions after July 31, 1956.

10 (23) FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

11 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-  
 12 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on adminis-  
 13 trative expenses of the Association is increased from “\$3,-  
 14 775,000” to “\$4,275,000”, and the limitation thereunder  
 15 on expenses of travel is increased from “\$150,000” to  
 16 “\$200,000”: Provided, That \$200,000 of the foregoing  
 17 increase in administrative expenses shall be available  
 18 only upon the enactment into law of the amendments to  
 19 subsection 303 (b) of the National Housing Act, as  
 20 amended, contained in S. 3855, Eighty-fourth Congress,  
 21 with respect to nonrefundable capital contributions by  
 22 mortgage sellers, or legislation of similar effect.



(24) CHAPTER V

(25) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND  
RELATED AGENCIES

(26) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(27) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

*For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Colum-  
bium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956"*  
*(Public Law 733, approved July 19, 1956), including serv-  
ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*  
*(5 U. S. C. 55a), \$35,000,000, to remain available until*  
*December 31, 1958: Provided, That this appropriation shall*  
*not be available for expenses incurred in connection with ma-  
terials procured under said Act after their transfer to the*  
*strategic or supplemental stockpile.*

(28) BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(29) RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

*For an additional amount for "Resources management",*  
*\$250,000.*

1     **(30)**PAYMENT TO PINE RIDGE SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

2         *For payments, as authorized by law, to certain members*  
 3 *of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, in settlement of*  
 4 *their claims for damages resulting from the establishment of*  
 5 *the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, \$437,500, to remain*  
 6 *available until expended.*

7                     **(31)**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

8                             **(32)**CONSTRUCTION

9         *For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,-*  
 10 *250,000 to remain available until expended.*

11                     **(33)**FISHERIES LOAN FUND

12         *For initial capital for the fisheries loan fund, for financ-*  
 13 *ing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement,*  
 14 *repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels; and for re-*  
 15 *search into the basic problems of fisheries, as authorized by law,*  
 16 *\$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be avail-*  
 17 *able for administrative expenses: Provided, That this para-*  
 18 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of*  
 19 *S. 3275, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

20                     **(34)**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

21                             **(35)**FOREST SERVICE

22         ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

23         *For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the*  
 24 *Cache National Forest, Utah, \$50,000, to remain available*  
 25 *until expended.*

(36)RELATED AGENCIES

(37)ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission", \$55,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton", approved August 20, 1954, is amended to read as follows:*

*"SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to the sum of \$175,000 heretofore authorized to be appropriated, as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."*

(38)NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

*For salaries and expenses of the National Memorial Stadium Commission as authorized by the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 844), \$10,000, to remain available until expended and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission.*

(39)THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*For an additional amount for "Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission", \$163,400, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall become effec-*



1 *tive only upon the enactment into law of S. 3386, Eighty-*  
 2 *fourth Congress.*

3 **(40)BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

4 *For necessary expenses of the Booker T. Washington*  
 5 *Centennial Commission to carry out the year-long cele-*  
 6 *bration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of*  
 7 *Booker T. Washington and to promote the spirit of inter-*  
 8 *racial goodwill, and revive interest in the practical policies,*  
 9 *programs, principles, and philosophies of Booker T. Wash-*  
 10 *ington, \$225,000, to remain available until expended.*

11 **(41)CHAPTER VI**

12 **(42)DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

13 **(43)OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR**

14 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*  
 15 *"Salaries and expenses", \$300,000, to be derived from the*  
 16 *Highway Trust Fund created by section 209 of the Highway*  
 17 *Revenue Act of 1956.*

18 **(44)BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION**

19 *Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$47,000 may be*  
 20 *derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-*  
 21 *shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as*  
 22 *amended (33 U. S. C. 906), for the purposes of the appro-*  
 23 *priation granted under this head in the Department of Labor*  
 24 *Appropriation Act, 1957.*

1       (45)DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

2                               WELFARE

3                       (46)OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4   (47)Promotion and further development of vocational edu-  
5 cation: For an additional amount for "Promotion and  
6 further development of vocational education" for grants  
7 to States for extension and improvement of practical nurse  
8 training, \$2,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall  
9 be effective only upon enactment of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth  
10 Congress.

11 (48)Grants for education of the mentally retarded: For  
12 grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher  
13 learning to assist them in providing training of professional  
14 personnel to conduct research in, or conduct training of  
15 teachers in, fields related to education of mentally retarded  
16 children, \$350,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be  
17 effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11253 or  
18 S. 3620, Eighty-fourth Congress.

19 (49)Grants for library services: For grants to the States  
20 pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956 (Public Law 597),  
21 \$7,500,000.

22 (50)Payments to school districts: For an additional amount  
23 for "Payments to school districts", \$34,050,000.

24 (51)Assistance for school construction: For an additional

1 amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local  
2 educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized  
3 by title III and title IV of the Act of September 23, 1950, as  
4 amended, including payments upon applications filed on or  
5 before June 30, 1956, and not to exceed \$500,000 for neces-  
6 sary expenses of technical services rendered by other agen-  
7 cies and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for title IV, \$108,500,-  
8 000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no  
9 part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or  
10 other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Edu-  
11 cation, and Welfare: Provided further, That this paragraph  
12 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R.  
13 11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

14 **(52)**Salaries and expenses: For and additional amount for  
15 "Salaries and expenses", \$290,000: Provided, That of this  
16 amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enact-  
17 ment into law of H. R. 11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or  
18 similar legislation, (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon  
19 enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Con-  
20 gress, and (c) \$20,000 shall be available only upon enact-  
21 ment into law of H. R. 11253 or S. 3620, Eighty-fourth  
22 Congress.

23 **(53)**Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses for the  
24 President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School,  
25 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of



1 *August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attend-*  
2 *ance at meetings, \$300,000.*

3       **(54)OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**

4       *For an additional amount for "Grants to States and*  
5 *other agencies", \$1,000,000, for grants for special projects*  
6 *under section 4 (a) (2): Provided, That not more than \$2*  
7 *of these funds shall be expended for any project for each \$1*  
8 *that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the*  
9 *same purpose: Provided further, That this paragraph shall*  
10 *be effective only upon enactment of S. 3875, Eighty-fourth*  
11 *Congress.*

12       **(55)PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

13 **(56)***Assistance to States, general: For an additional amount*  
14 *for "Assistance to States, general", including \$1,000,000*  
15 *for grants for graduate training of professional public health*  
16 *personnel, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amend-*  
17 *ments Act of 1956, \$1,040,000: Provided, That this para-*  
18 *graph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law*  
19 *of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

20 **(57)***Grants for waste treatment works construction: For*  
21 *payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control*  
22 *Act, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available until*  
23 *expended.*

24 **(58)***Sanitary engineering activities: For an additional*  
25 *amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", for carrying*

1 out the purposes of the Act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law  
2 660), not otherwise provided for, \$4,550,000, including  
3 \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to  
4 interstate agencies.

5 **(59)***Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount*  
6 *for "Hospitals and medical care," including \$2,000,000 for*  
7 *grants for advanced training of professional nurses,*  
8 *pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments*  
9 *Act of 1956, \$2,050,000: Provided, That this paragraph*  
10 *shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958,*  
11 *Eighty-fourth Congress.*

12 **(60)**FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE

13 **(61)***For an additional amount for "Foreign quarantine*  
14 *service", \$150,000.*

15 **(62)***Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health: For*  
16 *an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National*  
17 *Institutes of Health", \$200,000, for administration of the*  
18 *Health Research Facilities Act of 1956: Provided, That*  
19 *this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S.*  
20 *849, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

21 **(63)***Construction of dental research building: For the prepa-*  
22 *ration of plans and specifications for construction of build-*

ings and facilities for the National Institute of Dental Research, in accordance with the National Dental Research Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 288), \$200,000.

**(64)** Grants for construction of health research facilities: For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, \$30,000,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 849, Eighty-fourth Congress.

**(65)** Construction of animal quarters: For construction of facilities for housing animals for the National Institutes of Health, including preparation of plans, equipment, and the temporary diversion of such facilities for office space, \$1,371,000.

**(66)** General office building: For plans and specifications preparatory to construction of a general office building, National Institutes of Health, \$300,000.

**(67)** Construction of library facilities: For the preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings for the National Library of Medicine, \$350,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3430, Eighty-fourth Congress.



(68) TITLE I CHAPTER VII

(69) PUBLIC WORKS

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 *including the employment of aliens*; rental in or near the District of Columbia; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$5,000) ; official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$15,000) ; not to exceed \$3,500,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$44,150,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed three hundred and six for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; ~~\$1,780,400,000~~ \$1,740,400,000(72), together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission,

1 and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from dis-  
2 posal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act  
3 of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission,  
4 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised  
5 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): Provided, That of such  
6 amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a con-  
7 fidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the  
8 Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it  
9 is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be  
10 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to  
11 have been expended: Provided further, That from this  
12 appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other  
13 agencies of the Government for the performance of the  
14 work for which this appropriation is made, and in such  
15 cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the  
16 appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That  
17 no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection  
18 with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of  
19 contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract  
20 or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where  
21 that fee for community management is at a rate in excess  
22 of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transporta-  
23 tion system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000  
24 per annum

## PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$158,300,000(73), to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the obligated balance as of June 30, 1956, of amounts included in appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for "Plant and equipment", for the activity "Equipment not included in construction projects", shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Operating expenses", and the remaining balance of such appropriations shall be merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That, in the event additional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds, the amounts included in this appropriation for such construction may be transferred to the appropriation for "Operating expenses".*

## (74) GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Any appropriation available under this or any other Act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used subject to limitations in this Act during the fiscal year 1957 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other*



1 costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds  
2 have been provided in any other appropriation available to  
3 the Commission: Provided, That appropriate transfers or  
4 adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently  
5 be made for such costs on the basis of actual application  
6 determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting  
7 principles.

8 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation herein  
9 made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred  
10 to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation  
11 shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such  
12 transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly  
13 to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

14 No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic  
15 Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on  
16 any person who advocates or who is a member of an or-  
17 ganization or party that advocates the overthrow of the  
18 Government of the United States by force or violence or  
19 with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investiga-  
20 tion and report by the Civil Service Commission on the  
21 character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable  
22 grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the  
23 Government of the United States: Provided, That any  
24 person who advocates or who is a member of an organiza-  
25 tion or party that advocates the overthrow of the Govern-

1 *ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts*  
 2 *employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant,*  
 3 *or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation con-*  
 4 *tained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,*  
 5 *shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not*  
 6 *more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the*  
 7 *above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-*  
 8 *tion for, any other provisions of existing law.*

9 (75) TITLE II

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

13 ADMINISTRATION

14 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
 15 nance, Southeastern Power Administration", \$500,000.

16 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

17 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

18 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-  
 19 nance", \$195,000.

20 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

21 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

22 For an additional amount for "Construction and re-  
 23 habilitation", (76)\$2,500,000 \$12,750,000(77), of which

1 not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction  
 2 of safety and public use facilities at the Alamogordo Dam,  
 3 Carlsbad Project, New Mexico; and not to exceed \$25,000  
 4 shall be available for the construction of safety and public  
 5 use facilities at the Dickinson Unit, North Dakota, Missouri  
 6 River Basin Project

7                   **(78)ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

8       *The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to par-*  
 9 *ticipate in the construction of the bridge required in the*  
 10 *construction of the Glen Canyon Unit, Arizona, Colorado*  
 11 *River storage project; and may transfer for this purpose*  
 12 *to the Secretary of the Interior funds available for the*  
 13 *construction of public lands highways: Provided, That the*  
 14 *amount transferred shall not exceed the cost of placing such*  
 15 *bridge upon and across the dam under the provisions of the*  
 16 *Act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709; 21 U. S. C. 64-70).*

17                   **(79)DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL**

18                                   **FUNCTIONS**

19                           **DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

20                   **RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL**

21                                   **CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL**

22       *For an additional amount for "Construction, general".*

23   \$2 520,000.





1 *enactment into law of the III Pan American Games Act of*  
 2 *1956 (S. J. Resolution 186, 84th Congress) or similar*  
 3 *legislation.*

4                   **(86)RELATED AGENCIES**

5           *FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT*

6           *PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM*

7           *For an additional amount for the "President's Special*  
 8 *International Program", for United States participation*  
 9 *in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels,*  
 10 *1958, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-*  
 11 *vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon en-*  
 12 *actment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-fourth Congress, or*  
 13 *similar legislation.*

14                   **(87)CHAPTER IX**

15                   **(88)TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

16                   **(89)BUREAU OF NARCOTICS**

17           *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*  
 18 *"Salaries and expenses," \$200,000, to remain available until*  
 19 *expended.*

20                   **(90)COAST GUARD**

21           *For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,*  
 22 *and improvements", Coast Guard, for the construction of*  
 23 *three patrol vessels, \$6,000,000.*

## 1                                   (91)CHAPTER X

## 2                                   (92)DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## 3                                   (93)SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

4           *For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved*  
5   *by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of*  
6   *the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat.*  
7   *1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,000.*

## 8                                   (94)DIVISION OF EXPENSES

9           *The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of*  
10   *Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the*  
11   *District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia*  
12   *Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1957.*

## 13                                   (95)CHAPTER XI

## 14                                   LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## 15                                   HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## 16                                   CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

17           *Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For an*  
18   *additional amount for the Joint Committee on Internal Reve-*  
19   *nue Taxation, \$50,000.*

## 20                                   (96)CHAPTER XII

## 21                                   CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND

## 22                                   JUDGMENTS

23           *For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-*  
24   *termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,*  
25   *audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-*



1 ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United  
 2 States by United States district courts and the United  
 3 States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document  
 4 Numbered 143, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$1,312,538, to-  
 5 gether with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest  
 6 (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of  
 7 the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided  
 8 by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates  
 9 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign  
 10 currency: Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated  
 11 for shall be paid until it shall have become final and con-  
 12 clusive against the United States by failure of the parties  
 13 to appeal or otherwise: Provided further, That, unless other-  
 14 wise specifically required by law or by the judgment, pay-  
 15 ment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not  
 16 continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval  
 17 of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 24, 1956.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
 Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 25 (legisla-  
 tive day, July 16), 1956.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
 Secretary.

84TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

H. R. 12350

## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for  
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 12408. A bill to authorize Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, the Honorable WILLIAM A. BARRETT, and the Honorable JAMES G. FULTON, Members of the House of Representatives to accept and wear the award of the Order Al Merito della Repubblica Italiana tendered by the Government of the Republic of Italy. Passed House.

By Mr. BOYLE:

H. R. 12411. A bill for the relief of the Aurex Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 12412. A bill for the relief of the Aurex Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 12413. A bill for the relief of Pak Sung Soo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 12414. A bill for the relief of the

estate of Richard Anthony Nunes, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARY:

H. R. 12415. A bill for the relief of Julia Wei-hsien Wu Chou, David Chou and Teresa Chou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KEE:

H. R. 12416. A bill for the relief of Dr. Benjamin S. Pecson, his wife Leticia Simpao Pecson, and his children Mary Medatrix S., Benjamin S., Jr., and Carmelita Cresencia S. Pecson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 12417. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Aiello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 12418. A bill for the relief of Gisela Ilse Beyer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 12419. A bill for the relief of Mary

Elizabeth McDevitt, alias Mary McDaid, alias Sister Mary Jerome; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:

H. R. 12420. A bill for the relief of Howard S. Gay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

1204. The Speaker presented a petition of Albert P. Russo, national rehabilitation officer, ITAM World War Veterans of the United States, Providence, R. I., urging that no legislation be enacted into law that would put into effect any of the Bradley Commission recommendations which would in any way sever, reduce or endanger existing statutes pertaining to veterans' compensation, pension, or insurance benefits, which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.



# Senate

[Senate proceedings continued from p. 131221]

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEUBERGER in the chair). Pursuant to a previous order, the Chair lays before the Senate House bill 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as this bill passed the House of Representatives it carried appropriations totaling \$1,941,895,000. As reported by the committee it includes appropriations that total \$2,311,391,438, which is an increase of \$369,496,438 over the amount approved by the House. However, I call the attention of the Members of the Senate to the fact that the committee considered estimates that total \$453,458,038 that were not considered by the House.

The estimates considered by the committee total \$2,365,553,038. The recommendations of the committee, totaling \$2,311,391,438, is a decrease of \$54,161,600 below the budget estimates.

I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be considered for the purpose of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order against an amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of this agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

At the top of page 2, to insert "Chapter I".  
On page 2, after line 1, to insert:

### "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### "Farmers' Home Administration

##### "Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, 84th Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended."

On page 2, after line 9, to insert:

### "OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

#### "Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the General Counsel', \$85,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, 84th Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended."

On page 2, after line 16, to insert:

### "RELATED AGENCIES

#### "Commission on increased industrial use of agricultural products

"For expenses necessary for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, established by section 209 of the Act of May 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 201), including services as authorized by the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings, \$150,000."

On page 3, after line 2, to insert "Chapter II."

On page 3, after line 3, to insert:

### "DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### "Civil Aeronautics Administration

"Operation and regulation: For an additional amount for 'Operation and regulation,' \$13,968,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount available for hire of aircraft is increased from '\$370,000' to '\$570,000'."

On page 3, after line 11, to insert:

"Establishment of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount for 'Establishment of air navigation facilities' \$54,075,000, to remain available until expended."

### "MARITIME ACTIVITIES

"Ship construction: For an additional amount for 'Ship construction' for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear-powered merchant ship, \$22 million, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount which may be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses,' for administrative and warehouse expenses for the current fiscal year, is increased from '\$1,115,000' to '\$1,315,000': *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6243, 84th Congress."

On page 4, after line 5, to insert:

### "BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

"Federal-aid highways (trust fund): For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, not more than \$1,150,000,000, to be derived from the highway trust fund; which sum is composed of \$186,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955, \$875 million, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, \$85,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$30,401, \$14,097, \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a, and 13b), and section 7 of the act approved June 25, 1952, and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of

highway bridges upon and across dams in accordance with the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709): *Provided*, That at such time, but no later than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the amounts available and estimated to become available in the highway trust fund during the fiscal year 1957 are sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the appropriations for 'Federal-aid highways' for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956."

On page 5, after line 14, to insert:

"Reduction in appropriations: The appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, and the unexpended balances as of June 30, 1956, of appropriations granted under this head for prior fiscal years are rescinded effective June 30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures from such appropriations made after June 30, 1956, have been reimbursed by appropriations from the highway trust fund: *Provided*, That the sums rescinded shall revert to the general fund."

At the top of page 6, to insert "Chapter III."

On page 6, after line 1, to insert:

### "FOREIGN OPERATIONS

#### "Export-Import Bank of Washington

"Not to exceed \$4,000 of the funds previously made available for administrative expenses of the Bank shall be available for the purchase of one motor vehicle for replacement only."

On page 6, line 8, to insert "Chapter IV."

On page 6, after line 8, to insert:

### "INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### "General Services Administration

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service,' \$3,500,000."

On page 6, after line 13, to insert:

### "HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

#### "Federal Flood Insurance Administration

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Flood Insurance Administration, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; \$500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, 84th Cong.) or similar legislation."

At the top of page 7, to insert:

### "PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

"Administration expenses: For an additional amount for 'Administrative expenses,' \$750,000 and the limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration is increased from '\$12,475,000' to '\$13,225,000' and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased



from '\$950,000' to '\$1,010,000': *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of legislation authorizing the Administration to enter into new contracts for loans and annual contributions after July 31, 1956."

On page 7, after line 12, to insert:

**"FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION**

"The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Association is increased from '\$3,775,000' to '\$4,275,000,' and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$200,000': *Provided*, That \$200,000 of the foregoing increase in administrative expenses shall be available only upon the enactment into law of the amendments to subsection 303 (b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, contained in S. 3855, 84th Congress, with respect to nonrefundable capital contributions by mortgage sellers, or legislation of similar effect."

At the top of page 8, to insert "Chapter V."

On page 8, after line 1, to insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES**

*"Department of the Interior*

*"Office of the Secretary*

*"Acquisition of strategic minerals*

"For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the 'Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fuorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956' (Public Law 733, approved July 19, 1956), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$35 million, to remain available until December 31, 1958: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenses incurred in connection with materials procured under said act after their transfer to the strategic or supplemental stockpile."

On page 8, after line 16, to insert:

**"BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

*"Resources management*

"For an additional amount for 'Resources management,' \$250,000."

On page 8, after line 20, to insert:

**"PAYMENT TO PINE RIDGE SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS**

"For payments, as authorized by law, to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, in settlement of their claims for damages resulting from the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, \$437,500, to remain available until expended."

On page 9, after line 3, to insert:

**"FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

*"Construction*

"For an additional amount for 'Construction,' \$1,250,000 to remain available until expended."

On page 9, after line 7, to insert:

**"FISHERIES LOAN FUND**

"For initial capital for the fisheries loan fund, for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels; and for research into the basic problems of fisheries, as authorized by law, \$10 million, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3275, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 9, after line 16, to insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

*"Forest Service*

*"Acquisition of Lands for Cache National Forest*

"For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest,

Utah, \$50,000, to remain available until expended."

At the top of page 10, to insert:

**"RELATED AGENCIES**

*"Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission*

"For an additional amount for 'Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission', \$55,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$25,000 of this amount shall be available only upon the enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 576, 84th Congress."

On page 10, after line 7, to insert:

**"NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION**

"For salaries and expenses of the National Memorial Stadium Commission as authorized by the act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 844), \$10,000, to remain available until expended and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission."

On page 10, after line 13, to insert:

**"THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

"For an additional amount for 'Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission', \$163,400, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3386, 84th Congress."

On page 10, line 20, to insert "Chapter VI."

On page 10, after line 20, to insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

*"Office of the Solicitor*

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$300,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund created by section 209 of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956."

On page 11, after line 2, to insert:

**"BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION**

"Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$47,000 may be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 906), for the purposes of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1947."

On page 11, after line 9, to insert:

**"DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

*"Office of Education*

"Promotion and further development of vocational education: For an additional amount for 'Promotion and further development of vocational education' for grants to States for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, \$2 million: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3958, 84th Congress."

On page 11, after line 18, to insert:

"Grants for education of the mentally retarded: For grants to public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning to assist them in providing training of professional personnel to conduct research in, or conduct training of teachers in, fields related to education of mentally retarded children, \$350,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11253 or S. 3620, 84th Congress."

On page 12, after line 2, to insert:

"Grants for library services: For grants to the States pursuant to the act of June 19, 1956 (Public Law 597), \$7,500,000."

On page 12, after line 5, to insert:

"Assistance for school construction: For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title III and title IV of the act of September 23, 1950, as amended, including payments upon applications filed on or before June 30, 1956, and not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies and not to exceed \$15 million for title IV, \$108,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*

*vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 12, after line 19, to insert:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$290,000: *Provided*, That of this amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, 84th Congress, and (c) \$20,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11253 or S. 3620, 84th Congress."

On page 13, after line 3, to insert:

**"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

"Assistance to States, general: For an additional amount for 'Assistance to States, general', including \$1 million for grants for graduate training of professional public-health personnel, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$1,040,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, 84th Congress."

On page 13, after line 11, to insert:

"Grants for waste treatment works construction: For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$50 million, to remain available until expended."

On page 13, after line 15, to insert:

"Sanitary engineering activities: For an additional amount for 'Sanitary engineering activities', for carrying out the purposes of the act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 660), not otherwise provided for, \$4,100,000, including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies."

On page 13, after line 21, to insert:

"Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount for 'Hospitals and medical care', including \$2 million for grants for advanced training of professional nurses, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$2,050,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, 84th Congress."

On page 14, after line 4, to insert:

**"FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE**

"For an additional amount for 'Foreign quarantine service', \$150,000."

On page 14, after line 7, to insert:

"Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health: The Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957, from other appropriations available to the Public Health Service for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1957 not to exceed \$200,000 for administration of the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 849, 84th Congress."

On page 14, after line 16, to insert:

"Construction of dental research buildings: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction of buildings and facilities for the National Institute of Dental Research, in accordance with the National Dental Research Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 288), \$200,000."

At the top of page 15, to insert:

"Grants for construction of health research facilities: For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, \$30 million: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 849, 84th Congress."

On page 15, after line 5, to insert:

"Construction of animal quarters: For construction of facilities for housing animals for the National Institutes of Health, including preparation of plans, equipment, and the temporary diversion of such facilities for office space, \$1,371,000, to be derived



by transfer from funds available to the National Institute of Health as determined by the Surgeon General."

On page 15, after line 12, to insert:

"General office building: For plans and specifications preparatory to construction of a general office building, National Institutes of Health, \$300,000, to be derived by transfer from funds available to the National Institutes of Health as determined by the Surgeon General."

On page 15, after line 17, to insert:

"Construction of library facilities: For the preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings for the National Library of Medicine, \$350,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3430, 84th Congress."

At the top of page 16, to strike out "Title I" and insert "Chapter VII."

On page 16, after line 1, to insert "Public Works."

On page 17, line 5, to strike out "Title II."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation—Construction and Rehabilitation," on page 17, line 19, after the word "rehabilitation," to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$12,750,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Alamo-gordo Dam, Carlsbad project, New Mexico; and not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Dickinson Unit, North Dakota, Missouri River Basin project."

At the top of page 18, to insert:

#### "ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

"The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to participate in the construction of the bridge required in the construction of the Glen Canyon unit, Arizona, Colorado River storage project; and may transfer for this purpose to the Secretary of the Interior funds available for the construction of public lands highways: *Provided*, That the amount transferred shall not exceed the cost of placing such bridge upon and across the dam under the provisions of the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709; 21 U. S. C. 6470)."

On page 18, after line 10, to insert:

#### "DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### "Department of the Army

"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

"Construction, general

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general', \$2,520,000."

On page 18, after line 17, to insert: "Chapter VIII."

On page 18, after line 18, to insert:

#### "DEPARTMENT OF STATE

"Contributions to international organizations

"Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available for contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, as authorized by the act of July 11, 1956 (Public Law 689), in an amount not to exceed \$6,000."

On page 19, after line 3, to insert:

#### "MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Missions to international organizations', \$30,000."

On page 19, after line 6, to insert:

#### "CLEVELAND PAN AMERICAN GAMES

"For necessary expenses of the III Pan American Games, 1959, \$10,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the III Pan American Games Act of 1956 (S. J. Res. 186, 84th Cong.) or similar legislation."

On page 19, after line 13, to insert:

#### "RELATED AGENCIES

"Funds appropriated to the President

"President's special international program

"For an additional amount for the 'President's Special International Program', for

United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

At the top of page 20, to insert "Chapter IX."

On page 20, after line 1, to insert:

#### "TREASURY DEPARTMENT

##### "Bureau of Narcotics

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$200,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 20, after line 6, to insert "Chapter X."

On page 20, after line 7, to insert:

#### "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

##### "Settlement of claims and suits

"For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,000."

On page 20, after line 13, to insert:

#### "DIVISION OF EXPENSES

"The sum appropriated in this act for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1957."

On page 20, after line 18, to insert "Chapter XI."

On page 20, after line 19, to insert:

#### "CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

"For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document No. 143, 84th Congress, \$1,312,538, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk, which I ask to have stated.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, have the committee amendments been agreed to en bloc, as requested by the Senator from Arizona?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments have been agreed to.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Texas will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 20, after line 6, it is proposed to insert:

#### COAST GUARD

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements," Coast Guard, for the construction of three patrol vessels, \$6 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this amendment would appropriate an additional \$6 million for the Coast

Guard for the purpose of constructing three patrol boats. These ships are urgently required to enable the Coast Guard to continue its patrol activities in the Gulf of Mexico in relation to the protection of American fishing boats.

The State Department has indicated the urgent necessity for this appropriation by underscoring the fact that unless the patrol activities are maintained, a serious international incident could occur.

The Government of Mexico has for sometime been seizing American fishing boats which they claim have been operating inside their jurisdiction limits. The operators of the vessels have claimed with equal force that the ships were outside the 9-mile limit claimed by Mexico. In order to furnish official protection and observers, the Coast Guard has been operating a patrol in these waters.

The construction of these three patrol vessels at the earliest time is of the greatest importance to the continued patrol activity which the State Department considers essential in this area.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is a very worthwhile amendment, and it should be adopted. I am willing to take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment and ask that it be stated for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6, after line 9, it is proposed to insert:

#### PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE—SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$50,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4228, 84th Congress, or similar legislation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief explanation of the amendment. I have given a copy of it to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and to the ranking minority member, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. S. 4228 and H. R. 12025 would authorize the creation of a President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space. S. 4228 passed the Senate, July 21. H. R. 12025 was reported favorably to the House, July 20, and is on the calendar.

The only difference between the bill passed by the Senate and the one reported by the House is in the funding provision. S. 4228 reads "Appropriations to the President for 'Expenses of Management Improvement' shall be available for necessary expenses of the Commission, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary for such expenses." H. R. 12025 as reported reads "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act."



By floor amendment the House included \$50,000 in the first supplemental bill for 1957 for expenses of the Commission. The Senate Appropriations Committee deleted the \$50,000 pending appropriate legislative authorization. Conference confirmed the Senate committee's action.

The second supplemental bill for 1957 has now passed the House and been reported out of the Senate Appropriations Committee. It contains no appropriation for the Commission.

However, to insure that the funds will be available, it is recommended that the amendment be agreed to. I ask the chairman of the committee if he will accept the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I will be glad to accept the amendment. It is a reasonable request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on behalf of myself, the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] and the distinguished junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, after line 5, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

Payments to school districts: For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts," \$34,050,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. This is an amendment for the benefit of the so-called impacted area.

Mr. HILL. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator that on Monday a bill was passed which authorizes the appropriation. The amendment should be adopted.

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall be glad to accept it.

Mr. BUTLER. I should like to associate myself with the Senator from New Hampshire and other Senators as a co-sponsor of the amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I should like to join in what has been said by the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am happy to have the Senator join us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, after line 3, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

Salaries and expenses: "For 'Salaries and expenses' for the President's Committee on

Education Beyond the High School, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) and expenses of attendance at meetings, \$300,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. I realize that there was a difference of opinion on this amendment in committee. I understand that the distinguished Senator from Alabama was in favor of it in committee.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I was not present when that item was discussed, but from the information which is at hand, I believe it is essential to have the money appropriated to proceed in the direction indicated.

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe the original request was for \$650,000. My amendment would appropriate \$300,000.

Mr. HILL. I hope the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will accept the amendment. The distinguished Senator from New Hampshire said I offered a similar amendment in committee. Perhaps at that time the amendment was not made as clear as it should have been. I hope the chairman will accept the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was in favor of the amendment when it was considered in committee. I shall be glad to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, there are several amendments relating to the Atomic Energy Commission, and I hope we may be able to consider them at one time, not necessarily en bloc, but in sequence.

First of all I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a letter and statement sent to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Lewis Strauss, discussing the amendment and submitting a justification for it.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES ATOMIC  
ENERGY COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1956.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: The House of Representatives on yesterday passed H. R. 12350, "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1957, and for other purposes," which included appropriations necessary to finance the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year 1957.

The appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission included in the bill as passed by the House total \$1,938,700,000, which is \$40,000,000 more than was requested by the President. As indicated by the House report, this additional amount was provided for acceleration of the power reactor development program.

In the action on the bill in the House, some of the provisions contained in the Commission's proposed appropriation language were eliminated on the basis of a point of order. The enactment of certain of these provisions is essential to enable the Commission to carry out its proposed program for the fiscal year 1957, and I am submitting

herewith 17 copies of a statement which sets forth the proposed amendments and the necessity therefor.

In addition to the provisions included in the proposed amendments, the House eliminated two limitations which have been included in appropriation acts for the past several years. The first provision limits amounts to be paid as fees to contractors for the operation of certain community facilities, and the second provision requires security clearances for persons receiving payments under fellowships granted by the Commission. The Commission feels that the inclusion of these limitations in the 1957 Appropriation Act is a matter for determination by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS STRAUSS,  
Chairman.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957 (H. R. 12350)

##### PUBLIC WORKS' ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amended estimate submitted to the House:

Operating expenses.....	\$1,740,400,000
Plant acquisition and construction.....	158,300,000
Total.....	1,898,700,000

##### Act:

Operating expenses.....	1,780,400,000
Plant acquisition and construction.....	158,300,000
Total.....	1,938,700,000

##### Change by House:

Operating expenses.....	+ 40,000,000
Plant acquisition and construction.....	0
Total.....	+ 40,000,000

##### AMENDMENTS TO BILL

(1) Page 16, line 7, before the first semicolon insert the following: ", including the employment of aliens."

(2) Page 16, line 21, before the period insert the following: ", together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred."

(3) Page 17, line 4, strike out the period and add the following: ", to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the obligated balance as of June 30, 1956, of amounts included in appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for 'Plant and equipment' for the activity 'Equipment not included in construction projects', shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for 'Operating Expenses', and the remaining balance of such appropriations shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, in the event addi-



tional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds, the amounts included in this appropriation for such construction may be transferred to the appropriation for 'Operating Expenses.'

#### "GENERAL PROVISIONS"

"Any appropriation available under this or any other act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used subject to limitations in this act during the fiscal year 1957 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

"Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation under this title may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate."

#### HOUSE REPORT

##### PUBLIC WORKS—ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

##### *Operating expenses*

Appropriations, 1956-----	\$575,000,000
Estimates, 1957-----	1,740,400,000
Recommended, 1957-----	1,780,400,000

##### Comparison:

Appropriations, 1956----	+1,205,400,000
Estimates, 1957-----	+40,000,000

<sup>1</sup> An additional \$481,400,000 transferred from prior year appropriations under the head "Plant and equipment."

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,780,400,000, an increase of \$40 million over the budget estimate of \$1,740,400,000 and an increase of \$1,205,400,000 over the 1956 appropriation.

Funds for the reactor-development program have been increased by \$40 million. This \$40 million and the \$10 million in the budget estimate for "Increase for power reactors demonstration program" together with the \$15 million in the budget estimate for power reactor acceleration will make a total of \$65 million available for acceleration of the power-reactor program. It is the understanding of the committee that these funds will be available for any research and development work which may be necessary in connection with the civilian atomic power acceleration program provided for in the plant acquisition and construction appropriation.

##### *Plant acquisition and construction*

Appropriations, 1956-----	\$259,227,000
Estimates, 1957-----	158,300,000
Recommended, 1957-----	553,300,000

##### Comparison:

Appropriations, 1956-----	+299,073,000
Estimates, 1957-----	+400,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$553,300,000, an increase of \$400 million over the budget estimate of \$158,300,000 and an increase of \$299,073,000 over the 1956 appropriation. This increase is for the purpose of implementing the provisions of H. R. 12061 for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. Language authorizing this program has been included in the bill.

#### EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The Commission proposes no amendments with respect to the amounts of the appropriations provided in the bill. The following amendments as proposed herein are to reinstate certain provisions in appropriation language which were recommended by the House Appropriations Committee in its report on the bill but which were stricken by

the House during its consideration on the basis of points of order. In addition to the provisions covered by the proposed amendments, the House action has resulted in the elimination of two limitations which have been included in appropriation acts in 1956 and prior years. The first of these is the limitation on the amount to be paid as fees to contractors for the operation of certain community facilities. The second provision requires a loyalty determination regarding persons receiving fellowship payments from the Commission. The Commission feels that the inclusion of these limitations in the 1957 Appropriation Act is properly a matter to be determined by the Congress.

Amendment (1) would restore authority to the Commission to employ aliens. From time to time it is highly desirable to employ outstanding and talented scientists for research work in the Commission's laboratories. Such persons have made very significant and valuable contributions to our program. If this amendment were not adopted it would be necessary to immediately terminate the employment of such persons now working on the program. This authority has been available to the Commission since 1948.

Amendment (2) would reinstate the following provisions:

(a) Provide for the reappropriation of unexpended balances of prior year appropriations and the merger of such balances with the current appropriation.

The budget estimates for the fiscal year 1957 reflect the application of an estimated unobligated balance of \$40 million as a reduction in the amount of new appropriations for the fiscal year 1957. The elimination of this provision therefore would have the effect of reducing amounts available for obligation in the fiscal year 1957 by \$40 million. Furthermore, the provision which authorizes the merger of unexpended balances has been included in appropriation acts since the adoption of the cost performance budget system in 1951. This has enabled the Commission to simplify its accounting and budget procedures and to relieve contractors of a complicated identification of each payment with the year or years of obligation. This provision has the approval of the Comptroller General.

(b) Allow the AEC to retain, for application to its cost of operations, cash receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

This proviso would authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to retain and apply, against its costs of operations, receipts which otherwise would be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. At the present time, collections made by AEC (representing 15 percent of all collections) must be deposited to the Treasury, but collections made by contractors (representing 85 percent of all collections) may be applied against their cost of operation. This proviso would enable the AEC to treat all collections (except those received under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955) on a uniform basis, irrespective of whether the AEC or the contractors made the collection. The Comptroller General, in a letter to the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy dated June 2, 1955, reported that AEC's budget and accounting procedures provide adequate control over the receipt and disposition of collections made by contractors. Since the credit for these revenues has been applied in determining the appropriation required for fiscal year 1957 the elimination of this proviso would have the effect of reducing amounts available to the Commission.

(c) Authorize the use of not to exceed \$100,000 for confidential expenditures.

Section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 provides that acts appropriating funds for the Atomic Energy Commission "may appropriate specified portions thereof to be accounted for upon the certification of the

Commission only." The proposed amendment is necessary to make funds available to the Commission to make confidential payments for security and intelligence purposes.

(d) Authorize the transfer of funds to appropriations of other Government agencies for performance of work for the Atomic Energy Commission.

This authority has been available to the Commission since 1948 in order to provide a means of having work done by other agencies which for security reasons, should not be identified as being related to the atomic energy program.

Amendment (3) would reinstate the following provisions:

(a) Make funds appropriated for plant acquisition and construction available until expended.

Appropriations for plant construction have been on a no-year basis since the establishment of a separate appropriation for this purpose in the fiscal year 1953. This follows the general appropriation practice (of making appropriations on this basis) for all major construction programs of the Government. Since construction on many of these projects continues for several years it is difficult to determine precisely when each phase of the work will require obligation of funds. If this provision is not inserted the funds appropriated for construction would not be available for obligation after June 30, 1957. If portions of the program were not covered by obligations as of that date it would be necessary to request new appropriations to complete the work despite the fact that the Congress had previously made appropriations for such purposes.

(b) Permit the transfer of obligated balances as of June 30, 1956, for equipment not included in construction projects to the appropriation for operating expenses.

The appropriation language enacted by the House provides that, effective July 1, 1956, funds for equipment not included in construction projects are included in the operating expenses appropriation, whereas heretofore they were included in the plant and equipment appropriation. The proposed language deleted by the House provided that obligated balances of such equipment remaining in the plant and equipment appropriation as of June 30, 1956, were to be transferred to the operating expenses appropriation. This amendment is necessary so that all costs and expenditures for equipment made during the fiscal year 1957 can be accounted for under one account providing for an orderly transition in accounting for such equipment under the new appropriation structure.

(c) Authorize the merger of balances of prior year appropriations for construction made under the title "Plant and Equipment" with those to be appropriated in 1957 for the same purpose under the title "Plant Acquisition and Construction."

The inclusion of this provision is necessary because of the change in the title of the appropriation made to reflect the transfer of equipment to the operating expense appropriation.

(d) Authorize the transfer of funds to the operating expenses appropriation if additional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds.

The appropriation passed by the House for plant acquisition and construction includes funds for the construction of additional feed materials facilities. Proposals from private industry are being considered by AEC whereby private industry would construct the facilities with its own funds and AEC would enter into unit price contracts for the procurement of feed materials. If these proposals are accepted, funds would not be required for construction, but would be required under operating expenses to cover long term liabilities under the con-



tracts for procurement of the concentrates under unit price contracts.

(e) Authorize adjustments between appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission on the basis of cost.

This authority has been available to the Commission since 1951 when the Commission first presented its budget on a cost basis. It enables the Commission to reflect charges to appropriations on the basis of ultimate use rather than on the manner of obligation. This language is especially valuable in the purchase of stores inventories, where, at the time of purchase, the use of the stores as between the two appropriation accounts is not precisely known.

(f) Authorize the transfer of not to exceed 5 percent between appropriations.

This authority is required to enable the Commission to proceed with certain new activities in a manner which is most advantageous to the Government.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I call up the first amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$1,780,400,-000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,740,-400,000."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, this would bring the appropriation up to the amount of the budget estimate. There was added \$40 million in the committee. It was agreed to in the Senate, but killed in the House yesterday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico is agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I call up my next amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 17, line 7, before the first semicolon, to insert the following: "including the employment of aliens."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the Atomic Energy Commission finds it necessary to employ aliens, and I, therefore, deem the amendment important. It is in language which has heretofore been carried in the atomic energy bill, which was stricken by the House.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I see no reason why I should not accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico is agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I call up my next amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed on page 16, line 21, after the sum insert: "together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): *Provided*,

That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, that is a provision which has been contained in appropriation bills for several years.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think the language should be in the bill, and I see no reason why I should not take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico is agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I have a further amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 17, line 4, after the sum to insert:

*Provided*, That the obligated balance as of June 30, 1956, of amounts included in appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for "Plant and equipment", for the activity "Equipment not included in construction projects", shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Operating expenses", and the remaining balance of such appropriations shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, in the event additional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds, the amounts included in this appropriation for such construction may be transferred to the appropriation for "Operating expenses."

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Any appropriation available under this or any other act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used subject to limitations in this act during the fiscal year 1957 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation under this title may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfers, and

any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Civil Service Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained herein shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. ANDERSON. That, again, Mr. President, is a standard provision which has been in the law for several years. I think it should go to conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think the language should be restored.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico is agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I call up the amendment, which I laid on the desk, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 12, line 19, to insert the following new section:

Payments to school districts: For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts," \$34,050,000.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the Joint Committee on Revenue Taxation which was created under the Revenue Act of 1926 was authorized by law to investigate the operation and effect of internal revenue taxes.

Since the staff has undertaken new studies at the direction of the chairman relating to the internal revenue laws pursuant to the authority vested in the committee by the statute, it is necessary that sufficient funds be available to permit the carrying on of the studies. I hope the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee under the chairmanship of the senior Senator from Virginia has rendered very fine service. I think it is entirely proper that I accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is agreed to.



Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 11, line 9, to strike out "1947" and to insert in lieu thereof "1957."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, may I say to the chairman of the committee and to the Members of the Senate that this amendment simply corrects a clerical error.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama is agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is my amendment No. 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 13, after line 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Grants States, and other agencies," \$1 million, for grants for special projects under section 4 (a) (2): *Provided*, that not more than \$2 of these funds shall be expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee or the grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose: *Provided, further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3875, 84th Congress.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, at the time the Senate Appropriations Committee considered the bill there was a proposal for extending vocational rehabilitation. This amendment is merely to make an appropriation of \$1 million to carry out that extension.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama is agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is No. 4.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 14, it is proposed to strike out lines 8 through 16, and insert in lieu thereof:

Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health: An additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Institutes of health", \$200,000, for administration of the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 849, 84th Congress.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, when the Senate Committee on Appropriations considered this item it was agreed that \$200,000 should be appropriated, but instead of appropriating it some language was put into the bill providing for the transfer of certain funds. Since agreeing on the transfer of funds the Senator from Alabama has been advised by representatives of the House Committee on Appropriations that they will not agree to the transfer of funds but will agree to an appropriation, because they feel it

should be made. What this amendment does is to make the appropriation of \$200,000 just as the committee thought it should be made, a direct appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, under those circumstances I will accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama is agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I call up my last amendment, No. 5, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 15, it is proposed to strike out the words, beginning in lines 10 and 15, "to be derived by transfer from funds available to the National Institutes of Health as determined by the Surgeon General."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, What I stated about the transfer of funds with reference to the previous amendment applies to this amendment, and I hope the Senator from Arizona will accept it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I accept the amendment with the same understanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama is agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the chairman of the committee. Under the subtitle of "Sanitary engineering activities" I see the sum of \$4,100,000 is appropriated, including \$2,700,000 for grants to the States and \$300,000 to interstate agencies. As I understand the language, it is over and above the \$4,100,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. No, it is not.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Is that a part of the \$4,100,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is a part of the total.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. According to the author of the act in the other body the amount of funds under section 4, and according to the report, is limited to \$450,000 for research.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Alabama had charge of that matter.

Mr. HILL. We arranged the language so that the States might get their part of the Federal funds to go forward with the State plans.

As the Senator knows, under the act which has now passed both Houses of Congress, before any Federal funds available for any projects in a particular State can be used, the State must make its study and its plans, and then submit the plans for approval.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. After the plan has been approved, the project under the plan in the particular State will become eligible for Federal funds.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. That is my understanding.

I should like to ask the Senator a further question. The funds under section 4 are strictly for research purposes, as I understand the act. There is a feeling on the part of those who worked so diligently to make the act a reality that that amount of money—\$450,000—will seri-

ously restrict the possibilities of water pollution control under the terms of the act. In fact, it has been suggested to me that that sum should be raised to the amount of \$1,450,000 for research activities. I would appreciate the Senator's comments.

Mr. HILL. If the figure were to be raised to the full amount, the increase would \$1 million.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. One million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. HILL. It would be the full figure as authorized by the act.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. The point seems to be that the research funds are of importance to this particular proposal, and that the modest amount provided in the bill might very seriously limit the effectiveness of this particular act.

I desire to have the advice and counsel of the able Senator from Alabama, for whom I have such a high regard. I know he examined into the matter. I wondered if the Senator would be receptive to increasing the figure from \$450,000 to \$900,000.

Mr. HILL. The distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] has charge of the bill; but I may say to him that I think it would be well to make the figure \$900,000 and to take it to conference.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. The urgency of this matter in terms of research is, I think, of the utmost importance. Therefore, in order to formalize the procedure, I move that the amount be raised from \$4,100,000, as provided in the bill, to \$4,550,000, with the understanding that the additional \$450,000 will go to section 4 research funds.

Mr. HILL. That is satisfactory.

Mr. HAYDEN. On the recommendation of the Senator from Alabama, who is more familiar with the subject than I am, I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Minnesota will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, line 19, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,550,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, I have a comment to make on that amendment. In Cincinnati, the Taft Engineering Co. is engaged in the kind of work to which the Senator from Minnesota is referring. Rather than to increase the amount, I think the figure should be changed, so as to keep the present figure at \$4,100,000, and substituting an amendment which will provide a sufficient amount of money for research.

Actually, it was not intended by the House or by the Budget Bureau, or by any other agency of the Government, to curtail research to that extent at all. I think that by changing the language somewhat, the \$4,100,000 could be retained, and the amount for research could be increased.



Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, has not the amendment been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the amendment has not been adopted.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. It is my understanding that it was accepted by the chairman of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. So it has been adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been accepted by the chairman of the committee, but it has not been voted upon by the Senate.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I do not think the Senator wants to take any funds out of the \$3 million. The \$3 million is to provide Federal funds for matching to bring into being the State plans.

Before any project under this act can be eligible within any State for any Federal funds within a particular State, whether it be Ohio, Alabama, or any other State, the State first must make its survey, its study, and its plans, and then submit the plans and have them approved.

There might be some other immediate project, but that project would not be eligible unless the State plan had been approved. The purpose of the \$3 million was to enable the States to have their plans approved.

Mr. BENDER. As I understand, the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota provides \$400,000 more for research.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. That is correct; \$450,000.

Mr. BENDER. That is acceptable to me.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I thank the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is agreed to.

#### AGREEMENT FOR CONSIDERATION OF RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, for myself and on behalf of the distinguished minority leader, I submit a proposed unanimous-consent agreement concerning the consideration of the rivers and harbors bill tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed unanimous-consent agreement will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

##### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

*Ordered*, That, effective at 9:30 a. m. on July 26, 1956, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12030), the public works authorization bill, and the debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided further*, That no

amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

*Ordered further*, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the agreement is entered.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Barlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bill and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 3821. An act to authorize the construction of 1 prototype ship and the conversion of 1 Liberty ship, by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce; and

S. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 12354) relating to clerk hire of Members of the House of Representatives, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 5712) to provide that the United States hold in trust for the Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto, and it was signed by the Vice President.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have previously sent to the desk an amendment relating to educational, scientific, and cultural activities in Israel, which was requested by the State Department. I now call up the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, after line 6, it is proposed to insert the following:

##### EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Not to exceed \$3,500,000 of foreign currencies, available after June 30, 1955, from the special account for the informational media guaranty program, shall be available during the current fiscal year for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes, as authorized by section 1011 (d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the appropriation authorized by law?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there a budget estimate for it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. It was also submitted to the committee and is authorized by the 1956 Mutual Security Act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Under those circumstances, I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am offering the amendment on behalf of myself and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I am very happy that the Senator from Illinois has permitted me to join as a cosponsor in the offering of the amendment, and I am delighted that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has accepted it.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I think the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois is a most desirable one. Its purpose is the utilization of accumulated funds in the currency of the State of Israel, to be used there for the purpose of educational, scientific, and cultural projects, as the projects may be jointly agreed to, as I understand, by our Government and the Government of Israel. The money will not be used constructively unless we so designate. It might very well become depreciated in value unless the designation is made now.

I am happy to join as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the chairman of the committee accepts the amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I submit another amendment, which is at the desk.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? May I be made a cosponsor of the amendment?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I withhold my request and I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] be made a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, I ask that I may be made a cosponsor of the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I shall gladly accept the cosponsorship of the distinguished Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois for himself and other Senators will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 10, after line 19, to insert:

##### BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission to carry out the year-long celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington and to promote the spirit of interracial good will, and revive interest in



the practical policies, programs, principles, and philosophies of Booker T. Washington, \$225,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, as everyone knows, Booker T. Washington made such a great contribution to interracial good will that I think we are under some obligation to observe the 100th anniversary of his birth. That is all this fund is designed to do.

I submit the amendment in behalf of myself and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS] the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BENDER]. I sincerely hope the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will take the amendment to conference and deal generously with it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I accept the amendment and will take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] for himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] may be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up my amendment providing for payment to the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, line 6, under title "Reimbursement to District of Columbia," it is proposed to insert:

For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation underpass at a point in the southeast section of the District of Columbia in the vicinity of East Capitol Street, \$665,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. HAYDEN. My recollection is that an appropriation of this kind was provided last year.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. It was provided in a public law of the 84th Congress. It is specified by law. The amendment provides for a readjustment to the District of Columbia.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, I call up an amendment which I have at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 19, line 9, to strike out "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$100,000."

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, the amendment has to do with the Pan-

American games. A bill was passed authorizing an expenditure of \$5 million for the games in 1959. The committee authorized \$10,000 in its report. I have taken the amendment up with the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the majority leader. I understand they are willing to accept it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there would be no harm in providing a little more money to commence the study of this very important project. I think it would be entirely proper to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	McCarthy
Allott	Gore	McClellan
Anderson	Green	McNamara
Barrett	Hayden	Millikin
Beall	Hennings	Monroney
Bender	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bennett	Hill	Mundt
Bible	Holland	Murray
Bricker	Hruska	Neely
Bridges	Humphrey	Neuberger
Bush	Minn.	O'Mahoney
Butler	Humphreys	Pastore
Byrd	Ky.	Payne
Capehart	Ives	Purtell
Carlson	Jackson	Robertson
Case, N. J.	Jenner	Russell
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Clements	Kefauver	Scott
Cotton	Kennedy	Smathers
Curtis	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Dirksen	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Kuchel	Sparkman
Duff	Laird	Stennis
Dworshak	Langer	Symington
Eastland	Lehman	Thye
Ellender	Long	Watkins
Ervin	Magnuson	Wiley
Flanders	Malone	Williams
Frear	Mansfield	Wofford
Fulbright	Martin, Iowa	Young
George	Martin, Pa.	

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] is absent on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the Chair). A quorum is present.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I call up the amendment which I have at the desk, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, it is proposed to insert:

To carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation and maintenance

of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia", approved September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), \$12,943,750.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, my amendment seeks to add to the bill \$15 million plus for the construction of a second airport for Washington, D. C. This is in line with an authorization approved by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of both the House and Senate and voted by the Congress in 1950. It is in line with action taken by the Appropriations Committee in the year 1950, during which time more than \$1 million was spent to acquire land in the vicinity of Burke, Va., to give Washington a second airport, which the Civil Aeronautics Board and those familiar with aviation needs said was necessary to meet the demands of the increasing air traffic into and out of Washington, D. C.

Bear in mind that this was in the year 1950, when most of our traffic was limited to DC-3's, slower aircraft, and flight movements well under half of the flight movements in and out of Washington National Airport today.

This project was not promoted by any land speculators or any civic pride group. It was originated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, viewing the increasing air traffic in the year 1950. It came to the conclusion that a second airport in the vicinity of Washington was an absolute must.

The location of Burke, Va., was not chosen by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. It was not chosen by the Appropriations Committee. The selection was not made by anyone in political life, by any county officials, governors, or chambers of commerce.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration, with all its technicians, was directed by the Congress to find the best available site, near enough to Washington to serve our needs, yet far enough away from the Washington National Airport and other airports so that air traffic safety would be promoted, and so that dangerous conditions over the airport would not result.

This proposal is the most closely and carefully studied local bill I have known in my 18 years in Congress. It was studied constantly for many years by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of both Houses, prior to the authorization. It was restudied by the Appropriations Committee before it recommended an appropriation of \$1 million to acquire land at the site where the technicians said the second airport should be built, in the interest of safety.

It was studied again by the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as recently as a year ago, after which time, after receiving the evidence which was presented to us by the men who fly the planes, the Airline Pilots Association, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and all the others concerned, our committee unanimously directed that the Civil Aeronautics Administration, through the budget office of the President, bring in, not later than January 3 of this year, a recommendation for an appropriation to begin construction of a second airport, which was necessary for this vicinity.



We did not specify where to place the airport. The location had already been chosen by the technicians. It was testified by them that it was the only available site yet undeveloped which would be capable of serving Washington conveniently for the air needs of the future.

The Commerce Department supervisors and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, instead of bringing in, on January 3, a budget recommendation, as our committee had unanimously directed, came in with a recommendation, not from the Civil Aeronautics Administration, but from the Department of Commerce and the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. The recommendation was for an intermixture of civilian and military aircraft at Andrews Field. This seemed to present very grave danger. It involved intermixing civilian aircraft with jet-fighter planes, some flying as fast as the speed of sound. The airport at Andrews Field, used by the military, is becoming overcrowded. Although it is close to Washington, the testimony showed that, with military use, it could not serve as a safe airport for Washington, D. C.

After several days' hearings and study, the testimony being taken by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, we rejected the joint use of Andrews Airbase, and directed that a recommendation be brought in for the solution of this problem.

Burke, Va., had been recommended as the second best location, if it were not possible to manage an intermixture of civilian and jet aircraft at Andrews Field.

After many months of delay, in the closing days of Congress, only a few weeks ago, a budget request was submitted to Congress for an appropriation of \$34,700,000. This amount was asked for by the proponents of a second airport at Burke, Va., in a 1-day hearing before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

Because of other pressing business, the maximum number of members of the Appropriations Committee present that day at no time was more than four.

After this brief hearing, it was decided to hold up the budget request for \$34,700,000, and, instead, to propose the establishment of a committee to study the question as to whether Congress should appropriate next year funds for construction of the Burke Airport.

Because of my doubt of the legality of the authorization bill containing an authorization of \$34,700,000, and in order to remove any doubt that the expenditure for starting money is within the limits previously authorized by the Congress, I have amended the amount requested by the Budget to \$12,700,000 plus, in order not to lose a valuable period of some 8 months' time in order to begin to relieve what today is an extremely dangerous and critically congested air space over the Washington National Airport.

It is one of the most congested air spaces in the country. It is a strange thing to me, Mr. President, that the collision between the TWA plane and the United Airlines plane occurred over Arizona, and not over the Washington National Airport.

The testimony before our committee from the Airline Pilots Association revealed stories which would curl one's hair—stories about coming in through murky and soupy weather, with planes landing 30 seconds behind the tail of the plane ahead. It would require only a small slip in the cockpit of any of these planes to produce a crash which would result in many more casualties than occurred in the broad air space over the Grand Canyon a few weeks ago.

I know of no one in the aviation industry who does not support wholeheartedly the request for getting underway with the Burke airport. The argument has always been, "Manana—tomorrow. Let us investigate some more. Let us not do anything about it now." That attitude has continued until the air space over the Washington National Airport today is considered by pilots who fly in and out of that airport to be one of the most dangerous air areas in the United States. This is the Nation's Capital, which draws people from the 48 States of the Union. We certainly should be entitled to have an airport in the Capital of the United States which would be at least equal to the facilities we have built around the world through mutual security aid. We have given a new airport to the city of London. We have given two to the city of Paris. Whether we go to Cairo or Lebanon, we find great air bases which we have built in profusion.

In Washington there is only one airport, which is handling a record-breaking volume of traffic, and its capacity is crowded to a dangerous degree. Do Senators know, for example, that planes overfly Washington on dozens of schedules today? Those planes would like to land in Washington, but there is no available time to get them through the crowded stack and to land in Washington, except between the hours of midnight and dawn, when fewer people are using the airport.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I am not informed on the subject, although I have read a little about it in the newspapers. What is wrong with using Friendship Airport?

Mr. MONRONEY. I would say that Friendship Airport, according to the testimony, and according to my own driving experience, is so far from Washington that it is necessary to allow an hour and 15 minutes in which to reach the airport from a downtown hotel in Washington, if sufficient time is to be allowed for the formalities for arriving at the airport and checking in and boarding the plane. Washington serves short-haul traffic to a higher degree than any other airport in the Nation. Our traffic comes in from—

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I should like to complete my statement in answer to the question from the Senator from Tennessee. A heavy short-haul traffic comes into Washington from New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. People would not use Friendship Airport if it were necessary for them to travel the considerably extra long distance to reach

Washington after landing at Friendship Airport in Baltimore. Under those conditions, instead of going by air, people would prefer to go by train, because they could make better time than by going by bus, for example, from the Statler Hotel, to Friendship Airport, and then flying from Baltimore to New York.

I might say also that Baltimore built the Friendship Airport so that its people would not have to use National Airport in Washington. That was done at a time when the traffic at Washington National Airport was not so heavy as it is today. At that time, by using the Washington Airport, people from Baltimore had much better airline service. However, National Airport was too far from Baltimore. Therefore, Baltimore spent about \$13 million or \$14 million to build its airport. I do not believe that the air passenger traffic to the Nation's Capital should be rerouted to Baltimore.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator believe that Washington air traffic ought to be forced to use the Baltimore airport, or that the Baltimore air traffic should be forced to use the Washington airport?

Mr. MONRONEY. That is exactly the point. When the second airport at Washington is completed, there will be no necessity for urging the use of the Baltimore airport. We might as well ask people to use the Baltimore railroad station at Baltimore, instead of the Union Station in Washington. To follow that line of argument, we would not need the Union Station in Washington.

Mr. President, this is the Nation's Capital. One of the purposes of aviation is to provide speed in transportation. If people were forced to drive for 50 minutes—and that is the bus time, according to the testimony before our committee; and if anyone should drive that distance in less than 50 minutes he would be likely to be arrested for speeding—they would not use the Baltimore airport.

However, the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce insists that Washington should become the captive community of the Baltimore airport. The chamber of commerce insists that we must not have at Washington the air facilities necessary to serve the air traffic generated by the Nation's Capital.

People come to Washington because this is the Nation's Capital. That is why people come here from New York City and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and Chicago. If they must be rerouted to Baltimore, the result will be that we will probably help a little bit along the line of safety by eliminating some of the overcrowding; but I do not believe that any of the Senators who have been at Friendship Airport will ever have any doubt that Friendship Airport is still the Baltimore airport and not the airport serving the Nation's Capital.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Suppose a Member of the Senate is in Chicago and he wishes to come to Washington. If Friendship Air-



port were used, would he have to buy a ticket from Chicago to Baltimore, or from Chicago to Washington?

Mr. MONRONEY. The proposal would be that he would have to buy a ticket to Washington-Baltimore. He might get on a plane that would take him to Washington, and he might get on a plane that would take him to Baltimore. He would have to read the fine print on the ticket and on the timetable.

Mr. GORE. Under an arrangement like that, Senators and Representatives and Government officials would perhaps be inconvenienced. I know, for example, that many of us operate on a tight schedule. I know that there is a plane which arrives from my State at 11:30 in the morning. That is very convenient, because I can take a cab from the airport and get to the Capitol in time for the session at noon. If I must travel about 50 miles farther, and take 1 hour and 15 minutes to come to the Capitol, I might miss a 1:30 rollcall.

Mr. MONRONEY. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I may say to the Senator from Tennessee that most of the passengers who come to Washington from New York or Boston or Chicago or Cleveland or Philadelphia, are men who come to Washington to attend hearings or to conduct other business, and that they are on a very tight schedule before the various Government departments in their appointments downtown, for example. Washington generates the traffic because it is the seat of government. As a nation we have been very liberal in building airports all over the world, and I certainly believe that we could afford to have a second airport in the Nation's Capital, because the air traffic has grown to such tremendous volume and because the only safe thing we can do under the circumstances is to divide the traffic between two airports.

Another point is that if we must go to the Baltimore Airport in order to obtain some safety in air operations, we might as well go to Richmond. We would be adding to our safety by going to Richmond, and we would be going just about as far as we would be going to Baltimore.

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, through its very able representatives, seeks to prevent us from building the second airport. The effort of the representatives of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce are laudable from their standpoint. However, we are the National Congress. We do not represent the chamber of commerce of Baltimore.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I must confess that I have very meager information on this subject. However, I should like to know who it is who is trying to have the Washington traffic go to Baltimore.

Mr. MONRONEY. The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. GORE. I thought Congress represented the American people.

Mr. MONRONEY. Congress is supposed to represent the American people,

but this subject has been considerably confused by the idea that the airport at Baltimore, which was built to serve the people of Baltimore, because the people of Baltimore thought it was too far to go to Washington to take a plane, should now be used to serve Washington. Apparently it is not too far for Washington people to go to Baltimore to take a plane.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. Baltimore spent about \$15 million because it was too far for the people of Baltimore to come to Washington.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I should like to reply to the Senator from Tennessee. Then I shall be happy to yield. The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, of course, says, "No; you cannot have another airport in Washington." The chamber of commerce wants us to use its airport in Baltimore. If they had located the airport halfway between the two cities, that would have been a different matter.

Mr. BEALL and Mr. BUTLER addressed the Chair.

Mr. MONRONEY. I shall be glad to yield in a moment. I am explaining to my friend from Tennessee what the situation is. He does not represent the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. BUTLER. He does not know much about the facts either.

Mr. GORE. Baltimore is a delightful city, and I hope to visit it, but I do not believe I should be forced to go to Baltimore every time I want to fly to Washington.

Mr. MONRONEY. Exactly. Anyone who will buy a ticket, if the Friendship Airport is forced on Washington, will not know whether he will land in Baltimore or in Washington, because the schedule will have to be so arranged that certain planes will land in Washington and certain planes will land in Baltimore. It will be necessary to read the fine print to find out. Estimates have been made which indicate that by 1960 the metropolitan district of Washington will have a population of 5 million. In order to please the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, we will be offering a substantial number of those 5 million people the privilege of spending an extra hour going to Friendship Airport and another hour coming from the airport, and we will be allowing them to spend an extra dollar or a dollar and a half for bus fare.

Much as I love my two distinguished colleagues from Maryland, who have done such a fine job for the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Washington is the Nation's Capital and is entitled to good air service. There is poor air service in Baltimore, and a poor schedule, which indicates to me that the people of Baltimore do not fly very much. Yet, they want to get in on these good airline schedules, because they tell us that if we build up a larger traffic load, there will be more business for Baltimore. The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce should be proud of the two Senators who have so ably managed to prevent construc-

tion of a project which everyone who has ever studied it says must be built at Burke. This is a technical decision; it is not a political decision.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield further?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. If a man boards a plane in Pittsburgh or Nashville or some other point and wishes to call his wife and ask if she will meet him at the plane, where would he tell her to meet him?

Mr. MONRONEY. He would get out his eyeglasses and try to read the schedule to find out whether flight 69 was coming into Washington Airport or into Friendship Airport. If it is a late schedule, he could probably tell his wife to meet him at the National Airport. If the schedule were over 2 weeks old, the plane might be landing in the next month or two in Baltimore. If the man should board a plane to go to Washington and was put off at Baltimore, he would have to take an hour and 15 minutes and pay an extra dollar to reach Washington by bus or hire a taxi to take him there.

The proponents of the Friendship Airport idea think a depot should be located at New York Avenue and Bladensburg Road. I do not know why they did not choose Laurel, Md.; it would be nearer to Friendship. But they want a depot at New York Avenue and Bladensburg Road. Then one could take a cab and run up another \$2 going to northwest Washington, instead of having a national airport 14.8 miles from the control tower, far enough away to be safe, but not so far as going into another State and to another city on a long tour in nice, comfortable buses. The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce would like to see those planes coming in—

Mr. GORE. The Senator has already convinced me.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. At the turn of the century I believe there was a popular song entitled "Put Me Off at Buffalo." Is the Senator saying that there is now an attempt to write a new popular song entitled "Put Me Off at Baltimore"?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am afraid there will be a lot of kicks, particularly by United States Senators, when the plane door is opened and they think they are getting off at Washington instead of at the delightful city on Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. BUTLER. They will have a thrill when they come to Washington, and do not have to get off in Virginia.

Mr. MONRONEY. Burke is 14.8 miles on the Shirley Highway, without a red light until we get to Independence Avenue and 13th Street, I think.

Let us talk about this a little bit. We always meet these difficulties. It is something like locating a fish hatchery. Someone has always got other ideas about where a fish hatchery should be located.

I am willing to yield to my colleagues when they want a fish hatchery or a dam or a dock. But the traffic coming from Washington and taking off from here is interstate commerce. The Senators from Maryland and the Senators from



Virginia, I may say, do not use the airlines very much to come to Washington, but there are 92 other Senators who have to use the airlines. The number of near misses we have had in the past 3 or 4 weeks have been tabulated, as have been the number of congestions on the radio, in the cockpit, where for several minutes the man in the cockpit cannot reach the control tower. He cannot contact the control tower to get landing instructions to come into Washington. I can remember the old situation when we came in over high-tension wires and cut off in a hurry, on a "dog leg" on a runway. For years Congress battled with it. For years there were new investigations and technicians did their work. Then, one day, President Roosevelt said he was going to issue an Executive order to start construction of a Washington Airport. He was asked why, and he said, "I had a dream that one of the huge airliners came in for a landing and cracked up and people were killed." He said he was starting it at Gravelly Point on the Potomac River. That is the airport which now serves this Nation well. It cost around \$12 million. A great deal of it was WPA money, putting idle people to work. This WPA project was a boondoggle in those days. Unfortunately, Friendship Airport had not been built, or they would have wanted to use Friendship.

The Washington Airport was built at a cost of \$12 million, and has paid into the United States Treasury, since 1942, \$17 million. Every 48 hours the United States Treasury gets at least \$15,000 from the Washington National Airport.

The income from landing fees is great. Under the new estimates, they will run about \$178,000 a year. Even the ground transportation will pay into the Federal Treasury about \$175,000.

The parking lot pays \$118,000, and the shoeshine concession paid \$1,650 last year.

Can we wonder why the Friendship Airport wants to be bailed out, to collect landing fees? The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce wants the planes to land near Baltimore.

I wish the Members of the Senate who will have to vote on this question would start out and drive from the Statler Hotel to Friendship, and see how fast they can make it. I have not been able to make it in less than 55 minutes, and I had to violate the speed laws a little bit at that.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield further?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Is the Senator proposing an investigation, or has it already been investigated?

Mr. MONRONEY. It has been investigated. It has been restudied by the technicians. It was restudied in 1950. It was studied last year, and there was a unanimous report that we had to have a second Washington airport. That was reported by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. It was restudied a few weeks ago. The reports have been virtually unanimous, except the last one which was not concurred in by the distinguished Senator from Maryland, who

is fighting so ably for the use of the Friendship Airport.

We have made sufficient studies so that if the paperwork were laid end to end, it would hard-surface the runways.

I feel that we have an obligation to the Nation, to the air travelers, and we have an obligation to the national defense of this country. Where would we have been in World War II had we not had the Washington National Airport to handle the overseas communications which had to go out from Washington?

What shall we do? Shall we postpone the construction of another airport, as is proposed in the pending appropriation bill, for another study, another investigation, and another delay? Eight or 9 months is what it will cost in time before we get to where we can get today; that is, if the \$12 million which is in the bill can be appropriated. The land can be acquired. The engineering studies can be made. Bids can be obtained. The pouring of concrete for the runways can be started by the time the Committee on Appropriations provides the second amount with which to go to work sometime in February or March 1957. It will be necessary to get another authorization, because construction costs have gone up so much since 1950, when it was first proposed to build the airport.

The runways must be larger. The jet age is only 3 years away. Everyone knows that. Jet transports from coast to coast and from country to country will be the major long-range carriers. It will not be possible to land them in Washington. The Nation's capital is not important enough to have a jet runway. Such runways cannot be built along the Potomac, because there is no airspace. There is not the length which is necessary, without having dangerous situations of water backing up into the basement of the Pentagon, and many other hydraulic problems connected with filled land.

So a jet airport cannot be made out of Washington National Airport. The Baltimore Airport could be used, although it is a little obsolete for jet transports. But jets could get in and out.

Mr. GORE. Is the Senator from Oklahoma saying that within a short time it will be impossible to board a plane at any principal city in the United States and come to Washington?

Mr. MONRONEY. It will be impossible to board a true jet airliner, such as will be flying the skies soon on the long transcontinental runs; and land at Washington.

Mr. GORE. That is what I mean.

Mr. MONRONEY. That will occur within 3 years.

Mr. GORE. The planes of the future will be jet planes; and, unless something is done to correct the situation, there will be no jet planes landing in Washington; it will be necessary to go to Baltimore.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is true; or it will be necessary to take an old-fashioned DC-3 in order to come into Washington. It is the "horse and buggy" idea all over again. It will not be possible to come from Florida. Florida will be able to have jet airliners use the fine fields the Government helped to build. But

Washington will not be able to accommodate jet airliners. So, passengers will have to pass up the jet airliners; and if they want to come into National Airport they must come in on an old-fashioned plane, because the Nation's Capital cannot afford to build an airport to accommodate jet airliners. Yet, jet planes are on order and are scheduled for delivery before the Burke Airport, if it is to be voted tonight, could be completed to accommodate them.

Yet it is proposed to delay its construction for another 7 or 8 months, while more and more studies are made.

I think it is a mistake to allow local prejudices and local differences of opinion as to location and the protests of local property owners to interfere with this project. I can appreciate the responses which Senators receive from the immediate localities concerned, but I may say that the airport will be located in Fairfax County.

Representative BROYHILL, who represents that county, took a poll of all the registered voters of which he had a list in Fairfax County. He sent all of them questionnaires, asking if they wanted Burke airport to be built.

I feel certain the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL], who has opposed the project, did not load the questionnaires in any way so as to favor Burke airport. But when the returns came in, they showed that a majority of the people who lived in that county wanted the airport to be located at Burke.

Then we are told that the county is too wide an area for a poll and a poll should be taken of the township. Where will be find a township in which everyone is going to get together?

There are property owners who do not want 4-lane highways to go past their country homes. But progress demands that such highways be built. Similarly, progress demands that safe airports be built close enough to the cities they are intended to serve to be usable for air traffic uses.

Mr. GORE. If the Government waited until there was no objection on the part of property owners before a reservoir could be built, would any hydroelectric dam or reclamation project or flood control project ever be constructed in the United States?

Mr. MONRONEY. I know of no project on which the people of my State would have complete unanimity. Are we not foolish to expect unanimity from a combination of local property owners who have been heard again and again and again?

The result of the poll taken by Representative BROYHILL showed that the majority of the people of Fairfax County favored the airport. If they did not favor it, I would still think it was worth building, because it is the only undeveloped site which could be chosen from a communications, engineering, and flight-pattern standpoint.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator consider that this is a local problem, or is not a problem which concerns the United States?

Mr. MONRONEY. I consider, as do most of my friends, that it is a national



matter; it is a question which must be resolved in the interests of the Nation. Even though those interests might conflict with the interests of a few of the local constituencies, nevertheless, if we represent Maryland or Virginia, then we must resolve those conflicts in the interest of the Nation, and in the interest of national defense.

The Nation's Capital is one of the most important key centers of transportation. We are just on the eve—the beginning—of a great upsurge in the movement of airfreight. That movement will become tremendous. The new turbojet planes will have great hauling power. Yet, all the freight which will originate in Washington or will be destined for Washington will have to come through Baltimore. It will have to be transshipped and reloaded.

I want to reserve a little of my time, and permit Senators who are opposed to the Burke airport to explain their position. But, before doing so, I may say that whenever a second airport is built, whether it be Midway or O'Keefe, of Chicago, or LaGuardia and Idlewild in New York, or any other two airports, the second airport must be built with consideration of the transfer of interline traffic. The transfer of passengers who arrive on 1 plane and depart on another plane must be considered, because such passengers amount to 20 or 25 percent of all air passenger traffic. Therefore, the most important thing to keep in mind is that the second airport should be built on the same side of the city; passengers should not be required to traverse a large city in order to make transfer.

In this instance, they should not have to go through the stream of traffic from Washington National Airport in order to go to the Baltimore airport.

Twenty percent of the air passenger traffic is interline traffic. All of it cannot be accommodated at Washington National Airport. Yet if the airport is built at Burke, for the valuable and important transfer of passengers between planes, the time will be about 17 minutes from Washington airport to Burke airport, on a through 4-lane highway, with cloverleaf intersections, and no city traffic and no traffic lights.

I wish to reserve the remainder of my time, because I know the able Senators who oppose our position desire to state their case on the need for a second Washington airport.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, first I wish to compliment the Senator from Oklahoma upon making such a good case out of a situation which I think is not a strong case for the immediate beginning of the construction of Burke airport.

There must be two sides to the case, because in a committee consisting of 23 Senators—I do not believe all of them were present, but most of them were—when the vote was taken, there were only 3 votes in favor of an immediate beginning of construction at Burke, and the rest of the members of the Committee on Appropriations all felt that it was unwise for that step to be taken, and those Senators voted against it.

The pleadings of my eloquent friend would make it appear that when we make possible the beginning of con-

struction by setting up an appropriation, our troubles will all be over. The contrary, of course, is true, because the construction time of the new airport, if and when one is constructed, will be between 3 and 4 years. In that period of time, with flight conditions as they are at National Airport, there will certainly have to be made a bona fide tryout of the alternatives which exist.

The principal objection to the making of an appropriation now is that there has been a completely recalcitrant attitude manifested on the part of the CAB and on the part of the commercial air carriers toward trying out or making any serious attempt to test the alternatives which are offered.

Mr. President, there are several alternatives. Let me mention what they are. One of them is to move the MATS terminal from the National Airport where it is now. In the last 2 years the Senate Committee on Appropriations has strongly recommended that course. Up to this good hour the recommendations have been disregarded. There has been no effort made on the part of anyone to obtain the degree of relief, whatever it would be, that would be occasioned by the moving of MATS. It is said that MATS will move, but it just never moves.

I realize perfectly well that it is not a complete answer to the problem, because MATS handles only 3 to 4 percent of the flights at National Airport; but I also know MATS has a very large part of the space at the airport. I know, according to reports made to us, there is only one less plane being kept in the MATS terminal now than was the case a year ago. There is one alternative in which there has been no effort at all to comply with the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee in order to see what was the best use to be made of the National Airport.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Tennessee after I have completed my statement on the alternatives.

The second alternative is to try out Andrews Field. At the hearings we were told that as between Andrews and Burke, Andrews is now well equipped, flying would be more secure, and flight arrangements would be better. Even after Burke is built, if it is built, flying conditions are such that that statement would be true. Andrews is closer to Washington.

Mr. President, there seems to be a completely recalcitrant attitude with reference to this alternative. There has been no effort to work out a joint operation, nor has there been an exploration made of the matter of taking over Andrews Field. It is said that there is a great deal of construction which is not readily adapted to commercial air use, such as some of the buildings. That might well be the case, but certainly this alternative deserves a reasonable tryout.

Mr. President, which is it most necessary to have nearby—and I listened with great sympathy to the pleadings of my friend from Oklahoma—the facilities which are serving the National Cap-

ital, or the facilities which are serving the men and officers of the Air Force, who have to be stationed in this general area, but not necessarily in that particular place or anywhere near that place?

Another alternative is to move Bolling Field and Anacostia Field. That has been suggested, and nothing has been done in that direction. The flying at Bolling Field could easily be absorbed at Andrews Field, as everybody admits. Yet there has been no effort to comply with the suggestions of the Appropriations Committee in this regard.

The last of the alternatives, which has already been mentioned by my distinguished friend from Oklahoma, is the use of Friendship airfield, which is not at Baltimore, but which is between Washington and Baltimore, closer, of course, to Baltimore than to Washington. It is a well constructed airport, which can be used.

One or several of the alternatives would have to be used if construction at Burke started tomorrow. The Senator from Oklahoma knows that. The Committee on Appropriations feels it is within its rights, and the Senate is within its rights, to know how these alternatives, or any grouping of them, would work out before we are called upon to embark on the expenditure of \$50 million of Federal funds for the construction of a second airport to serve the Nation's Capital, which is already served by an airport, the National Airport, which has cost, up to date \$25½ million.

Mr. President, more people are being served than just people who come to Washington on Federal business. I checked the census figures and found that over 400,000 people live in the suburbs on the Virginia side of the river, and 600,000, or maybe a few more, people live in the suburbs on the Maryland side of the river. Is it proposed actually to serve those more than 1 million people who do not reside in the District of Columbia, and many of whom are not here on Capital business, without having the cities or local units of government put up a single dime in the construction of that airport?

I call attention to the fact that in my State, when the city of Tampa, with a population of about 300,000, or when the city of Jacksonville, with a little larger population, gets ready to have air transport facilities, they put up very heavily out of local funds in order to get some service. The city of Miami, whose population is roughly comparable to the residents in the suburbs on the Maryland side of the Capital, has spent many millions of dollars in recent years in equipping itself to handle air traffic at the Miami Airport.

Mr. President, I make this point in passing. Shall we take the position that all of the air transportation facilities at the National Airport, which serve more people who live outside the capital than it does those who live inside, shall be paid for, 100 cents on the dollar, by the Federal Government? Is that what Senators seriously request? It seems to me that that is something which will make the Senate realize that the Appropriations Committee had serious matters be-



fore it when it decided it should not vote to make an appropriation for \$34 million and put it in this bill, and commit ourselves to a \$50 million expenditure on the slight acquaintance we had with the subject matter.

To come to the next point, with reference to Friendship, I was amused by my distinguished friend's able presentation of the difficulties of reaching Washington from Friendship. Fortunately, that matter has been very thoroughly explored by all those who are interested in not going to Friendship. We find from the testimony of General Arnold, who is head of the Air Transport Association, composed of all the commercial airlines, that it was 48 minutes from the Friendship Airport to the Statler Hotel, whereas it was 31 minutes from the Burke airport to the Statler Hotel.

In other words, there was a difference of 17 minutes in travel time. Yet the Senator seems to believe that the 17 minutes difference for those coming into the heart of Washington—which would not be that difference at all for the people living in the great area of Maryland who use the airport, where over 600,000 people live—is enough to justify giving our approval to the beginning of a \$50 million airport construction program, without giving it any real serious study.

The CAA also made a study of the distances involved both by mileage and by time. I have the report of the CAA in my hands, and it shows that the run from the Statler Hotel to the Burke terminal was 32 minutes and 30 seconds, and it was 32 minutes and 30 seconds from Burke to the Statler Hotel. Apparently everybody starts and ends at the Statler Hotel, which I suppose is a good central spot in the city of Washington. But 32 minutes and 30 seconds is the running time, the CAA found, in both directions; whereas in the case of Friendship Airport, the time was 47 minutes and 30 seconds, or 15 minutes difference by their calculations as compared to the 17 minutes difference reported by General Arnold.

Mr. President, the average of those two is approximately 16 minutes. Even if the difference were 17 minutes, and if everyone were traveling to the part of the city of Washington which is represented by the location of the Statler Hotel, can we say we are justified in embarking on a \$50 million expenditure without further studying the matter? The answer of all but 3 members of the Appropriations Committee was "no"; and they believe that a special subcommittee should be appointed to study this matter and to report between now and January 15.

Incidentally, Mr. President, Burke airport, if begun at once, would require between 3 and 4 years for completion, as I know the Senator from Oklahoma will agree, because everyone gives us the same information on that point.

Why is there such unwillingness to try out these alternatives? I have not been able to find an answer to that question, so I shall supply one myself. I think the answer is that those who oppose the alternatives are afraid they will work; they are afraid people will

not find it too much of a burden to travel 15, 16, or 17 minutes longer in order to reach the Statler Hotel, and a lesser period of time in order to reach the area where 600,000 people now live, and to which a great many of the travelers will be going.

Friendship Airport is constructed, completed, and functioning. I think it must be used in connection with this situation, before there is any real trial of the alternatives. After all, 47 minutes is considerably less time than is required to go into some of the key cities of the Nation from the airports which serve them. Every Senator knows that, and that testimony was heard by our Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, there is one other matter which I think should be called to the attention of the Senate. Not only are all 4 Senators from the 2 States affected by this matter strongly opposed to so precipitous a way of going into the matter, but, in addition, the Members of the House of Representatives who represent the various districts affected are likewise opposed to it. What is much more important than even that, Mr. President, is the fact that the public unit of government in the area where this large airport would be located, if constructed at Burke, is very strongly opposed to it. I was shocked when I found that out at our Appropriation Committee meeting. I questioned the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE] about this matter. His reply gave us the information that in the supposedly extensive hearings given to this matter last year by a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the subcommittee did not hear the representatives of the local government at Burke or the representatives of the local government in Fairfax County.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. Not at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the Senator from Florida yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. Not at this time, Mr. President.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield half of a minute to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I promised to yield first to the Senator from Tennessee. However, inasmuch as he has left the Chamber, I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wish to say that everyone was invited to testify.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, we had before us the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County. He said he was not notified of, nor invited to attend, the hearing. I am very sure that my distinguished friend, the Senator from Washington, means that the general public was invited; but that does not mean that any particular governmental agency felt it was summoned.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We do not send out engraved invitations.

Mr. HOLLAND. Let me say that the Appropriations Committee did not send out engraved invitations. We only asked our staff to call on the telephone

the representatives of the various units of government, and let them understand that we were interested in knowing what their point of view was.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We did the same thing.

Mr. HOLLAND. But apparently that was not done in the case of the subcommittee headed by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Oklahoma, because the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County specifically stated that they were not notified of the meeting and were not asked to attend it; and the Senator from Oklahoma advised the Appropriations Committee that he did not feel it was necessary to hear or to invite them, because he thought that question had been determined in 1950 6 years ago.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAIRD in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. That was precisely one of the points made before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, especially in view of the fact that the legislation provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall consult the local people. But he did not do so, and the committee also ignored them.

Mr. HOLLAND. At any rate, the Appropriations Committee has no great feeling in this matter. I think 1 of the 4 Senators who represent the 2 States affected is a member of that committee, and I do not remember that he was highly vocal in his protests on the matter. The other 22 members of the committee are trying to be completely objective in my opinion.

I think I do about as much flying as do most other Senators. I certainly value safety. I call attention to the fact that the Senate subcommittee which I head reported to the full committee, and it reported to the Senate, and the Senate adopted the full appropriation request in the regular budget—namely, \$40 million—to improve air navigation facilities, although the House of Representatives had voted a lesser amount; and in the conference we insisted on the larger amount, and obtained the appropriation of the \$40 million item.

I also call attention to the fact that the bill now before the Senate provides \$68 million more for the Civil Aeronautics Authority, occasioned by the fact that the President thought we could hasten the 5-year program we had adopted. We are working with all speed, and in every way we know how, to improve quickly the flight-control facilities of the Nation, in the interest of the security, speed, safety, and convenience of those who travel, as well as of those who operate the airplanes.

But, Mr. President, when we find that the committee which has last gone into the matter, and which has insisted on the taking of immediate action, did not even hear local officials; and when the chairman of the subcommittee, able and distinguished as he is, states to our Appropriations Committee that he did not



feel it was necessary to call on the local officials again, because he thought the matter had been decided in 1950, that illustrates the fact that there is something left to be done by an Appropriations Committee which acts at the time when the money is requested and is about to be appropriated.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield at this point, inasmuch as he has mentioned my name?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to interrupt the Senator's train of thought.

However, I should like to say that as a result of the congressional authorization, \$1 million has already been spent in acquiring land in that particular area. Under those circumstances, is it necessary that every new county commissioner be called before the congressional committee, to veto the technical decisions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration officials who have studied the location of the necessary airport? Are we a National Congress, or are we a coequal body with the Board of County Supervisors of Fairfax County, a majority of whose residents—according to the poll of all registered voters there, as taken by the Member of Congress from that district—already have shown that they favor the Burke site for the airport?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, evidently the answer is that the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma thought it was not necessary to advise the local supervisors, because he did not advise them, and they were not heard. But they were very glad to have an opportunity to appear before the Appropriations Committee. They told us that since the decision was made in 1950, the then slightly developed area in that part of their county, which had been chosen for the location of the airport—I believe the name of it is Springfield—has greatly increased in population and that the impact of this airfield, if constructed at Burke, upon that area, as it now exists, would be a completely different thing from that which would have prevailed in 1950.

I do not think those of us who serve on the Appropriations Committee need apologize for our willingness to hear citizens who are adversely affected, and who are affected at this time in a way very different from the way in which they would have been affected 6 years ago, at the time when the authorization measure was passed. On the contrary, I think the Appropriations Committee is entitled to be complimented, and I think it is entitled to have an expression of confidence from the Senate, because it insists that the few months from now until January shall be devoted to two things: First, to exploring the situation at Burke more fully than it has been explored since 1950; second, to insist—and I want to use that word again—that those who are in authority throw aside their recalcitrance and try out the alternatives, so that we may know from actual operation what relief can be obtained from them.

I repeat that to me the blind spot in the whole situation has been why the CAB and the airlines are unwilling to try

out alternatives which exist, and which they have been directed by the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House to try out in the past 2 years. Is it not a very reasonable answer to suggest that they are afraid those alternatives will work well, and will therefore obviate the necessity of this construction?

I shall not argue the question in greater detail. The Senator from Oklahoma knows that I am as much interested in aviation as is he or any other Member of this body. I suspect that my very intimate connection with aviation goes back further than that of any other Member of this body, unless it be the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], who was also a flyer in World War I.

Always I have had an interest in aviation. Always I have been willing to fight for security in the air, and for greater expansion of aviation. But I think we are entitled to consider also the welfare of the Nation and the funds of the Nation. To put \$50 million into a second airport without asking for a dime's contribution by the areas affected, and without trying to utilize facilities already in existence, one of which, an excellent facility, was supplied by a part of the area to be served, I think is unreasonable. I do not think it is right. I do not think it is an observance of the obligation under which we rest with reference to our people and our Nation.

I see the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] has returned to the Chamber. I am very glad to yield to him at this time. I looked for him a moment ago, and he had stepped out of the Chamber.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, at the time I requested the Senator to yield I thought he had suggested that if MATS would move its terminal, the National Airport facility might be adequate.

Mr. HOLLAND. No. I did not make that suggestion. I said that that was one of the things which could be done, which would alleviate the situation to some degree. After the Senator stepped from the Chamber, I think I stated that the total volume of flights out of MATS was 3 or 4 percent of the total volume of flights from the airport. So that would not afford any permanent relief, but it would afford that degree of relief, and it would afford the availability of a great deal of space now being used by MATS.

To justify my position, and the position of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I used that fact, along with the fact that Bolling could easily be moved to Andrews; the fact that Anacostia is not functioning with any great degree of activity; the fact that Andrews was reported by the CAA to be the safest place available, even safer than Burke; the fact that Friendship is available, paid for largely by local funds; the fact that the driving time from Burke to the Statler, as compared with the driving time from Friendship to the Statler, represents a difference of only 16 or 17 minutes; the fact that a great many of the people coming into Friendship or National, or Burke, would not be coming to Washington, but would be coming to the areas in Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties in Maryland, where between 600,000 and 700,000 people live, or to areas in Arlington, Alexandria, Fair-

fax, Loudoun County, and the city of Falls Church, where more than 400,000 people live. I think we are entitled to a fair trial of the alternative facilities before we embark upon the expenditure of not less than \$50 million, the estimated cost of the Burke airport. If we embark upon it, we shall be committed to it.

The distinguished Senator from Tennessee is known for his fine sense of economy and practicability. He will realize that the problem cannot be solved in a shorter time than 3 or 4 years, even if Burke airport is begun tomorrow. We must make a trial of some of the alternatives. The Senator from Florida has asked over and over again why the unwillingness on the part of the CAB and flying groups to try the alternatives. Is it possible that they are afraid they would work out well? Is that the reason why they are pleading with the voices of angels for an expenditure of \$50 million out of the Federal coffers for the supplying of a second great airport facility?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I am sorry that I was called to the telephone and did not hear a part of the Senator's remarks. I had wondered if he intended to infer that moving the MATS terminal facilities of the National Airport would in any way better the situation to the extent that jet traffic could come in. The Senator has answered that.

Mr. HOLLAND. Jet traffic can use either Friendship or Andrews.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the Senator's compliment as to the concern of the junior Senator from Tennessee with economy. I hope to merit his generous remarks.

I must say that I am more concerned with the danger of air traffic and the possibility of a tragic crash at the National Airport than I am with the comparatively small amount necessary to provide an adequate airport. I will not call it a small amount. I think it is necessary that the National Capital have an adequate airport, but it seems to me the sooner we get started, the better.

I should like to go one step further. More than once the Senator has referred to the fact that the people who live in the Montgomery area of the metropolitan center are large users of the airport. I daresay that is true; but does not the Senator concede that the great and overwhelming bulk of the air traffic into Washington consists of people from all over the United States who are coming to Washington, not to go to their homes in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, but for the transaction of business with the Government?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sure that the majority of the people come for that purpose; yet I invite the Senator's attention to the fact that today the Washington newspapers were rejoicing over the fact that more than 5 million tourists are coming to the Capital this year. I invite the Senator's attention to the fact that Washington has become a great convention center. People are coming here by the tens of thousands to attend conventions, for sightseeing, and for all kinds of visitation.



I invite the Senator's attention to the fact that there is enough business in serving the more than 1 million people who live outside the city of Washington, but who are a part of the metropolitan area, to require what would be considered very elaborate facilities in the Senator's State in an area of that size, or in my State in an area of that size.

I wonder why we have completely forgotten the fact that service is rendered to those people.

It is proposed to make an enormous expenditure without taking a survey of the situation. None was possible, except a cursory one, during 1 day of hearings before the Appropriations Committee. What are the facts today? The authorization took place in 1950. The very maps shown to us by the supervisors of Fairfax County showed a phenomenal growth. The impact upon that area is much more severe than could possibly have been the case with respect to the airport which was planned in 1950.

There is more to this than meets the eye. One thing I wish to say to the Senator may comfort him greatly, and it is this: There is no way, by wishful thinking or by appropriation, whereby we can create overnight a second airport. However, there are ways for us, by our direction and insistence, to have a trial run of the alternative facilities which are available. For some reason or other, there has been complete unwillingness to try them out. They would have to be tried out during the term of construction, if we should decide to build and do proceed to build a second air terminal. To save my soul, Mr. President, I cannot understand how the distinguished Senator from Tennessee or any other Senator cannot feel that we are entitled to have a trial run of the alternative facilities before we are called upon to take this plunge, particularly when we are asked to take it in almost a twinkling of an eye, because the supplemental budget estimate comes to us within only a few days of the end of the session, and because it is a request to appropriate \$34 million as a beginning on what is estimated to cost \$50 million. My experience with estimates of that kind indicates to me that the final figure is apt to be a great deal more.

I was nonplused to find—and I am sure other members of the Committee on Appropriations were also—that no effort was made to replace 9 miles of roads in Fairfax County, in the Springfield area, which would be displaced by the building of the airport at Burke.

We asked CAA, "Have you figured that in?" They said, "No; we haven't got around to that."

Does the distinguished Senator feel it is fair, without even making any effort to find out how much it will cost the community to replace its highways, and without finding out whether it is fair for us to pay any part of it and, if so, what part, for us to embark on a transaction which is likely to cost at least \$50 million, according to the cost estimates alone?

The Senator from Florida does not think it is fair or prudent.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Is it fair to conclude from the able Senator's remarks that he does favor the capital of the United States, the city of Washington, having an airport adequate to serve the needs of the Nation and the Nation's Capital?

Mr. HOLLAND. I certainly favor having not only an adequate but a splendid airport, and adequate and splendid airport facilities to serve air traffic into the city of Washington.

I have just as much concern in that regard as my distinguished friends who are on the legislative committee which handled the proposed legislation. It seems to me, though, that we have a right, and should, consider the other implications which I have mentioned so briefly. When there are alternatives available, at least 2 of which are safer and 1 of which is closer, it seems to me that we are entitled to have a trial run of those alternatives before we embark upon this costly venture.

Mr. BUTLER addressed the Chair.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER. I should like to have the floor in my own right.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President—

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like to address the Senate for about 5 minutes.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. The distinguished Senator from Florida referred to trial runs. Is he proposing to intermix civilian aircraft with military jet fighter planes at Andrews Airport?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is one of the alternatives. Either the Department of Commerce or the CAB—I forget which, and perhaps it was both—reported to us that the size of the field at Andrews is so great and the partial use now is so small that for many years in the future a joint use of the facilities by the overflow from the National Airport on that field and by the Air Force is not only possible but quite safe.

Mr. MONRONEY. Apparently the Senator did not avail himself of our hearings or pay any attention to what the Air Force has told our committee. We have been informed that it was near capacity in military use alone, and that to intermix civilian planes with military jets would endanger the lives of the military pilots, let alone the civilian pilots and passengers; and that they intended to come to us very shortly to ask for money with which to build a second runway, to take care of their military traffic. I may say to my distinguished friend from Florida that we must also consider the cost involved. Does the Senator know the cost of readying this so-called easy alternative at Andrews? Does he know the estimate that has been made in that connection?

Mr. HOLLAND. A figure was given to us.

Mr. MONRONEY. It is \$30 million.

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not recall the exact figure, but the fact remains that the responsible agencies of our Government told our committee that there was

a large amount of room still available at Andrews Field, and enough to give joint occupancy safely for some years in the future.

In addition to that, they told us that Friendship would serve safely this overflow of traffic at National Airport for a long period of time ahead.

I have already stated to the Senator, in spite of his humorous treatment of the time factor, what was reported to us, and what is shown in the Record, not only by the Air Transport Association, whose witness was General Arnold, but also by CAA, as to the probable time factor so far as Friendship Airport is concerned.

I am unable to accede at all to the statement of the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that here is something that is so ridiculous that the people will not use that airport. The fact of the matter is that they are using the airports at Detroit, at New York, at Los Angeles, and at other places, well known to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, which require greater time to reach than is the case with Friendship.

Mr. MONRONEY. Would the Senator clarify the alternative he is asking us to use? Does he propose to intermix military jet aircraft with civilian aircraft through joint use of Andrews? Either we must accept joint use under the Senator's proposal, or we must rule it out. It would be helpful, therefore, to the people of this country, particularly those who anticipate flying to Washington, to know whether they are to land at Andrews in a jet blast behind some hot fighter pilot coming into the air pattern at perhaps 400 miles an hour, alongside of a lumbering DC-3 or DC-4.

Mr. HOLLAND. That is one of several alternatives that ought to be explored. Some of them ought to be in action right now. There has been no showing of any disposition whatever on the part of either the commercial airlines or the official agencies of the Government to try any of those alternatives. They do not want to try them out until we are committed to Burke and the actual work is under way. That is putting the cart before the horse.

Mr. MONRONEY. How much does the Senator want to spend for intermixing civilian and military air traffic? Is it \$30 million? We could get a new airport, properly engineered, for \$50 million.

Mr. HOLLAND. The distinguished Senator from Oklahoma overlooks one thing which the Senator from Florida has stated. We have had only a very few days to look into the subject. We were surprised to find that the Senator's committee had not given the local agencies of Government an opportunity to be heard. We were surprised to learn that CAA had not figured in the cost the replacement of 9 miles of highways in Fairfax County which would be knocked out by the construction of the airport. We found that the Department of Commerce had only recently suggested use of Friendship, and that no such use has been made. We were told, on the day that we were sitting in committee, that CAB was hearing them on the matter. We are hopeful that CAB may at long



last get a move on, so to speak, and do something about it.

Mr. MONRONEY. We have been hoping for some action for 18 months, while the condition has been getting worse and worse.

Mr. HOLLAND. The action which the Senator from Oklahoma proposes will not do anything for us until 3 or 4 years from now. The action which we propose will do something beginning the very day that the alternatives are tried. The members of the Committee on Appropriations, with three exceptions, took the position that we were entitled to know where we were stepping before we stepped, and that we were entitled to some cooperation from those whom the Federal Government serves in this matter, and that we were entitled to know whether any one of those alternatives, or any admixture of them, could be used satisfactorily. We were utterly at a loss to understand why those who were such great beneficiaries of Government largess were unwilling to cooperate to the small degree that we had asked.

Mr. MONRONEY. Will the Senator yield on that point? I would like to say something on that point.

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall be glad to yield in a moment, but not right now. The Senator from Oklahoma does not serve, as I do, as chairman of the subcommittee which provides for paying out subsidies to airlines. Last year we were asked for approximately \$60 million for subsidies to the airlines. We cut it down. My recollection is that we cut it down to an appropriation of about \$54½ million.

This year the amount was greatly reduced from that, but we were told when we reduced it that next year it would go up again in the neighborhood of between \$30 million and \$40 million.

In addition to that, Mr. President, there is a great demand for air navigation facilities and airport grants, with joint contributions, to a total which I am not able to state, because I have not refreshed my mind on it today, but it is well over \$200 million a year. It seemed to me and to other members of the Appropriations Committee, with three exceptions, that we were entitled to have a modicum of cooperation from these people who are getting such handsome treatment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Does not the Senator know that the State of Florida, which he so ably represents, received \$151 million of Federal money to build airports, without 1 dime from the State of Florida?

When those airports are put into operation, all of the revenues derived therefrom remain in the State of Florida. The Miami Airport received \$6,700,000 of Federal funds, and all the revenues coming from automobile rentals, orange-juice stands, and so forth stay in the city of Miami.

Every 48 hours \$15,000 from the Washington National Airport goes into the Federal Treasury. Over \$17 million has been paid into the Federal Treasury. If it belonged to the city of Miami, none of the money would go into the Treasury. If it was in the State of Virginia, none of the money would go into the Treasury. The Federal Government gave

away \$1,349 million without a penny coming back, and now, when Washington needs an airport, the Senator from Florida feels that we are handing out largesse. I did not hear any speeches from the Senator from Florida when Florida received money for airports.

Mr. HOLLAND. Unfortunately, the Senator from Oklahoma does not know the location of those airports as I do. I have been to every one of them. We had 126 of them during the war. Perhaps 8 or 10, or, let us say, a dozen are in a position where they can serve important commercial uses. The majority of them are now in tiny villages, or away out in the country, where they cannot serve anyone. I remember not long ago asking officials whether there was any possible use that could be made of an airport at a certain point, and I was told, "No. Dig up the concrete and put the land back into pasture."

I am glad the Senator from Oklahoma went further and quoted into the RECORD that the donation to the Miami Airport was between 6 and 7 million dollars. My recollection is that the total investment there was somewhere between 30 and 50 million dollars, which indicates rather clearly that the Miami people have been doing something for themselves. The Senator will find that to be true every place in our progressive State, as I am sure it is in his State. But the point is whether we should spend our money prudently, whether we should get cooperation from those who have been so greatly benefited out of the public till. I am for them. I have voted for appropriations for them. I have voted for more than a great many other Members of the Senate thought I should vote, so I am not willing to assume the reputation of being parsimonious. But I think we are entitled to be prudent and entitled to know what we are doing. I think we have not been treated fairly by those in authority and those in the commercial business in their unwillingness to try out any of the alternatives available. Until they do, I shall maintain my position.

#### CLERK HIRE OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 12354.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 12354) relating to clerk hire of Members of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MRS. WARREN D. COOPER AND HER SON, TEDDY DEVERE COOPER

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 269.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK read the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 269) as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 8008) for the relief of Mrs. Warren D. Cooper and her son, Teddy Devere Cooper, the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to make the following correction:*

On page 2, line 1, of the House engrossed bill, strike out the date "September 2, 1934" and insert "September 23, 1934."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the bill (H. R. 9591) to amend the act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1037), relating to the acquisition of non-Federal land within the existing boundaries of any national park, and for other purposes.

The message announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1420. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Mosley, as natural parents of Herman E. Mosley, Jr.; and

H. R. 11207. An act for the relief of Cyrus B. Follmer.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 3062. An act for the relief of Paul H. Sarvis, Sr.; and

H. R. 7855. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3903) to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of the act, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11544) to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8750) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the



committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1637) for the relief of Sam H. Ray.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 269) authorizing the Clerk of the House to correct an enrolled bill, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1957

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BUTLER. Who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida has the floor.

Mr. BUTLER. I thought I had been recognized.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, we have all kinds of time on this issue. I should like to take about 5 minutes. I know the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] has a great deal to say.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I left here about an hour and a half ago—

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have not said a word.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I know the Senator has not.

Mr. President, I wonder if we could have an agreement on this Burke airport issue. We do not wish the whole Congress to be brought to a standstill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] for 5 minutes without losing the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida permit me to propound a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. HOLLAND. Gladly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wonder if we can have a unanimous-consent agreement limiting the debate on the Burke airport question to 30 minutes to each side.

Mr. HOLLAND. No, Mr. President. I am sorry, but my distinguished friend from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], his colleague [Mr. BYRD], and the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] wish to speak.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire—

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I may say to my distinguished friend from Illinois, who I know is so warmly devoted to the cause of economy and prudence in appropriations, that we are trying to insist that the Senate be cautious and that it be prudent. We are trying to let the Senate understand why all members of the 23-man committee, except 3, voted against the appropriation for Burke airport, and we think the Senators most directly affected may know the subject better than the Senator from Florida does.

They may know it better than the Senator from Illinois does.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will be the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, before I went to a meeting with the Speaker and the minority leader of the House I talked to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] and told them of the many conference reports pending and the other important business before the Senate. I realize that this is a controversial question. I asked them if they felt that 30 minutes to a side would be agreeable, and they told me they did. There are some 6 or 8 conference reports pending. There are 2 or 3 bills pending. We hope Congress can adjourn this weekend. I am hopeful that the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Florida will permit us to have a vote on the question within a reasonable length of time after each Senator has had an opportunity to express himself. I hope we shall not have to stay here all evening to get a situation like the Burke airport settled, and that we can vote and send the bill to conference.

Mr. HOLLAND. I could not agree more thoroughly with my friend, the distinguished majority leader, but one of the duties I perform in the Senate is as chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which has been assigned the duty of studying this subject matter, of bringing it to the attention of the Senate, and of making a report on January 15th. It seems to me that a beginning of that duty might well be the acceding to the request of the four Senators most affected, none of whom has opened his mouth as yet.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] tells me he would like to have about 3 minutes.

How long would the Senator from Virginia like to have in order to express his views?

Mr. BYRD. About 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. How long would the senior Senator from Maryland like to have?

Mr. BUTLER. I do not know; I may speak at length.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Earlier in the evening I understood the Senator would be agreeable to 30 minutes. That was about an hour and a half ago.

Mr. BUTLER. I feel that my remarks will be brief.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have been in sympathy with the Senator's position, but I think we ought not to allow the Burke airport to stand in the way of the consideration of the customs simplification and the social security conference reports.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not think we ought to let the customs simplification bill interfere with the proposed expenditure of \$60 million of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I hope the time for this discussion is not being taken from my time.

Mr. BUTLER. I shall not take more than 5 or 10 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the proponents may have 30 minutes and the opponents may have 30 minutes in order to discuss the situation. At the end of that time the absence of a quorum will be suggested, the yeas and nays will be requested, and we can come to a vote.

Mr. HOLLAND. I object. I may say to my distinguished friend that as soon as the Senators whom he has mentioned have been heard, I shall be perfectly willing to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement. I had hoped a vote could have been reached by this time. I certainly have no disposition to hold up action on the amendment any longer, but I shall not give my consent to a unanimous-consent agreement until Senators who have a major interest in the matter have had at least some opportunity to be heard.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Each of the Senators concerned is present. Each has told me how long he would like to have. I have included twice as much time as they need.

Mr. HOLLAND. I understand that; but I also understand that the Senator from Florida has been given the duty of trying to bring before the Senate the meaning of this matter. He thinks that one important step in that direction would be to allow his four friends at least an opportunity to make their speeches.

I have heard Senators start on a 5-minute speech and suddenly look at the clock an hour later and wonder what had happened to the 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I remind the Senator that there are pending several conference reports and if we follow the pattern he has just mentioned, we shall be here double the length of time we had anticipated.

In view of the statements by the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Virginia that each will not take more than 5 or 10 minutes, could we not reach some agreement?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall be happy to agree to a time limitation when each of those Senators has had a chance to be heard.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In view of the attitude of the Senator from Florida; in view of the fact that there are at the desk conference reports on farm measures, customs simplification, and other matters; and in view of the fact that the Senator from Virginia has told me he must leave tomorrow afternoon, and I am trying to accommodate him also, I hope Senators will make their statements brief in order that an agreement can be reached as early as possible.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield, in order that we may ask for the yeas and nays?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida has the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall adhere to the admonition of the



majority leader to be very brief on this matter. I think there is probably too much controversy about it.

I desire to correct the *Record* a little. I am certain that no Senator would wish to make a deliberate misstatement of the facts, but this has been a long-continuing matter, particularly in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. So many things have occurred in this controversy that no one could be accurately informed about the facts, chronologically or otherwise.

In 1950, even then being cognizant of the fact that a second airport, or second airport facility, was needed in Washington, because of the increase of air traffic, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to select a site. The Senator from Maryland will recall that.

The Secretary of Commerce was directed to use all the technical assistance and know-how and to scour the area to determine what could be done, even if it were necessary to remove the MATS terminal.

He was directed to ascertain whether there could be a military pool. In short, he was asked to come up with something. In any event, a second air facility was needed.

Six years went by. Hearing after hearing was held on the matter.

I am certain the Senator from Florida will agree with me that anyone from Fairfax County who wanted to testify could have come forward and done so. Is there a newspaper in Fairfax County? I suppose there is. At any rate, I am certain there were notices that public hearings would be held, and that the committee would hear anyone who wanted to testify.

I have discussed the matter with the Senators from Maryland and Virginia on many occasions. It is a very difficult situation for them; I know that. There are some persons who favor the proposed airport, and some who do not. It is pretty hard to satisfy both sides.

But what we should remember is that a second facility is needed for the Washington area. The Washington National Airport cannot be enlarged to take care of planes which will be flying in the jet age, which is even now closer than my friend from Oklahoma says it is. So we must do something.

We cannot take over Bolling, because the amount of airspace is the same over that area. If someone could figure out a way to get the military out of Andrews Field he would be a magician.

In the same bill we have appropriated money for new facilities and a new administration building in the military airports, to enlarge them and keep them where they are. So we are down to that point.

I am sure the Senator from Oklahoma and I are not concerned whether the proposed new airport shall be built at Burke or somewhere else. If Friendship had been designated, I would have been just as favorable to that. But after all this time, the Department finally made its report to the committee. I agree with the Senator from Florida when he says the Department has been dragging its heels.

I do not know how many communications, telephone calls, and hearings we have had with the Department of Commerce, urging them to get on with this matter. Nothing happened.

There was a proposal made that there be a compact between the States of Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia with respect to a second airport. But we know that the States would not have gotten together to make such a compact, because, fundamentally, not only do we believe there should be a second airport, but we believe that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to construct it.

I should think that more than 85 percent of the traffic coming into and going out of Washington is either on Government business or is comprised of the citizens coming to the Nation's Capital, whether they be tourists or not. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide a good airport.

That is the story. Everyone had a chance to be heard. I think I have talked to 200 persons from the area in question who have come to see me personally about the matter because I happen to be chairman of the committee. I think they had a right to be heard. As a matter of fact, the authorization bill provided that the committee should hear from the local interests. Whether the one supervisor who appeared before the Committee on Appropriations is new or not, I do not know. But surely in the 6 years which have elapsed everyone concerned has had an opportunity to be heard.

Finally, after considering all these matters, engineeringwise, landwise, land-taking-wise, and taking into consideration the air space, which is becoming a real problem, although not so much as the problem landwise, the Department of Commerce has said that Burke is the logical place to build the airport.

So I said, "Well, thank the Lord you have made the decision. So I am going to stick with it." I want to be frank with my friend from Florida. I do not know that a period of 3 or 4 months is going to be too serious in this matter. I must admit a good point has been made. I voted against the appropriation because I had been impatient with the inability of the persons concerned to make a decision. When they finally did make a decision, I said, "I will stick by you." That is the position of the Senator from Oklahoma. He has no other interest in the matter. But the fact is that we know week by week the situation is becoming worse and worse. More planes are stacked up at the Washington Airport than at any other airport in the United States, with the exception of La Guardia Airport. I am afraid something is going to happen. I am afraid that if even an attempt is made to use the alternative of mixing military with commercial operations, more serious things will happen. I know we are going to have jet planes, and I know the National Airport is not going to be sufficient. We have to do something. Everybody who operates planes—I guess that is their business—testified against Friendship. Friendship must be used as

an alternative in the meantime, while we build another airport.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does not the Senator think the Senate can act more soundly if that use takes place before the funds are appropriated than afterward?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think it makes much difference, because everybody knows the capabilities of Friendship and the inherent possibilities of Friendship. Maybe the fact that Friendship is not so close technically fits into the problem. I do not know that it would serve any purpose to have any more investigations, to be honest with the Senator. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee put me on the subcommittee. I have gone through the problem for 6 long years. I do not know that anybody can tell me anything that I do not already know. My friend from the State of Maryland said, "Why don't you visit Friendship? I will take you to lunch there sometime." I have been to Friendship many times. I think it is a marvelous airport. Maybe something can be done with regard to it. I do not know. But I say the Senate committee had no choice. We tried to hear all possible witnesses. We tried to do the best objective job we could do. We do know another airport facility is needed, and as soon as possible. That is all we can say. I hope the issue can be resolved. I do not know what will happen if the vote of the Senate is in the same proportion as the vote was in the Appropriations Committee.

I think the Senators from Virginia are disturbed about the matter, and logically so. Some persons living in that area want the airport there, and some do not. Yet the Senators from Virginia know we have to have this additional facility. They also do not want the financial burden to be placed on either side, because the airport is for a Federal use, and always will be.

I know the Senators from Virginia heard the evidence. To me it was repetitious. There are two sides to the question. I do not know what the Senate is going to do tonight, but we had better start on an airport facility, or something is going to happen.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. I want to say, as one who is on the subcommittee of five to make the quick checkup and report back January 15, I was very much pleased with all the other appointments, particularly with the fact that the chairman of the committee appointed the distinguished Senator from Washington, who has, I think, greater familiarity with the question than has anybody else, and, if I may say so, because the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], who may not be considered by some to be completely impartial, was not appointed to the subcommittee. I am sure he preferred not to be appointed. In other words, the subcommittee is a completely impartial one. All we want to do is see what the



facts are and see what the use of the alternatives will produce in the way of relief.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Perhaps I may commit myself a little bit tonight. After going into the whole question, I want to be honest and say that I myself do not think there are any alternatives, with one exception. Let me say this, and then I shall sit down. Senators can talk about \$50 million or \$30 million or \$40 million for Andrews. The Senator from Maryland said it would be \$60 million. I do not know, but I do know that the Federal Government is going to have to spend, and it had better do it pretty soon, at least \$50 million, somewhere, to get a second airport in this area. It is going to cost that much, no matter what is done. We are not going to save any money that easily. It is going to cost us that much even to approach what is going to be needed in the air age in the next 2 or 3 years.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the able and distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for his very excellent and able presentation of the case in connection with Burke Airport. He has approached this problem with complete impartiality. He sat patiently through all the hearings before the Appropriations Committee, which overwhelmingly voted to have a subcommittee appointed, naming him as chairman, to make a study of this problem. Why did the Appropriations Committee ask for that study? It asked for it because, as the Senator from Florida has so ably said, there is something in this situation that does not meet the eye. I am not going to argue for the Friendship International Airport. I think the Senator from Florida and other Senators have very well made that case. But I do want to say to my colleagues that the most important issue, and the only real issue or principle, before the Senate, is this: Air safety.

We who have any familiarity with this question all know that the CAA, back in 1948, said that even planes of the type then in existence should not be flown in and out of airports that were closer than 16 miles apart.

Strictly from the point of air safety, if the field is located at Burke—if the Senate tonight overrides the judgment of its Appropriations Committee and accepts the amendment and makes provision for the construction of an airfield at Burke—when the airfield is completed there will be 6 major airports and 5 minor airports within a radius of approximately 12 miles.

The CAA was speaking of 1948 standards. The testimony before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by General Arnold, who heads the airline lobby, was that a plane could not land on the Burke Airport until at least 1961. By that time we shall have jet plane operations. If we are going hunting for a field, we better not locate the airport at Burke, Va., because we shall never get safety at Burke, Va.

We shall never obtain safety there, because the Civil Aeronautics Authority and other persons who know the facts have told us that jet aircraft or even the

aircraft of the standard of 1948 cannot be operated so close together.

Further, Mr. President, it is not the duty of the Senate of the United States or any of its committees—the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce or the Appropriations Committee—to determine where this airfield shall be located, if indeed one is to be constructed. The basic law expressly states that the selection shall be made by the Secretary of Commerce, after consultation with the authorities in the locality where it is proposed to construct the airport. It is not our duty or our right to say where the airport shall be constructed. Indeed, the testimony before the congressional committees has been to the effect that the Secretary of Commerce up to this very moment has not finished the engineering in connection with the Burke site. As was pointed out by the Senator from Florida, 9 miles of street have been torn up, but no provision whatever has been made for replacing it. The runways have not even been located. Nothing required for construction of the airport at Burke has been done there. I say that responsibility cannot be shifted to the Congress. It is the duty of the Secretary of Commerce, after a complete and thorough study, to make the selection.

Let me say that I enjoyed very much the speech of the Senator from Oklahoma. It was very humorous. He very adroitly referred to me as being, not a Senator from Maryland, but a Senator from Baltimore. I do not mind such a reference. He said I represent the Chamber of Commerce. Well, Mr. President, if the members of the Chamber of Commerce are individuals who pay taxes into the Treasury of the United States, I naturally represent them; and I am standing here right now defending their interest and also that of all the other taxpayers of our great Nation.

When one of the finest airports in the world is located in Maryland 30 miles away from this very spot, how can the Members of the Senate vote to have \$50 million or \$60 million spent for the construction of a new airport, aside from its approaches, at a location 20 miles away, in Virginia, and then go home and face their constituents, and say to them, "We have been careful of the public's money"? We simply cannot afford to spend \$50 million or \$60 million to save someone 15 minutes of time when he gets out of an airplane. We are not that rich, and I hope we have not gotten that arrogant.

As I have said, we have readily available, within 47 minutes of the Statler Hotel—as compared with 32 minutes from the Statler Hotel to the proposed Burke Airport—one of the finest airports in the world. It is ready and available. It will not cost the taxpayers a penny. They have already invested approximately \$4 million in the Friendship Airport, and they invested it there after representations made to the congressional committees and to the Senate itself that that airport would be used in part for Washington traffic.

What is the difference between getting a ticket marked "Washington-Balti-

more" and a ticket marked "Washington-Burke"?

As the Senator from Florida so ably and succinctly said, there is something in this matter that does not meet the eye. I will tell the Senate what it is. It is the airline lobby. They would not dare try the Friendship Airport. The other day I stated before the Appropriations Committee, and I state it tonight to the Senate, that the minute they try the Friendship Airport, they will find it such an excellent facility that they will not be able to have this money appropriated. That is what is wrong with this entire situation. They stubbornly refuse to try any alternative; it is easier for them to attempt to milk the public to the extent of \$50 million or \$60 million.

As the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] said, and as I said the other day before the committee—and I repeat it now—if they once use Friendship Airport, they will not have anything to do with any other airport, because Friendship Airport is a splendid one. The pilots and all others who have to do with the operation of the planes say so, and say they are delighted to use Friendship Airport; and the Civil Aeronautics Authority is ready to name Friendship Airport as a coterminal.

So, Mr. President, why not provide for a period of 5 or 6 months in which to try Friendship Airport as an alternative, and thus save the taxpayers \$50 million or \$60 million?

In addition, how are we going to relieve the known congested condition at the Washington National Airport, by commencing the construction of an airfield which, according to the testimony of General Arnold, cannot be constructed before 1961 or 1962? How will the construction of an airport at that time relieve the present congestion? The plain truth is that it will not relieve it. The only way to relieve the congestion at the National Airport is to have the Civil Aeronautics Authority do its duty and tell the long-range flights to begin to use Friendship Airport, which is ready and available, and can be used without costing the taxpayers of the United States 1 penny.

Mr. President, on the basis of those facts, I say the Senate cannot in good conscience override the judgment of 20 members of its Appropriations Committee who have just completed 2 days of hearings, during which they heard numerous witnesses. The Senate simply cannot do that. Twenty members of that great committee thought there was enough to this matter to justify taking a second look at it. Only three members of the committee said, "No; we have already looked at it, and we do not wish to see any more of it." However, that takes us back again to the point made by the Senator from Florida, who pointed out that the interested people from Burke and the town councilmen were not called before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to testify.

Those three Senators said, "No; they testified in 1950." Regardless of that, Mr. President, it was that committee's responsibility, if it was going to file a true and accurate report to hear these people



before making a decision to usurp the powers of the Secretary of Commerce, by trying to tell him where to locate the airport. It is his duty, under the Act of Congress, to decide where the airport should be located.

So, Mr. President, I say we should let this matter go over until January; and we should let the appropriations subcommittee, headed by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], make its report, because I know there is no more thorough Member of the Senate than the Senator from Florida.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to uphold the appropriations subcommittee, and to be patient, and to read the report of the Senator from Florida, before taking action on this matter.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I shall speak very briefly.

I should like to have my position in respect to this matter very clearly understood.

This question has been under consideration for more than 6 years. It has been debated back and forth, and back and forth again.

In my judgment, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] made one of the most comprehensive and effective speeches I have ever heard on the floor of the Senate. He spoke as a disinterested Senator but as one who is very deeply interested in aviation; and he spoke as chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. He very clearly showed the reasons why Friendship Airport should be used, instead of Burke airport.

Mr. President, some reference has been made by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] to the point that the Maryland Senators were speaking for the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. I am not speaking for the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. I am speaking against a project which it is proposed to locate in my own State at a cost of \$50 million. I do so only because of my sincere conviction that that is not the right course to pursue. I do not know whether the people of Fairfax County, whom I in part represent, favor this project, as the Senator from Oklahoma indicated was shown by some referendum conducted by Representative BROYHILL. They may favor it and they may not favor it.

However, this fact is very significant, and I think the Senate should give due consideration to it: There are 4 Senators involved in this question, 2 from Virginia and 2 from Maryland. They are all opposed to the proposal. Representative BROYHILL is opposed to it, although it is said that his referendum indicated that the people of Fairfax County are for it. That may not be correct, for the reason that the referendum which he conducted reached only a small proportion of the people of Fairfax County. But that is not the question at issue.

The Representatives from Maryland, as well as the Representatives from Virginia, the 2 Senators from Virginia, the 2 Senators from Maryland, and all the local authorities involved, are opposed to the Burke airport. I think that fact

deserves some consideration on the part of the Senate.

Why should all these agencies, which represent the people in the respective communities, be opposed to this particular location? I am opposed to it because it would cost \$50 million. There is an airport at Friendship, which I think cost much more than \$50 million, and which is available for the purpose of relieving the traffic congestion which exists at present at the Washington Airport.

I am frank to say that something should be done. I believe that if there is congestion at the airport in Washington it should be relieved. But I do not believe that relief will come from constructing another airport within 15 miles of the present airport. That would simply add to the congestion which now exists. When we come to the use of jet airplanes, which point we are rapidly approaching, there will be faster airplanes. With the Burke Airport only 15 miles from the present airport, it does not seem to me that there would be any great relief in air traffic conditions.

The solution to this problem should be a permanent solution. It should not be a temporary solution, which I think the Burke Airport would be.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] brought out the fact that, so far as the time element is concerned, it requires 46 minutes to travel from the Friendship Airport to the Statler Hotel, and 32 minutes from the Burke Airport. I submit that a difference of only 14 minutes is not sufficient to justify the expenditure of \$50 million, which would be the cost of constructing the Burke Airport.

Therefore, as a Senator from Virginia, I stand before the Senate asking it to vote down an appropriation for an expenditure of approximately \$50 million in my State. I do so with the very sincere conviction that that is not the true solution.

The Senator from Florida brought out very clearly the fact that the defeat of the pending proposal would simply mean that the question would be deferred until January. In the meantime Friendship Airport would be used as an auxiliary field, so as to determine its practicability. I think that is the sensible and proper thing to do, and I hope the Senate will vote down the pending amendment.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, this evening we have heard a very fine explanation by a disinterested Senator. No one can accuse the Senator from Florida of having a selfish interest. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] said that, as a Maryland Senator, I might possibly have some selfish interest. Perhaps he is correct. The able Senator from Florida was thinking of the welfare of the country, and of the need for an additional airport.

We all know that there is need for an additional airport to serve the Nation's capital. Such facilities are now available. The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] said that the additional airport was needed now. We could start tomorrow morning using the facilities at Friendship.

There is one runway at Friendship 9,450 feet long. There is another 6,437 feet long; and a third 6,000 feet long. We are ready to go at Friendship.

In all fairness, why not begin to use the facilities at Friendship, which is only 46 or 47 minutes away from the city of Washington? Why wait for 5 years? Why not use those facilities now? Why vote for this additional appropriation tonight, when the Appropriations Committee, in its wisdom, has said, "We will look into the question next January. Then if an appropriation of \$50 million, or whatever the cost may be, is necessary, it can be obtained at that time."

Let us use the facilities now in existence at Friendship. Friendship is between Baltimore and Washington. It is not necessarily exclusively a Baltimore airport. It would still be used by the millions of people coming to Washington.

Friendship is equipped to handle 100,000 passengers a day. I hope the Senate will vote tonight to sustain the Appropriations Committee in its judgment, and let us determine in January what is the desirable thing to do.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BEALL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is the Senator opposed to the \$50 million airport?

Mr. BEALL. I recognize the need for an additional airport, but we have it now. Why not use it now? Why spend \$50 million and wait until 1960 or 1962 to get it?

Mr. LANGER. Would the distinguished Senator mind a suggestion?

Mr. BEALL. No, indeed.

Mr. LANGER. Why not offer an amendment to locate an airport at Menoken, N. Dak.? We need a \$50 million airport there.

Mr. BEALL. I will answer the Senator in this way: I cannot see why the airline companies cannot build their own airports. Railroad companies build their own stations. Bus companies build their own terminals. Why cannot the airlines build their own airports?

Mr. LANGER. The Senator will have to ask a much wiser man than I.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the hour is late, and it is desired to complete action on the pending bill in order that the Senate may dispose of several conference reports and other matters. I shall be very brief.

I endorse what the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has said about the opposition to this proposal in Fairfax County. One phase of the question which has not been mentioned is the fact that if the airport were located at Burke, 9½ miles of primary and secondary roads would be closed. Beautiful farms and homes which would not be acquired by the Government for the airport would be rendered absolutely useless to the owners. Certainly we should not let a proposal such as this be adopted if we could prevent it, without inserting a provision that all property owners whose property was actually destroyed by the closing of their roads should be adequately compensated.



It has been pointed out that there is no objection to Friendship, from the practical standpoint, except for the distance.

Friendship is 14 or 15 minutes further from Washington in travel time than the Burke site.

The Burke site, as the senior Senator from Virginia has stated, will cost at least \$50 million, and perhaps more. for one-tenth of that sum, we could provide access roads to Friendship Airport which would eliminate the 14- or 15-minute difference in driving time. By use of those roads it would be possible to travel 60 miles an hour, and in that way cut down the travel differential as between Baltimore and Burke.

The airports at Chicago are 45 minutes to an hour from the business section of Chicago. The same thing is true of New York. I do not know of any metropolitan areas the size of the District of Columbia where the airports are within 15 minutes driving time of the downtown hotels.

Therefore, I hope that the Senate will support the position of the Committee on Appropriations. We should not rush into the expenditure of this large sum of money, at such a great disservice to a community in Virginia, and at such great cost to the taxpayers of the Nation, until we know that there is no suitable alternative available.

The Committee on Appropriations has appointed a subcommittee of five members to make a thorough study of the subject between now and next January, and to report to the committee. Then we will expect action. In the meantime, if we voted the \$12 million tonight, it would be more than 3 years before the airport at Burke could be in operation. In the meantime, also, we certainly should try something else.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I speak as one who does not come from either Virginia or Maryland, and as one who believes a second airport is necessary. May I inquire whether I am right in stating that there was such divergence of opinion in the committee, that the committee took no action pro or con except to appoint a committee of five of its members to go into the matter and to study the whole subject between now and next January or February, when the first supplemental appropriation bill will be ready for action. In other words, I should like to point out that there was no decision pro or con reached in our committee. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator is absolutely correct. The committee did not go on record either for or against Burke, or for or against any other site. We merely took the position that another airport is needed, but we did not know exactly where it should be located. We wanted from now until next January to get more information on the question than we have now. I hope the Senate will support the position taken by the Committee on Appropriations on that issue.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes.

I should like to read from a statement on the time factor, which has been put into the RECORD by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. Of the 695 cities served by airlines, very few of them have a travel time distance which would be the case if Friendship were selected as a second airport for Washington. It is apparent from a review of 23 cities selected as examples of excessive travel time of 40 minutes or more, if allowance is made for passenger travel from downtown area and for formalities at the airport, and so forth, that Friendship would top the list of airports, if time were allowed for driving from Washington to the airport and for the necessary formalities.

There is no question of a lobby involved. Airlines look to their customers' convenience. If it were possible to drag the passengers into using only one airport, the airlines would certainly be agreeable to using a combination of Baltimore and Washington.

I am aware of the difficulties which confront the two Virginia Senators and the two Maryland Senators. Unfortunately Washington is in the middle. Not one of those Senators flies to Washington. However, 92 Senators do fly to Washington, and they face death every time they come into the airport under the congested conditions that exist. Yet Congress is offering no alternative except a trial run.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. This subject has been before Congress since 1950. It has been investigated by no less than ten separate committees. Perhaps the Appropriations Committee does not believe anyone has sense enough to understand aviation or to understand the subject except Senators appointed by the Appropriations Committee. However, there are men who are sincerely interested in the work. Otherwise approximately 10 committees would not have come to the same conclusion by almost unanimous vote. It will be a very poor statement by the Senate of the United States in the event that between now and the first of April two DC-6's crash with a loss of 150 lives, if all the Senate will be able to say will be, "We felt we needed another study to be made." I feel the time to act is now.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is there anything in the suggestion of the Senator which would make an airport available between now and April of next year?

Mr. MONRONEY. I agree with the Senator. However, an investigation of 8 months would mean another delay beyond the estimated 3 years now, in starting the work. I do not believe in procrastinating. First it was 1950. Now it is 1956. Soon it will be 1960. Then the request will be made that we wait another 10 years. Maybe in that time

we will be thinking about building an airport for flying saucers.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Does not the Senator know that the Secretary of Commerce, during the past 2 weeks, wrote CAB asking that it immediately name Friendship as a co-terminal, with Washington Airport, and that we momentarily expect CAB to decide that that be done, and that that is the only thing which will serve to alleviate the congestion at the present time?

Mr. MONRONEY. I agree that the planes ought to be allowed to go to Friendship, but we should not make that a permanent proposition.

Mr. BUTLER. No one is asking that it be made permanent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wonder whether it would be possible to get a unanimous-consent agreement that I may suggest the absence of a quorum and that then each side have 10 additional minutes to speak on the subject.

Mr. MONRONEY. I would suggest a unanimous-consent agreement that we vote in 1 minute.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Very well. I ask unanimous consent that we proceed to vote on the pending amendment in 1 minute.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] are absent on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea," and the Senator from Texas would vote "nay."



Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] is necessarily absent; and, if present, would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] is detained on official business.

The vote was recapitulated.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recorded as voting in the negative.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky is reported as voting in the negative.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recorded as voting in the negative.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, how am I recorded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to inquire how I am recorded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 56, as follows:

#### YEAS—32

Bible	Jackson	Murray
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Neuberger
Duff	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Ervin	Kennedy	Pastore
Gore	Kerr	Payne
Green	Laird	Purtell
Hayden	Lehman	Smathers
Hill	Long	Sparkman
Humphrey,	Magnuson	Symington
Minn.	Mansfield	Wofford
Humphreys,	McNamara	
Ky.	Monroney	

#### NAYS—56

Aiken	Dworshak	McCarthy
Allott	Eastland	McCiellan
Barrett	Ellender	Millikin
Beall	Flanders	Morse
Bender	Frear	Mundt
Bennett	Fulbright	Neely
Bricker	Goldwater	Robertson
Bridges	Hennings	Russell
Bush	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Butler	Holland	Scott
Byrd	Hruska	Smith, Maine
Capehart	Ives	Smith, N. J.
Carlson	Jenner	Stennis
Case, N. J.	Knowland	Thye
Case, S. Dak.	Langer	Watkins
Clements	Kuchel	Wiley
Cotton	Malone	Williams
Curtis	Martin, Iowa	Young
Dirksen	Martin, Pa.	

#### NOT VOTING—8

Anderson	George	Schoepfel
Chavez	Kefauver	Welker
Daniel	Potter	

So Mr. MONRONEY's amendment was rejected.

### MODIFICATION OF ORDER FOR FOR RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to modify the previous order, so that the Senate may meet at 9:30 tomorrow morning. I understand the first order had been modified by a subsequent order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### OPERATION WORLD LEADER

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have received a letter from Ellsworth W. Taylor, who lives in Hawaii, with which letter he sent to me a manuscript entitled "Operation World Leader." Then I received a letter from a Hawaiian newspaperman, suggesting that he though the manuscript was so worthy of attention that he should like to have me read it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I do not want to take the time to read it in its entirety, but I should like to read the first paragraph of it. It reads:

There is no force more powerful than that of an idea whose time has come, said Victor Hugo. I am an American citizen with an idea for stopping war and I believe its time has come. I believe the world is still looking to the United States for leadership, and that if we move into that leadership role with boldness and imagination we can banish the threat of general war within 10 years.

I ask unanimous consent that the rest of the article be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### OPERATION WORLD LEADER—AN AMERICAN 10-YEAR PLAN FOR DISARMAMENT

(By Ellsworth W. Taylor)

"There is no force more powerful than that of an idea whose time has come," said Victor Hugo. I am an American citizen with an idea for stopping war and I believe its time has come. I believe the world is still looking to the United States for leadership, and that if we move into that leadership role with boldness and imagination we can banish the threat of general war within 10 years.

The heart of this plan is to tell the world: "We believe there is this choice before the world: Disarm or die. We have seen the nations put their capital in to war machines many times before, and we have seen war follow each time. We have seen one nation arm and others follow that example to defend themselves; we believe that if one nation disarms, others will follow that example, also."

"The United States is at the last crossroads. One road leads to atomic-hydrogen war against human beings; the other leads to a great fight against hunger, against disease, against ignorance and tyranny and corruption—all the real enemies of free men on which communism feeds and without which it will wither away. We are going to take the second road."

"Between now and 1965 we are going to take ten steps along that road to world welfare. We are going to spend 10 percent less each year on our armed forces, beginning in 1957, and apply the money we save to making this green earth a fit place for the children of men to live in."

"At present our direct military budget is \$40 billion a year. The chart of America's 10-year plan would look something like this:

"Year	For war	Saving	To feed and build in the poor lands	For United States schools	To pay public debt	Taxes saved each year
1956-----	40,000,000,000					
1957-----	36,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
1958-----	32,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
1959-----	28,000,000,000	12,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
1960-----	24,000,000,000	16,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
1961-----	20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
1962-----	16,000,000,000	24,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
1963-----	12,000,000,000	28,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	9,000,000,000
1964-----	10,000,000,000	30,000,000,000	9,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	8,000,000,000
1965-----	10,000,000,000	30,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	9,000,000,000
Total-----	228,000,000,000	172,000,000,000	65,000,000,000	33,000,000,000	37,500,000,000	37,500,000,000

"The most important element in the working of the plan is its gradualness. As we take the first steps along the road to a richer world we shall be watching the reactions of other nations. We shall at first maintain our Air Force at full striking power, but reduce our surface Navy and our Army, our Marines and auxiliary forces. But we are certain that there will be a mighty swing of world public opinion in our favor, and that world communism will fall apart, deserted by all its allies."

"As we move down this road to disarmament, we invite all nations to follow, and to transfer funds from their war budgets to the various agencies of the United Nations for the feeding, healing, and teaching of the men, women, and children of the great poor lands of the earth. But whatever others do, we are going ahead with Operation World Leader."

It does not take much imagination to see the joy of other nations and to hear their great sigh of relief when the United States chooses this course. The peoples of Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and South America are waiting for leadership like this. For these are the people whose loyalty we must

have. The world is presently divided roughly into thirds: one-third in the party of the United States; one-third in the party of Russia; and one-third uncommitted. It is the uncommitted third that both the United States and the U. S. S. R. are trying to win.

In this campaign for election to world leadership the Russians seem to be leading, largely because the United States has waited for them to make the first move and then tried to counter it: the Bear has been calling the tune for the Man to dance to. If we are to make good our claim to world leadership, we must get out in front and lead. The place for a leader is out in front, making the bold first move, catching the opposition off balance. This American 10-year plan is the kind of surprise that will knock the Bear clear off his paws, and when we follow through on it, he'll never get up again.

The uncommitted third will not be won by stockpiling H-bombs nor by the false security of alliances nor by slogans about liberty and democracy. A man in Asia whose stomach is empty and whose landlord has just collected two-thirds of his crop and whose wife has just died of cholera leaving him with seven scrawny children he cannot



*Resolved*, That we—all local unions—in Oregon write letters to all Oregon Congressmen to work for an amendment to this act so that these people may be taken care of within the Social Security Act.

Adopted June 22, 1956.

### PROPOSED ALTERATION OF CAPITOL—RESOLUTION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Southwestern Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Capitol is by general consent the most historic and as it stands one of the most beautiful buildings in the country; and

Whereas the central portion preserves intact the work of three of the greatest American architects, Thornton, Latrobe, and Bulfinch, as when completed in 1829: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Southwest Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, both for aesthetic and historical reasons, opposes any changes which would alter in material or design this central portion of the building, and recommends that if additional space be necessary, it should be taken care of by other means, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded at once to our Congressmen and to Don J. Stewart, regional director, for his action.

### A CVA IS THE ANSWER—EDITORIAL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have received a request to have inserted in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A CVA Is the Answer," which was published in the Oregon Farmer Union for May, 1956. I desire to make it clear that I do not share the conclusions of the editor, but I believe points of view which do not agree with mine are entitled to insertion in the RECORD when responsible constituents want them inserted. I consider the editorial meritorious, even though I do not agree with its conclusions.

I have always opposed, for my section of the country, a CVA; but in this particular editorial an argument is made for a CVA.

It is interesting that with the growing threat that Congress is making against comprehensive development of our water resources, there is renewed agitation in my section of the country for a CVA, so I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### A CVA IS THE ANSWER

Private utilities of the Pacific Northwest are trying to block further development of the Columbia River by a new propaganda twist. Numerous nationally circulated magazines are running advertisements and articles purporting to show how much the taxpayers of each of the 48 States would have to pay for the construction of Hells Canyon Dam. A story along this line was carried in the Saturday Review for May 10. Earlier, Time magazine had published a similar article.

"Why should taxpayers far from the Columbia River have to pay taxes so the people of the Pacific Northwest can have cheap

power?" is the gist of this latest propaganda drive.

This propaganda is as false as most of the private utility stuff peddled across the Nation in magazines and on the radio.

All of the money spent for power development at Hells Canyon and at all the other Columbia River power projects is reimbursable, is paid back to the Federal Treasury with interest. The Bonneville Administration is several years ahead of schedule in reimbursing the Federal Treasury for the cost of dams completed and in operation.

With regard to the nonreimbursable cost of Columbia River projects—that part of the cost allocated to flood control, navigation, and so forth—what difference is their in money spent on the Columbia for these purposes and money spent on the Mississippi, New York Harbor, the Delaware River, and so forth? No one has ever questioned the right of the Federal Government to spend money to improve the usefulness of these rivers and harbors. They are a national asset, even though directly benefiting only that part of the Nation immediately adjacent. But when the Federal Government spends money on the Columbia River for identical purposes, this is damned as a crime against the Nation's taxpayers.

This propaganda campaign is so vicious, so untruthful that a question is being raised in the minds of many people of the Pacific Northwest as to whether the private utilities have not forfeited their right to continue in business. Had they been fair, there is no reason why public power and private power could not have continued to co-exist. But their tactics have been so unfair, their propaganda so false, that it now appears the people of the Columbia Basin have only one recourse to protect their vital interest in the cheap power and the full development of the Columbia River and its tributaries. That recourse is condemnation of all the private utilities in the area, with a Columbia Valley Authority taking over not only the production of power but also its distribution. We cannot continue indefinitely to waste so much social energy fighting the vicious tactics of the private utilities, not only to keep the dams we have, but also to develop for future generations the still undeveloped resources of the Columbia Basin.

### PATTON ON FOREIGN AID—EDITORIAL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Patton on Foreign Aid," which was published in the Oregon Farmer Union for May 1956.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PATTON ON FOREIGN AID

President Patton rendered a notable public service in his statement early this month before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. Mr. Patton brought out into the open a fact carefully concealed by most of the Nation's newspapers. Only about 11 percent of the \$4.7 billion asked by the administration for foreign aid will be for purposes not connected with military expenditures. A total of \$533 million is in this category. The balance of the \$4.7 billion is either for military aid programs or for some kind of economic development directly connected with the military program where the primary reason for giving the aid is to boost the economies of those countries with men under arms.

As late as last November, Mr. Patton pointed out, a delegate of the United States to the United Nations refused United States support for a United Nations economic development fund, despite the fact that the President has stated that one dollar of aid

spent for economic aid is worth five spent on the military.

"It is equally a mystery," said Patton, "that the President and top State Department officials continue to give lip service about expanding our contribution for economic development to the lesser developed countries and at the same time request of Congress such insignificant appropriations to be used for this purpose."

President Patton continued: "National Farmers Union sees the need for a strong defense among the free and democratic nations. But we are convinced that we are in grave error in assuming that effective military pledges can be bought in underdeveloped nations whose people as yet have not attained something they really want to defend."

"Aren't we putting the cart before the horse in our attempt to make military allies out of people who haven't yet won the battle against poverty, hunger, disease, and illiteracy?"

President Patton hailed the United Nations as the ideal medium for administering an economic aid program, and called for much larger U. N. expenditures for economic aid and technical assistance. The underdeveloped nations are highly critical of the United States for tying strings on aid and on our insistence that they line up with some regional military pact. What is needed is more economic aid, more cultural exchanges, more trade, more international commodity agreements, and establishment of a world food bank. American farmers, and workers, can earn a better living if people in other nations can earn the purchasing power required to buy the commodities we produce.

This is the kind of a foreign-aid program we need rather than an additional expenditure of \$4 billion, practically all of it for military purposes.

### USE OF MOTOR FUELS OF ALCOHOL MANUFACTURED FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement prepared by Representative JENSEN, of Iowa, and myself in connection with the so-called Jensen-Mundt bill, which proposes to provide for the utilization of grain alcohol in the manufacture of fuel used for motor vehicles.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**THE JENSEN-MUNDT BILL: BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE AUTO, TRUCK, AND TRACTOR OUR HORSES AND MULES CONSUMED THE CROPS FROM 43 MILLION ACRES—OUR GRAIN SURPLUSES SHOULD NOW BE CONSUMED IN MOTOR FUEL**

The Jensen-Mundt agriculture alcohol motor fuel bill, H. R. 9522, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman BEN F. JENSEN, of Iowa, and an almost identical bill, S. 3758, introduced in the Senate by Senator KARL E. MUNDT, of South Dakota: "A bill to raise revenue, assist the American farmer by providing for the use of motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown upon the farm in the United States; to utilize grains in surplus; to balance consumption with production of certain agricultural products

"Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the 'Agricultural Alcohol Motor Fuel Act.'

"Sec. 2. As used in this act—

"(1) The term 'United States' includes the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.



"(2) The term 'motor fuel' means any of the following having a specific gravity of 36° or above, Baume scale, and suitable for use in internal-combustion engines: Gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzine, crude oil, and other petroleum products.

"(3) The term 'agricultural products' means all agricultural products grown upon the farm within the United States.

"(4) The term 'person' includes an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby imposed on motor fuel sold by the importer thereof or by a producer of motor fuel, unless at least 5 percent thereof, by volume, is alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown upon the farm within the United States, a tax of 5 cents per gallon, such tax to be in addition to any other tax imposed by law.

"SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell motor fuel in the United States unless at least 5 percent thereof by volume is alcohol manufactured from agricultural products.

"SEC. 5. The act entitled 'An act for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials,' approved June 7, 1906, is amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph of section 1 thereof a new sentence, as follows: 'Domestic alcohol manufactured from agricultural products may be withdrawn from bond, without the payment of the internal-revenue tax, for use in motor fuels, as provided in the Agricultural Alcohol Motor Fuel Act, without mixing such alcohol with methol alcohol or other denaturing material or materials.'

"SEC. 6. This act shall take effect 6 months after the date of its enactment, except that section 5 shall take effect upon the date of its enactment.

"SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 3 and 4, the requirement under this act as to the percentage of alcoholic content shall be 2 percent during the 6 months after this act takes effect, with an increase of 3 percent 1 year after this act takes effect.

"SEC. 8. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

"SEC. 9. The Secretary of Agriculture shall have the authority to declare this act inoperative for an indefinite period of time on any or all agricultural products declared in surplus, when such surplus has been reduced to proper proportions as determined by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and after the Secretary of Agriculture has given all interested manufacturers, importers, exporters, and blenders 6 months' advance notice in writing of such a declaration."

Now let us see how the law would operate in actual practice.

Let us say the processor of corn pays the farmer \$1.50 per bushel delivered at his plant. Each bushel of corn will produce 2½ gallons of alcohol. The residue, or mash, from that bushel of corn is worth 60 percent of the natural grain in feed value, or 90 cents, which will be sold to farmers for stock and poultry feed at that price, making the first net cost for 2½ gallons of agrol 60 cents, or 24 cents per gallon, plus processing costs, which we are told is about 20 cents per gallon, making the next cost per gallon 44 cents. Add to that a 25 percent gross profit, making 55 cents per gallon, then allowing 5 cents per gallon for transportation costs and interest on the investment, making the total cost per gallon 60 cents. This bill provides for a 5 percent or one-twentieth agrol to nineteen-twentieths gasoline, one-twentieth of 60 cents equals 3 cents extra cost per gallon to the dealer over the price of low-grade gasoline.

The alcohol blend makes a premium-grade motor fuel from low-grade gasoline. It is a

well-known fact that by adding 5 percent agrol to low-grade gasoline, which retails at an average throughout the country of 27 cents per gallon, that such a mixture makes a smooth-acting, powerful, high-grade extra mileage motor fuel, costing the consumer 30 cents per gallon, or just about the penny the same as high-octane gasoline. These facts and figures apply equally to wheat, and some other grains, as well as to potatoes. Since that only comes out even, wherein do we benefit under provisions of this bill? Here it is:

The Department of Agriculture had 'on April 30 this year 976,406,792 bushels of corn and 728,356,697 bushels of wheat in Government storage. Total gallons of gasoline consumed in the United States in 1955 was a little over 72 billion gallons. Our bill provides for a 5-percent mix of agrol; 5 percent or one-twentieth of 72 billion gallons, is 3,600,000,000 gallons divided by 2½, which 1 bushel of corn will produce, making 1,440,000,000 bushels of corn thus consumed in 1 year. Hence, you will note, our surplus of corn and wheat would be exhausted in about 14 months if full production could immediately be put into effect; but that cannot be done due to the fact that it will require about 1 year to build the necessary processing plants for full production. But it is plain to see that in about 2 years after our bill went into effect, the surplus of corn and wheat would be reduced even below the ever-normal granary requirement, but that is safeguarded in section 9 of the bill.

We are informed that our present distillers of alcohol for medicine and beverage need only to operate their plants less than 25 percent of the time to meet their present requirements, so partial production could be accomplished quickly to furnish the 2 percent mix 6 months after the law went into effect, then additional needed plants could be erected and put into operation to produce the other 3 percent within a year after the law went into effect as the bill provides.

True, the amount of mash would go into the feed market and would replace some natural grain consumption, but remember the price of all feed grain is geared and determined by the price of corn, the greatest of all feed grains, hence the prices of all feed grains and livestock would be enhanced by stabilizing the price of corn. Remember too that the price of livestock, like other finished products, is determined by the cost of the parts required to produce it, whether it be meat, marbles or mowers. Therein lies the benefit to our farmers and to our entire economy, because the prosperity of every American over the long pull depends on the value of our raw products, which spring from mother earth in the form of feed and fiber each succeeding year, and which in the final analysis is our only real source of new wealth.

We import millions upon millions of barrels of blackstrap molasses annually, which is produced from sugarcane from which most of our present supply of alcohol and synthetic rubber is produced. All of this could and should also be produced from our own far crops to further insure a stable economy for America.

Before the advent of the automobile and tractor, our horses and mules consumed the grain produced on 43 million acres of our land. It is any wonder we have long had a surplus of grain? Now I am sure you will agree that had we, years ago, adopted such a law as our bill provides, the periodical farm recessions and depressions would never have come upon us. So why wait longer? A start in correcting our past folly cannot be started earlier than now. Congress recently passed the soil-bank bill, which the President signed, the main purpose of which is to take 40 million acres out of production. Compare that figure, if you please, with the 43

million acres of grain production previously consumed by our horses and mules. Does not that fact prove to you the urgent need for the passage of this bill, which is not a new experiment? Many nations of the world have many years used an agrol mix in their motor fuels. One of those nations requires by law the use of 25 percent agrol in all their motor fuel in order to keep their farm crops in normal supply.

We have been told that when several bills, such as H. R. 9522 and S. 3768 were introduced in Congress during the early 30's, that the large gasoline producers vigorously opposed the legislation. If that is true, then they were plainly stupid and shortsighted, for certainly they should have known then, as they now know, that they are in the same boat with the farmers and the rest of us in any economic storm.

After H. R. 9522 was introduced, a provision was written into the soil-bank bill recently passed by Congress, directing the President to appoint a commission to make a study into new uses for farm products; which is all well and good. But why wait longer when we already know the facts as above stated? Certainly our bill should be passed without further delay. Then there would be little or no need in the future for such controversial and costly farm legislation such as Congress and the farmers have been struggling with these many, many years.

Congressman BEN F. JENSEN.  
Senator KARL E. MUNDT.

#### ALLEVIATION OF CONDITIONS OF EXCESSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN ECONOMICALLY DE-PRESSED AREAS—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Arizona to Senate bill 2663. I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered today, this amendment may be in order, and that it be allotted equal time with the others on Senate bill 2663.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce, for the information of the Senate, that as soon as action is completed on the pending bill, we shall take up the conference report on the first supplemental appropriation bill. We shall take up the housing bill and send it to conference. We shall take up the conference report on the Farm Tenant Act; the conference report on the judges, widows, and dependent children bill; the conference report on the customs simplification bill; the conference report on the agricultural trade development and assistance bill; the conference report on the watershed protection bill; and the conference report on the military decorations bill.

I should like all Senator to be on notice.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1957

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year



ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 10, line 5, to strike out the provision reading "That \$25,000 of this amount shall be available only upon the enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 576, 84th Congress." The amount appropriated is for the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.

The House did not pass House Joint Resolution 576 until July 23. For that reason, as Chairman of the Commission of which the senatorial Members are the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], and myself, I offer the amendment. I have discussed it with the minority and majority leaders and with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and other Senators.

I ask that the authorizing language of House Joint Resolution 576 be inserted in lieu of the language on lines 5 through 7 on page 10.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, line 5, after the word "Provided", it is proposed to strike out "That \$25,000 of this amount shall be available only upon the enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 576, 84th Congress" and insert in lieu thereof:

That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton," approved August 20, 1954, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to the sum of \$175,000 heretofore authorized to be appropriated, as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I do not wish to offer an amendment. I merely ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter which I addressed to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee relating to the Upper Harbor project. I am pleased that that appropriation has been made available. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement I have prepared on the Davis-Bacon provisions.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 28, 1956.

The Honorable CARL HAYDEN,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I should like to call to your attention the fact that the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors on June 19, 1956, recommended that the authorized

project on the Mississippi River at St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minn., be completed substantially as authorized. Original authorization was on August 26, 1937.

You may recall that the engineers had been requested to review the project by action of the House Committee on Public Works in August 1954.

The action of the Board of Engineers was taken on the report of the district engineer dated April 15, 1955, recommending completion of the extension at St. Anthony Falls.

In discussions with the Army engineers, I am told that if the engineers were asked to indicate the amount of funds which would permit full resumption of work on this authorized project during the coming fiscal year, they would specify that the sum of \$400,000 could be utilized. This would permit completion of the lower lock and dam, which is 82 percent complete, and commencement of work on the upper lock and dam.

Because of the pending decision of the Board of Engineers, the engineers had not initiated a budget request for the St. Anthony Falls extension for the fiscal 1957 budget.

Now that the decision of the engineers has been made, and the Congress will be given a favorable recommendation to complete the project, I wish to request the Committee on Appropriations to consider the appropriation of the sum of \$400,000 to be added to the supplemental appropriation on which the committee is now conducting hearings.

This harbor and channel improvement at St. Anthony Falls will be of immense value to the entire Upper Midwest, and not only to the city of Minneapolis. The project has been exhaustively reviewed and its completion favorably recommended. Since 1948, work has gone steadily forward on this magnificent engineering task. It would be a tragic loss to be forced to suspend construction for an entire year.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, I urge that funds be appropriated to permit uninterrupted progress toward the development of the upper harbor at St. Anthony Falls.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

I am pleased to note that the Appropriations Committee has provided \$300,000 for carrying out the labor-standards provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act enacted a few weeks ago. You will recall that the act was intended to assure that employees building the Interstate System will be paid not less than prevailing-wage rates in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The Highway Act imposes the duty on the Secretary of Labor to determine the prevailing-wage rates in the immediate locality of each project, after consulting with the highway department of the State involved and giving due regard to the information obtained from it.

These responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor will add a tremendous burden on the Office of the Solicitor of Labor. The Solicitor recently testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee that the Highway Act may increase the wage determination workload of his Department by approximately 12,000 determinations per year. This is based on estimates by the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, on the number of contracts that will be made each year under the program.

The Solicitor of Labor explained that the workload and cost for each determination under the Highway Act will be substantially greater than for other Davis-Bacon determinations. This additional cost per determination is caused by several factors. For

one thing, the greater bulk of the new highway construction will be in rural areas where complete or accurate wage-rate information cannot be obtained from the present sources. Many on-the-spot wage surveys will have to be conducted under the new program. In contrast, most of the present wage determinations are for building and heavy construction projects located in urban areas where information is readily available. Secondly, the requirement for the Secretary of Labor to consult with the appropriate State highway department before making each highway determination means that he must maintain constant liaison with the 48 State highway departments. This costs money. Thirdly, the Department of Labor will have to increase its subscriptions to the private reporting services which furnish information on contract awards.

Clearly the Secretary of Labor will need additional funds for making wage determinations under the Highway Act. He will also require extra funds for coordinating enforcement under the act, necessary to insure compliance with the labor-standards provisions of the act.

The sum of \$300,000 is less than the amount requested by President Eisenhower in his communication of July 11 to the President of the Senate with respect to supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1957. It will, however, provide a minimum budget for the enforcement program. I'm sure if more funds are needed, the Congress will respond favorably.

Lest there be any question regarding the authority of the Secretary of Labor to coordinate enforcement of the labor standards provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act, I think that an examination of what Congress did in enacting the Highway Act clearly shows that both Houses intended to give the Secretary of Labor this responsibility.

Section 115 (a) of the act requires that employees working on the Interstate System shall be paid not less than prevailing wage rates in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. And the Secretary of Labor is given the overruling authority, under Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950, "to assure coordination of administration and consistency of the labor standards provisions" of the Davis-Bacon Act and related statutes.

It will be recalled that section 115 (a) was added on the floor of the Senate by the Chavez amendment, with the junior Senator from Oregon, among others, as cosponsor. The senior Senator from New Mexico pointed out that the language of his amendment was identical with the labor standard provision inserted in the highway bill by the House Public Works Committee and passed by the House. The provision was not in the bill when reported out by the Senate committee but was reinserted here by enactment of the Chavez amendment. During the debate on the amendment, the junior Senator from Oregon had printed in the RECORD the portion of the House committee report explaining the meaning and operation of the section. The House report stated, "In discharging his responsibilities, the Secretary of Labor will have, with respect to the labor standards specified in the bill, the authority and functions set forth in reorganization plan of 1950" and under the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended.

So when this Chamber voted to include the House labor standards provision in the bill, it was fully aware that the Secretary of Labor was being given the responsibility of coordinating enforcement of the provision, as provided in Reorganization Plan No. 14. The senior Senator from California, in opposing the Chavez amendment, correctly pointed out to the Senate that: "Inclusion of the Davis-Bacon Act in the highway bill would also result in placing enforcement functions in the Federal Government as provided under Reorganization Plan No. 14, 1950. This would



mean that the Federal Department of Labor would have authority to conduct compliance inspections" on work conducted under the program. The senior Senator from Florida also referred to the responsibility of the Secretary of Labor if the amendment were adopted.

Nothing can be clearer than that the statement of the House committee is controlling with respect to the application of Reorganization Plan No. 14. The Senate accepted the provision exactly as reported out by the House committee. As the junior Senator from Tennessee explained with respect to the bill reported out of conference: "This particular section was not before the conference committee, because it was approved in identical language in both the Senate version of the bill and the House version of the bill."

The Secretary of Commerce is responsible, as stated by the managers on the part of the House in connection with the conference report, "to insure that the Davis-Bacon Act is applied to Interstate System projects." His enforcement responsibility under the Highway Act is comparable to that vested in each Federal contracting agency under the Davis-Bacon Act. But it is equally clear that the Secretary of Labor has the overall responsibility of coordinating enforcement under the Highway Act, as he has with respect to Davis-Bacon projects.

There is no inconsistency between the enforcement responsibilities of the Secretary of Commerce and the coordinating functions of the Secretary of Labor under the Highway Act. During the 6 years since adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 14, the functions performed by the agencies having the primary enforcement responsibility and those of the Secretary of Labor have been mutually complementary in producing effective enforcement of the labor standards provisions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. BIBLE in the chair) appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KNOWLAND the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the clerk be given authority to change the section numbers, if necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the 2 Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 21, 1956, pp. 12630-12631, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I desire to ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the committee, whether the conference report includes agreement by the House of Representatives to the provision for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, which provision was inserted in the bill by the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, that was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, this item was not included in the bill at the time when it was passed by the House of Representatives, because at that time the President had not signed the bill extending the life of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control.

I recognize the lateness of the hour, and I shall not detain the Senate; but I wish to say that when history is written, I think the work of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control and the value of the experiments on modification of clouds will be considered among the most important results from the tasks authorized by this Congress.

I may say that I have before me a paper by Capt. Howard T. Orville, chairman of the Committee, presented by him at a conference on weather control, held just a few days ago in the State of South Dakota, by invitation of Gov. Joe Foss. I ask unanimous consent that the statement by the chairman of the Advisory Committee be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL  
(By Capt. Howard T. Orville, chairman, Friez Instrument division, Bendix Aviation Corp.)

Gentlemen, it is indeed a pleasure for the task force of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to meet with the distinguished gentlemen from South Dakota headed by His Excellency, Gov. Joe Foss. We sincerely hope when this day is over you will all have a better understanding of what is meant by cloud seeding experiments and you will have a deeper appreciation of the capabilities and limitations of present cloud seeding techniques and even more important the great difficulties in determining exactly what effects have been obtained when cloud seeding experiments are carried out.

You will note that I have used the term "experiments" in connection with the cloud seeding. The use of this term is intentional to emphasize the fact that there is still much to be learned about cloud seeding and how to determine what results, if any, have been obtained when cloud seeding experiments are conducted over an area.

If it may seem strange to some of you that even though the present techniques of creat-

ing precipitation artificially were first discovered almost 10 years ago there are still many questions remaining to be answered and because so many of the answers are unknown the whole question of weather modification using present scientific techniques is still controversial. There are many today who feel that cloud seeding can completely modify the weather and that the day of absolute weather control is on the horizon. There are many more, and probably most of us here today are in this classification, who take the more conservative view that cloud seeding experiments can and do produce increases in precipitation of varying amounts under favorable weather conditions. Then, of course, there is the third group who are positively skeptics and will never accept the view that cloud seeding has any effect on the weather until they have observed repeated positive demonstrations almost with mathematical certainty.

Because of the widely different opinions as to the effectiveness of cloud seeding and because of the tremendous economic importance of any methods of increasing precipitation in the western drought States, Congress became interested in weather modification as early as 1948. However, it was not until 1953 that through the efforts of your distinguished Senator FRANCIS CASE, assisted by Senators CLINTON ANDERSON, of New Mexico, and WARREN MAGNUSON, of Washington, that a bill was finally passed and signed into law creating the Advisory Committee on Weather Control. This bill was signed by President Eisenhower on August 13, 1953, and created an 11-man committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. It is now known as Public Law 256 (67 Stat. 559). Its members consist of 5 members from private life of recognized standing in the fields of science, agriculture, and business, and 6 members from interested Government departments. The members from private life were appointed by President Eisenhower on December 9, 1953, and confirmed by the Senate on January 25, 1954. This 11-man Committee held its first meeting on December 18, 1953. At this first meeting the Committee adopted four guiding principles to ensure that its evaluation would be impartial in all respects. These principles are:

"First, the Committee will base its conclusions on facts obtained and interpreted, and not any preconceived notions. Experiments to date have suggested that weather control may eventually provide benefits to agriculture, industry, and Government. Without such a hint of substantial benefits, the Congress would most likely not have created this Committee. However, the Committee will not proceed under the assumption that weather control, including rainmaking, does 'work' or does not 'work.' It will aim to examine all the evidence with scholarly care and scientific impartiality.

"Second, the Committee recognizes the need for additional basic research dealing with processes related to rain, snow, and cloud phenomena. There is also a need to develop ways and means of providing methods for reliable evaluation of weather-control activities. The Committee will encourage such research in industry at our universities and throughout Government.

"Third, the Committee will welcome, and will solicit, the information possessed by and the opinions held by all individuals and groups having an interest in the field of weather control. It will carefully consider all facts and opinions pertinent to its study.

"Fourth, the Committee will not act in any way prejudicial to responsible individuals and concerns attempting to modify the weather."

Since that time the Committee has—  
1. Held a total of 12 meetings.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued

July 27, 1956

For actions of

July 26, 1956

84th-2nd, No. 129

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both houses adopted conference report on executive pay and retirement bill. House agreed to conference report on mutual security appropriation bill. House passed bill to provide for travel and transportation cost allowance for new appointees. House passed bill to authorize FCIC reinsurance in Puerto Rico. House agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on bill amending Social Security Act. House passed bill authorizing USDA to pay expenses of soil and water conservation advisory committee. House passed cranberries for canning and freezing marketing bill. House agreed to Senate amendments to military construction bill. House agreed to conference report on fisheries bill. Senate committee reported point-of-order bill. Senate passed, and cleared for President, Great Plains bill. Senate rejected conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed area redevelopment bill. Senate disagreed to House amendment to flood insurance bill. Senate passed grain-storage amortization bill. Senate agreed to resolution favoring water resource development.

## SENATE

1. POINT-OF-ORDER BILL. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported this bill (H. R. 11682) without amendment (S. Rept. 2811). p. 13358
2. GRAIN STORAGE; TAXATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 9083, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the period for amortization of grain-storage facilities. Conferees were appointed. pp. 13393, 13395



3. APPROPRIATIONS. At the request of Sen. Hayden and without debate, rejected the conference report on H. R. 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. Conferees were appointed for a further conference. p. 13450
4. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Passed, by a vote of 60 to 30, with amendments S. 2663, to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. pp. 13352, 13363
5. FLOOD INSURANCE. Disagreed to an amendment by the House to S. 3732, to provide for an insurance program against flood damage. Conferees were appointed. p. 13383
6. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 11833, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide for a Great Plains conservation program. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13408
7. LANDS. Passed with amendment S. 3957, to amend the act authorizing the exchange and amendment of certain farm units in order to limit the time during which applications may be made. p. 13416
8. NATURAL RESOURCES. Agreed to, as reported, S. Res. 281, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding executive policy in connection with water resources development, etc. p. 13418  
Sen. Goldwater inserted and discussed an article relative to the natural resource policies of the Administration. p. 13326  
Sen. Goldwater defended the natural resource policies of the Interior Department. p. 13327
9. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed with amendment H. R. 12080, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and other purposes. Conferees were appointed. pp. 13328, 13340
10. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. Sen. Magnuson inserted his statement concerning the shipments of certain perishable and other commodities in interstate commerce. p. 13365
11. FARM LABOR. Considered, but took no action on, H. R. 6888, providing for the admission into the U. S. of certain aliens skilled in sheepherding. p. 13351
12. INSECTS. Sen. Holland inserted a telegram from the Governor of Fla., announcing the appropriation of \$5 million by the State to match the Federal appropriation for the Mediterranean fruitfly eradication program. p. 13381
13. SEEDS. Passed with amendment H. R. 9396, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list. p. 13390
14. TARIFF SCHEDULES. Passed without amendment H. R. 12254, to provide additional time for the Tariff Commission to review the customs tariff schedules. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13392
15. LEASES; CONTRACTS. Concurred in a House amendment to S. 4058, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to a railroad company for 10 years a lease of a tract of land in the USDA Range Livestock Experiment Station, in Montana. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13402

16. RESEARCH. Sen. Capehart inserted his statement concerning his proposed bill (S. 3503) to establish a research program for the purpose of developing increased industrial uses of agricultural products. p. 13402
17. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Kefauver inserted and commented on an ICC report relative to increased freight rates. p. 13426
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Gore and others spoke of the need for new energy sources. p. 13431
19. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Sen. Hill inserted an article and commented on the expiration of the GI Bill of Rights. p. 13443
20. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 3468, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to amend certain contracts for furnishing water to the city of Rapid City, S. Dak. p. 13450
21. PATENTS. Sen. Thye inserted his statement urging passage of H. R. 2128, to provide for the extension of patents. p. 13450
22. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Mansfield concluded his series of remarks on U. S. foreign policy. p. 13375  
Sen. George inserted a summary of the treaties, bills and resolutions acted upon favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee. p. 13409
23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Magnuson announced that the conference report on the fisheries bill (S. 3275) would be called up for consideration today. p. 13461

HOUSE

24. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12130, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1957. Action on the amendments in disagreement consisted of the following: Amended the Senate amendment by providing that not less than \$18.5 million of the \$50 million grant to Spain be used for agricultural commodities (instead of not less than one-half, as provided in the Senate amendment), and receded and concurred in the other two amendments in disagreement. p. 13484
25. CROP INSURANCE. Passed as reported H. R. 5275, to authorize FCIC reinsurance on any crop or plantation insurance provided in Puerto Rico by a duly authorized agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. p. 13487
26. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed, the conference report was received, and agreed to, on H. R. 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. (H. Rept. 2941). (See attached table regarding USDA items. The bill also includes \$150,000 for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products. pp. 13498, 13587, D893
27. SOCIAL SECURITY. Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7225, to amend and revise title II of the Social Security Act. The conference report includes the following provisions:  
"...a farmer will report two-thirds of his gross income where it is \$1,800 or less as his net income. Where his gross income is over \$1,800, he may report either his actual net income, or if his net income is less



than \$1,200 he may report \$1,200 as his net income.. ...permit members of farm partnerships to use the optional method of reporting.

"The conference agreement substantially follows the House-passed bill by providing that rentals will be credited as self-employment income where the owner or tenant of the land participates materially with the individual working the land in the production or the management of the production of an agricultural or horticultural commodity. Share farmers would be covered as self-employed persons.

"...farmworkers who, first, are paid \$150 or more in a calendar year by one employer; or, second, perform agricultural labor for an employer on 20 or more days during the calendar year for cash wages computed on a time basis would be covered.

"...accepted the Senate provision which would exclude from coverage agricultural workers from any foreign country who are admitted to the United States on a temporary basis.

"...provides for an exclusion from coverage of persons producing or harvesting gum resin products as provided in the Senate bill." (H. Rept. 2936). p. 13530

28. ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Passed without amendment S. 3314, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay the expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 13550
29. MARKETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 8384, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, so as to include cranberries for canning or freezing processing. p. 13551
30. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, or through other commodity transactions of the CCC. The Senate had passed this bill earlier in the day. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13346, D893
31. FISHERIES. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources. p. D893
32. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7619, the executive pay and retirement bill. The conferees agreed to the salary items stated in Digest 124 (as passed by the Senate), except that they deleted the provision allocating 7 directors of CSS commodity offices at GS-16. However, they inserted a general provision for additional GS-16's so that the Civil Service Commission will be enabled to allocate the CSS positions at that grade if it determines that such grade is equitable. (H. Rept. 2935). This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13406, 13519  
Passed without amendment H. R. 11515, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U. S. and Alaska. pp. 13486, 13559
33. FORESTRY. Rep. Hoffman received permission to file additional views on timber hearings before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Government Operations Committee. p. 13477



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Supplemental Appropriations, Included in the Second  
Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1957

Agency or Item	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Bill	Conference Report as Agreed to by the House
<u>Forest Service:</u>				
Acquisition of land for Cache				
National Forest, Utah, auth-				
orized in Public Law 781,				
dated July 24, 1956 .....	\$50,000:	<u>a/</u>	\$50,000:	\$50,000
<u>Farmers' Home Administration:</u>				
<u>Salaries and expenses:</u>				
For costs in connection with				
expanded loan activities				
under amendments to the				
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant				
Act contained in H.R. 11544,				
now awaiting approval of the:				
President .....	1,400,000:	<u>a/</u>	1,400,000:	1,000,000
<u>Office of the General Counsel:</u>				
For legal services incident to				
expanded Farmers' Home Admin-				
istration loan program auth-				
orized in H. R. 11544 .....	85,000:	<u>a/</u>	85,000:	45,000
Total .....	1,535,000:	- -	1,535,000:	1,095,000

a/ Submitted to Senate. (S. Doc. 143, dated July 20, 1956).

51. FORESTRY. S. 3032, grants approval of Congress to a compact by certain Middle Atlantic States to obtain cooperation in preventing and suppressing forest fires. The compact would provide for individual State fire plans and an integrated regional fire plan. Compact administrator, the State forester or comparable officials from each State, would coordinate the services of member States and provide administrative integration in carrying out the purposes of this compact. Article VII would authorize the compact administrators to request the Forest Service to act as the research and coordinating agency of the compact, and the Forest Service may accept initial responsibility in preparing and presenting recommendations with respect to the regional fire plan. Approved July 25, 1956 (Public Law 790, 84th Congress).
52. ACCOUNTING. H. R. 9593, to facilitate the payment of Government obligations. Provides for the merging of all prior-year obligated balances into one consolidated account for the same general purposes within each agency; and authorizes the agencies of the Government to pay those bills on which there is no dispute but for which the appropriations have lapsed and make them chargeable to the lapsed appropriations in the same manner as bills payable from currently available appropriations. Approved July 25, 1956 (Public Law 798, 84th Congress).
53. PERSONNEL. H. R. 10368, to amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, so as to require that certain reports and other communications of the executive branch to Congress contain information pertaining to the number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions. Approved July 25, 1956 (Public Law 801, 84th Congress).

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

54. CIVIL DEFENSE for national survival. Part IV - USDA testimony, Part V - Md., Mich., N. Y., Wis., and Wash., D. C., Part VI - Calif. House Government Operations Committee.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

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JULY 26, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12350]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 27, 38, 48, 60, 61, 84, and 90.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 55, 63, 66, 68, 69, 71, 75, 76, 80, 81, 83, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,060,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:



In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,050,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

*Sanitary engineering activities: For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 660), not otherwise provided for, \$3,000,000, including \$1,800,000 for grants to States and \$200,000 for grants to interstate agencies.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,120,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89.

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

#### BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

*Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 86, and 96.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
JOHN J. ROONEY (except  
as to amendment No. 84),  
JOHN E. FOGARTY,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
T. MILLET HAND,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### CHAPTER I

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$150,000 for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products as proposed by the Senate.

### CHAPTER II

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER III

#### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER IV

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 21, 22, and 23: Reported in disagreement.



## CHAPTER V

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Amendments Nos. 24, 25, and 26: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Deletes language proposed by the Senate appropriating \$35,000,000 for acquisition of strategic minerals.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 28: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$250,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Amendment No. 31: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$1,060,000 for construction instead of \$1,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference committee has denied the sum of \$190,000 for employee housing at the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 34: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in disagreement.

## RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 36: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$10,000 for the National Memorial Stadium Commission.

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$300,000 to the Office of the Solicitor to be derived from the highway trust fund as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Reported in disagreement.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 48: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$350,000 for grants for education of the mentally retarded.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,050,000 for grants for library services instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$34,050,000 for payments to school districts as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 55: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$3,000,000 for sanitary engineering activities instead of \$4,550,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference committee agrees that \$250,000 of the amount appropriated shall be available for enforcement activities.

Amendment No. 59: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 60 and 61: Deletes heading and Senate language appropriating \$150,000 for the Foreign Quarantine Service.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$200,000 for construction of dental research building as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 64 and 65: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates \$300,000 for general office building, National Institutes of Health, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 67: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VII

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 68 and 69: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 71: Appropriates \$1,740,400,000 for operating expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,780,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 72, 73, and 74: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 75: Deletes title number as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 76: Appropriates \$12,750,000 for construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conference committee are in agreement that available unobligated balances may be used for implementing loan contracts for the construction of irrigation facilities with the Terra Bella and Madera irrigation districts.

Amendments Nos. 77 and 78: Reported in disagreement.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 79: Appropriates \$2,120,000 for construction, general, rivers and harbors and flood control, instead of \$2,520,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference committee agrees to the language of the Senate report with respect to Sheridan, Wyo. Funds for the St. Anthony's Falls lock and dam, Minnesota, are disallowed.

## CHAPTER VIII

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$30,000 for missions to international organizations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Deletes Senate language making not to exceed \$3,500,000 of foreign currencies available for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes.

Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

## RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 86: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER IX

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendments Nos. 87 and 88: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 89: Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 90: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$6,000,000 for the construction of three patrol vessels for the Coast Guard.

The committee of conference believes that there is a grave danger to personnel and equipment in the shrimp industry in Gulf of Mexico waters from recent aggravations in those operations. Therefore, the committee directs that the Coast Guard increase the vigilance of its surveillance in the troublesome areas by maintaining at all times a minimum of two vessels on active duty. If this is done, the committee is hopeful that in time operations will again be conducted on a safer and calmer basis.

The conferees of House and Senate direct the Coast Guard to operate at least two vessels in the area involved, until the matters in disagreement are settled. The State Department is also directed to work toward a settlement. New vessels are not needed, therefore no funds are allowed.

## CHAPTER X

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendments Nos. 91 and 92: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 93: Appropriates \$10,000 for settlement of claims and suits as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94: Provides that the sum appropriated in amendment No. 93 shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate.



## CHAPTER XI

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates \$50,000 for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER XII

## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 96: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
JOHN J. ROONEY (except  
as to amendment No. 84),  
JOHN E. FOGARTY,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
T. MILLET HAND,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*



poses and principles of the American Republic.

We are deeply indebted to the Senator from New York for his leadership in this matter. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the other members of that fine committee who have expressed themselves on this matter, are to be commended for the expeditious manner in which the resolution was handled.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator from Minnesota very much for his remarks and also for his great assistance in the consideration and formulation of the resolution. The members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and, in fact, every Member of the Senate, is to be congratulated on the adoption of the resolution. It again defines a doctrine and a tradition and a policy on which the United States was founded, and as a result of which the country has grown great over the 180 years of its existence.

I am very happy that the resolution has been agreed to. I not only wish to express my appreciation for that action but, what is more important, I wish to congratulate every Member of the Senate and the entire country on the adoption of the resolution.

#### AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2627, S. 3914.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3914) to amend sections 801, 802, and 1102 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with an amendment.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 546.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 546) to amend the act of August 20, 1954, establishing a commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky. The Chair hears none, and the Committee on the Judiciary is discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 546. It is necessary that the joint resolution be passed if the funds which have been appropriated to the Alexander Hamilton Commission are to be properly expended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SUSPENSION OF APPLICATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAWS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a joint resolution coming over from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution coming over from the House of Representatives.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 695) to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to personnel employed by the House Committee on Ways and Means in connection with the investigations ordered by House Resolution 331 and House Resolution 606, 84th Congress, was read twice by its title.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 695.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MRS. ALIBERTA BERNARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2916) for the relief of Mrs. Aliberta Bernard, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Aliberta Bernard, Natalia Kozlov Kavazov Kolubaev (Koljubajer, Kolubajev), Henry Lappeman, Christa Walther, and Pietro Trupia may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Riva Kagan and Jan Hovorka may, if found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act, be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence under such conditions and controls as the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That suitable and proper bonds or

undertakings, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

Sec. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Chiyoko Tominaga Beckmann and Antonietta Aurora Mattered Berg may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

Sec. 4. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Saveria Velona Gangemi and Joaquin Flores-Munoz may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Peter Jocher Webb may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

Sec. 6. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Odette R. Andrei, Alefina Goddard, Sophia Kwang Huang, and Ingrid W. A. S. Tangarone may, if found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act, be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence under such conditions and controls as the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That suitable and proper bonds or undertakings, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

Sec. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yi Nyong Suk, the fiancée of Lt. James F. Brown, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Yi Nyong Suk is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Lt. James F. Brown and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Yi Nyong Suk, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Yi Nyong Suk, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Yi Nyong Suk as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

Sec. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Joan F. Roby, Lina Gertrude Yakumet Mattingly, and Berta Cabrera Vigil Frohlich may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

Sec. 9. The exemptions provided for in this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to waive certain provisions of



section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens."

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on July 2, 1956, the Senate passed S. 2916, to waive a ground for exclusion in behalf of the beneficiary. On July 26, 1956, the House of Representatives passed S. 2916 to include the beneficiaries of 13 similar individual Senate bills and 2 similar individual House bills. One of the bills included in S. 2916, as amended, passed the Senate to include as beneficiaries the three minor children of the adult beneficiary. It has subsequently been determined that relief is not necessary for the minor beneficiaries, and their names were, therefore, deleted by the House of Representatives.

S. 2916 was also amended to waive the excluding provision of existing law relating to those afflicted with tuberculosis in behalf of four persons. Three of these cases were recommended by the Department of State for the relief provided for in the bill, and the remaining case was recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

The amendments are acceptable, and I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to S. 2916.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the 2 Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the conference report be rejected; that the Senate further insist on its amendments in disagreement, request a further conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Office appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KNOWLAND conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

## AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS FOR FURNISHING WATER TO RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3468.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3468) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to amend certain contracts for furnishing water to the city of Rapid City, S. Dak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments on page 1, line 3, after the word "notwithstanding", to strike out "section 9 (c) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, as amended (43 U. S. C. 485h (c)), or section 9 of the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590z 7), or"; in line 8, after "14-06-", to strike out "M" and insert "W"; and on page 2, line 6, after the word "contracts", to insert "The priority authorized in this act shall be limited to revenue bonds the face value of which does not exceed \$2,500,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I will state to the Senate that this is a Senate bill which has been approved by the chairman and other members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The sponsor of the bill, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], is on the floor, and I am sure he would like to make a statement in connection with the measure at this time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, this is a small bill which would give the Secretary of the Interior authority to amend contracts with reference to repayment for water to be taken from the reservoir at Rapid City, S. Dak., and to issue revenue bonds, to extend some mains, and to sell the water. The report by the Secretary of the Interior asks that a limitation be placed upon the amount of bonds which may be issued, and the amendment to the bill includes the placing of a ceiling on the amount of bonds which can be issued.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I have not had an opportunity to study the bill, but I take it from the Senator's explanation that there is no question in this about the Federal Government not being compensated.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the

question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Select Committee on Small Business, of which I am chairman, I ask unanimous consent to file with the Secretary of the Senate, after the adjournment, the following reports which will inform the Senate as to the results of various studies conducted by the Select Committee on Small Business during the past few months of this session of the Congress:

First. A Study on Fair Trade.

Second. Problems of Independent Motion Picture Exhibitors.

Third. Small Business Participation in Government Procurement—1956.

Fourth. Supply and Distribution of Nickel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## PATENT TERM RESTORATION

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield in order that I may ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. THYE. My question is in connection with House bill 2128, a bill to provide patent term restoration. It is a bill to authorize the extension of patents. The bill passed the House without amendment and it has been on the Senate Calendar since July 20. I am hoping that we may be privileged to consider the bill and take action on it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No one is more hopeful than is the Senator from Texas that we can get the bill through. There is considerable opposition to it from various Members who feel that veterans are being used in connection with the bill to benefit a number of corporations and persons who are contractors with the Government. I have attempted to resolve those differences. There have been many differences which have appeared in the past few days of the session which have not been resolved, and this is one of them. I shall continue to do my best to bring about some kind of a solution of the problem.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have consulted with members of the calendar committee on this side of the aisle, and I believe I have succeeded in removing most of the objections. I know it is utterly futile for me to try to get the bill to a vote at this time if there are objections made to it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the body of the RECORD my statement explaining the bill. I hope then, Mr. President, that it can be looked over between now and tomorrow and that possibly the generosity of the leaders on both sides of the aisle and those who may object to the measure may bring about a change of heart and that we may have favorable action on the bill tomorrow.



Ind., and in a newspaper published in Lawrence County, Ill. At the time of such dissolution all moneys in the hands of or to the credit of the commission shall be divided and distribution made between the "Indiana interest" and the "Illinois interest," as may be determined by the Commissioner of Public Roads of the United States.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or permit the commission or any member thereof to create any obligation or incur any liability other than such obligations and liabilities as are dischargeable solely from funds provided under this act. No obligation created or liability incurred pursuant to this act shall be a personal obligation or liability of any member or members of the commission, nor shall any indebtedness created pursuant to this act be an indebtedness of the United States.

SEC. 12. The design and construction of any bridge which may be built pursuant to this act shall be in accordance with the standard specifications for highway bridges adopted by the American Association of State Highway Officials.

SEC. 13. The commission, and its income, property, and franchises shall be exempt from all Federal taxation.

SEC. 14. All provisions of this act may be enforced or the violation thereof prevented by mandamus, injunction, or other appropriate remedy brought by the Attorney General of the United States in any United States district court having competent jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties.

SEC. 15. (a) The financial transactions of the commission shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the places where the accounts of the commission are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the commission and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians.

(b) A report of each such audit shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January following the close of the fiscal year for which such audit is made. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a statement of assets and liabilities, capital, and surplus or deficit; a statement of surplus or deficit analysis; a statement of income and expense; a statement of sources and application of funds; and such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to keep the Congress informed of the operation and financial condition of the commission, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable. The report shall also show specifically any program, expenditures, or other financial transaction or undertaking observed in the course of the audit, which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, has been carried on or made without authority of law. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the commission at the time submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 16. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Pages 9 and 10, strike out subsection (b).  
Page 10, renumber subsection (c) "(b)."  
Page 17, lines 13 and 14, strike out Section 13.

Page 17, line 14, strike out "14" and insert "13."

Page 17, strike out all of lines 20 through 25 inclusive, and strike out all of page 18, and on page 19, strike out lines 1 to 3, inclusive.

Page 19, line 4, strike out "16" and insert "14."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SALE OF ONE WAR-BUILT CARGO VESSEL

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 666) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell one war-built cargo vessel, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized during a period of 6 months after the enactment of this joint resolution, to sell to the Carbide Transport Co. one C1-M-AV1 type cargo vessel, on an as is, where is, basis, at a sales price of \$693,862.

(b) Such sale shall be on the basis of the payment by the purchaser of not less than 25 percent of the vessel sales price at the time of the execution of the vessel sales price at the time of the execution of the vessel sales contract, with balance payable in approximately equal annual installments over the remainder of the 20-year economic life of the vessel, with interest on the portion of the vessel sales price remaining unpaid at the rate of 3½ percent per annum. The obligation of the purchaser with respect to payment of such unpaid balance, with interest, shall be secured by a preferred mortgage on the vessel in form satisfactory to the Maritime Administrator.

(c) Any contract of sale executed under authority of this act shall provide that in the event the United States shall, through purchase or requisition, acquire ownership of any such vessel, the owner shall be paid therefor the value thereof, but in no event shall such payment exceed the actual depreciated sales price under such contract (together with the actual depreciated cost of capital improvements thereon), or the fair and reasonable scrap value of such vessel, as determined by the Maritime Administrator, whichever is the greater; that such determination shall be final; that in computing the depreciated acquisition cost of such vessel, the depreciation shall be computed on the vessel on the schedule adopted or accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury for income-tax purposes as applicable to such vessel; that such vessel shall remain documented under the laws of the United States during the remainder of the 20-year economic life of the vessel or as long as there remains due the United States any principal or interest on account of the sales price, whichever is the longer period; and that the foregoing provisions respecting the requisition or the acquisition of ownership by the United States, and documentation shall run with the title to such vessel and be binding on all owners thereof.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "6 months" and insert "1 year."

Page 1, after the words "sell to", strike out the balance of line 5, all of line 6, and line

7, and insert: "the highest responsible bidder who is a citizen of the United States, within the meaning of section 2 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, one C1-M-AV1 type cargo vessel on an as is, where is basis, for employment in service between the Port of Savannah, Ga., and such ports in the Caribbean area as the Secretary of Commerce may approve. The Secretary of Commerce shall determine before entering into such sale that the purchaser possesses the ability, experience, financial resources, and other qualifications necessary to enable him to operate and maintain the vessel in such service. The upset price of the vessel shall be \$693,862."

Page 2, after line 21, insert a new subsection, as follows:

"(c) (1) Such sale shall be made upon condition and agreement that the purchaser recondition the vessel satisfactory to the Secretary of Commerce in a domestic shipyard for use as a lift-on-lift ship or roll-on-roll-off ship or other container-type ship designed primarily for the handling and carriage of consolidated cargo shipments.

"(2) The vessel sold under this act shall be employed exclusively as a dry cargo, common carrier in trade between Savannah, Ga., and ports in the Caribbean area until the end of its useful life, or until it is replaced by new tonnage, whichever happens first. These restrictions shall run at law and in equity with the titles to the vessel and are binding upon all subsequent owners."

Page 3, line 10, strike out (c) and insert "(d)".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONVEYANCE OF MARITIME ADMINISTRATION RESERVE SHIPYARD AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 12116) to provide for the conveyance of the Maritime Administration reserve shipyard at Wilmington, N. C., in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by the North Carolina State Ports Authority to the United States, and for other purposes.

MR. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT OF 1946

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3113) to amend section 9 (c) (2) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MR. FORD. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Ohio a question? In reference to 4 or 5 of these bills he has objected. In some cases I agree with him. May I ask whether or not he is going to maintain that position? Because the Official Objectors Committee in several instances would have requested that the bill be put over. We want to be



protected so that if the gentleman withdraws his objection it will not indicate that we have agreed that the bill should be approved. I am just asking the question.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman from Ohio is going to object to any bills from the other body and all bills.

Mr. FORD. In other words, the gentleman's position is firm, so that we can be assured that these bills will not come up subsequently, though we may have our own views on them?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### AUTHORIZING DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF CERTAIN GREENHOUSES AND OTHER STRUCTURES ON SQUARE 576 WEST IN WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER FACILITIES IN PLACE THEREOF, AT THE BOTANIC GARDEN NURSERY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3881) authorizing the demolition and removal of certain greenhouses and other structures on square 576 west in Washington, D. C., and the construction of other facilities in place thereof, at the Botanic Garden Nursery, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### AMENDING SECTION 2011 (C) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10622) to amend section 2011 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the author of the bill or some member of the committee make a brief statement as to what this bill does?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to prevent undue enrichment for the Federal Government.

Mr. McCORMACK. Undue enrichment by the Federal Government?

Mr. KEAN. No, for the Federal Government. Under the estate tax laws, an estate is allowed to deduct 80 percent of the tax that is paid to a State. Sometimes the amount cannot be determined.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know about that.

Mr. KEAN. This bill extends it a little longer than the original period.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 2011 (c) (relating to the period of limitations on the credit for State death taxes) is hereby

amended by adding a new paragraph (3) as follows:

"(3) If a claim for refund or credit of an overpayment of tax imposed by this chapter has been filed within the time prescribed in section 6511 of this title or section 322 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, then within such 4-year period, or before the expiration of 60 days after the final disposition by the Secretary or his delegate of the said claim for refund, or before the expiration of 60 days after a decision by any court of competent jurisdiction becomes final with respect to a timely suit instituted upon such claim."

and by adding after "section 6018" and before "except that" the following: "of this title, or of sections 821 or 834 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1949 in those cases where a timely claim for refund or credit for overpayment of taxes imposed by the said sections has not been finally disposed of at the date of enactment of this act;"

SEC. 2. That section 7851 (a) (2) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(C) TAXES IMPOSED UNDER THE 1939 CODE: Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or the provisions of subparagraph (A), section 2011 (c) of this title, as amended, shall apply with respect to estates of decedents dying on or before the date of enactment of this title."

SEC. 3. This act shall be effective in all circumstances in which it would have been effective if it had been enacted as part of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 2011 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the period of limitations on credit for State death taxes) is hereby amended by adding at the end of paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) If a claim for refund or credit of an overpayment of tax imposed by this chapter has been filed within the time prescribed in section 6511, then within such 4-year period or before the expiration of 60 days from the date of mailing by registered mail by the Secretary or his delegate to the taxpayer of a notice of the disallowance of any part of such claim, or before the expiration of 60 days after a decision by any court of competent jurisdiction becomes final with respect to a timely suit instituted upon such claim, whichever is later."

"SEC. 2. Section 813 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to the period of limitations on the credit for State death taxes) is hereby amended by adding at the end of paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) If a claim for refund or credit of an overpayment of tax imposed by this chapter has been filed within the time prescribed in section 910, then within such 4-year period or before the expiration of 60 days from the date of mailing by registered mail by the Secretary or his delegate to the taxpayer of a notice of the disallowance of any part of such claim, or before the expiration of 60 days after a decision by any court of competent jurisdiction becomes final with respect to a timely suit instituted upon such claim, whichever is later."

"SEC. 3. (a) The amendment made by section 1 to section 2011 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall be effective as if it were a part of such section on the date of enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

"(b) The amendment made by section 2 to section 813 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 shall be effective as if it were a part of such section on the date of enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill to amend section 2011 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and section 813 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### OAHE, GAVINS POINT, AND FORT RANDALL DAMS AND RESERVOIR PROJECTS, MISSOURI RIVER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2093) to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers, to undertake certain public works and grant compensation for certain property damages as a result of the construction of the Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams and Reservoir projects, Missouri River.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman will reserve his objection to the bill?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I will reserve the right to object.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, this bill is of vital importance. It so happens that the Corps of Engineers is destroying certain property in the development of the Missouri River program.

One portion of this bill authorizes the Corps of Engineers to reimburse property owners of property on tidal lands on which they have not the right now. There is no objection to this particular bill and I know of none.

The second portion of the bill is to authorize the Corps of Engineers to replace a schoolhouse that has been flooded out. If this bill does not go through it means there will be no school facilities for the schoolchildren in a certain town and this bill attempts to provide that facility.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, there are a lot of people who were not concerned about other schoolchildren. So I object.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. CANNON, THOMAS, KIRWAN, WHITTEN, ROONEY, FOGARTY, TABER, PHILLIPS, HAND, and Bow.



tainly it struck me that that is exactly what has been done, the gentleman impugned the motives and the honesty of almost the entire membership of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BLITCH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I am distressed beyond words that the gentlewoman should have received any such impression, because I had no such thought or intention. Members of the committee with whom I have debated this afternoon are among my best and most respected friends in this House. When I disagree with any person on a matter like this, it is not in the slightest degree to suggest that they are not working for just as worthy and sincere objectives, and with just as honest motives as I hope they credit me with having.

Mrs. BLITCH. I know the gentleman really did not mean that.

Mr. JUDD. I did not have the slightest idea that any such impression was given, but if it was given, I disavow it.

Mrs. BLITCH. I am glad to hear that, I knew the gentleman would.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8902) to amend subsection 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, pursuant to House Resolution 602, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further proceedings on this bill be temporarily dispensed with in order to permit the House to take up some other matters.

Mr. HESELTON. I must object, Mr. Speaker.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8457. An act to provide for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of the remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Korean conflict;

H. R. 9631. An act to ratify and confirm the sale of certain real property of the United States;

H. R. 10383. An act to provide for the con-

veyance of certain real property of the United States to the city of Vero Beach, Fla.;

H. R. 11197. An act to provide for the retention in public ownership of certain lands around the Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Florida and Georgia, being administered by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission;

H. R. 11833. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program; and

H. Con. Res. 271. Concurrent resolution correcting the enrollment of House Joint Resolution 511.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3021. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to make unlawful certain practices in connection with the placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3732) entitled "An act to provide insurance against flood damage, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. BRICKER, and Mr. BUSH to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7619) entitled "An act to adjust the rates of compensation of the heads of the executive departments and of certain other officials of the Federal Government, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3386) entitled "An act to amend the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt', approved July 28, 1955."

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2941)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 27, 38, 48, 60, 61, 84, and 90.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 55,

63, 66, 68, 69, 71, 75, 76, 80, 81, 83, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 95, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,060,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"Sanitary engineering activities: For an additional amount for 'Sanitary engineering activities', for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 660), not otherwise provided for, \$3,000,000, including \$1,800,000 for grants to States and \$200,000 for grants to interstate agencies."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,120,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

##### "BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$200,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 86, and 96.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
JOHN J. ROONEY (except  
as to amendment No.  
84),  
JOHN E. FOGARTY,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,  
T. MILLET HAND,  
FRANK T. BOW.

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making sup-



this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount available for hire of aircraft is increased from '\$370,000' to '\$570,000.'"

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$13,968,000" named in said amendment insert "\$10,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: On page 3, line 12, insert:

"Establishment of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount for 'Establishment of air navigation facilities,' \$54,075,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$35,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: On page 3, line 15, insert:

*"Maritime activities"*

"Ship construction: For an additional amount for 'Ship construction' for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear-powered merchant ship, \$22,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount which may be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses,' for administrative and warehouse expenses for the current fiscal year, is increased from '\$1,115,000' to '\$1,315,000': *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6243, Eighty-fourth Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 11, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$22,000,000" named in said amendment insert "\$18,000,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$1,315,000" named in said amendment insert "\$1,215,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: On page 4, line 6, insert:

*"Reimbursement to District of Columbia"*

"For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separa-

tion underpass at a point in the southeast section of the District of Columbia in the vicinity of East Capitol Street, \$665,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS"*

*"Reimbursement to District of Columbia"*

"For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation underpass at a point in the southeast section of the District of Columbia in the vicinity of East Capitol Street, \$200,000, to remain available until expended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 4, line 12, insert:

*"Bureau of Public Roads"*

"Federal-aid highways (Trust Fund): For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, not more than \$1,150,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund; which sum is composed of \$186,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955, \$875,000,000; the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, \$85,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957, and \$30,401, \$14,097, \$1,034,766, and \$935,204, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a, and 13b), and section 7 of the act approved June 25, 1952, and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of highway bridges upon and across dams in accordance with the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709): *Provided*, That at such time, but no later than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the amounts available and estimated to become available in the Highway Trust Fund during the fiscal year 1957 are sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the appropriations for 'Federal-aid highways' for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Federal-aid highways (Trust Fund): For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-

Aid Road Act of July 11, 1956, as amended and supplemented, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, not more than \$800,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund; which sum is composed of \$186,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955, \$610,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, and \$30,401, \$14,097, \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a, and 13b), and section 7 of the act approved June 25, 1952, and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of highway bridges upon and across dams in accordance with the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709): *Provided*, That at such time, but no later than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the amounts available and estimated to become available in the Highway Trust Fund during the fiscal year 1957 are sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the appropriations for "Federal-aid highways" for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there are 25 amendments on which the House, in my judgment, should recede and concur. They are merely technical disagreements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc those amendments which are in technical disagreement, and on which the House managers will offer a motion to recede and concur, as follows: Nos. 14, 30, 33, 35, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 54, 56, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, and 96.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement, as indicated.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 6, line 1, insert:

*"Federal-aid highways"*

"Reduction in appropriations: The appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, and the unexpended balances as of June 30, 1956, of appropriations granted under this head for prior fiscal years are rescinded effective June 30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures from such appropriations made after June 30, 1956, have been reimbursed by appropriations from the highway trust fund: *Provided*, That the sums rescinded shall revert to the general fund."

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 10, line 1, insert:

*"Payment to Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians"*

"For payments, as authorized by law, to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, in settlement of their claims for damages resulting from the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, \$437,500, to remain available until expended."



Senate amendment No. 33: Page 10, line 11, insert:

*"Fisheries loan fund*

"For initial capital for the fisheries loan fund, for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels; and for research into the basic problems of fisheries, as authorized by law, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3275, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 10, line 21, insert:

*"FOREST SERVICES*

*"Acquisition of lands for Cache National Forest*

"For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, \$50,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 11, line 21, insert:

*"THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION*

"For an additional amount for 'Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission,' \$163,400, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3386, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 40: page 12, line 3, insert:

*"BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL COMMISSION*

"For necessary expenses of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission to carry out the year-long celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington and to promote the spirit of interracial goodwill, and revive interest in the practical policies, programs, principles, and philosophies of Booker T. Washington, \$225,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 12, line 18, insert:

*"BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION*

"Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$47,000 may be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 906), for the purposes of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1957."

Senate amendment No. 47: Page 13, line 4, insert:

"Promotion and further development of vocational education: For an additional amount for 'Promotion and further development of vocational education' for grants to States for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3958, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 51: Page 13, line 24, insert:

"Assistance for school construction: For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title III and title IV of the act of September 23, 1950, as amended, including payments upon applications filed on or before June 30, 1956, and not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for title IV, \$108,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Senate amendment No. 54: Page 15, line 3, insert:

*"OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION*

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to States and other agencies', \$1,000,000, for grants for special projects under section 4 (a) (2): *Provided*, That not more than \$2 of these funds shall be expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3875, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 15, line 13, insert:

"Assistance to States, general: For an additional amount for 'Assistance to States, general', including \$1,000,000 for grants for graduate training of professional public health personnel, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$1,040,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 16, line 5, insert:

"Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount for 'Hospitals and medical care,' including \$2,000,000 for grants for advanced training of professional nurses, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$2,050,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 16, line 15, insert:

"Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health: For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health', \$200,000, for administration of the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 849, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 17, line 4, insert:

"Grants for construction of health research facilities: For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, \$30,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 849, Eighty-fourth Congress."

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 17, line 9, insert:

"Construction of animal quarters: For construction of facilities for housing animals for the National Institute of Health including preparations of plans, equipment, and the temporary diversion of such facilities for office space, \$1,371,000."

Senate amendment No. 67: Page 17, line 17, insert:

"Construction of library facilities: For the preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings for the National Library of Medicine, \$350,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3430, Eighty-fourth Congress."

Senate amendment No. 70: Page 18, line 7, insert: "including the employment of aliens;"

Senate amendment No. 72: Page 18, line 23; insert "together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the

amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum."

Senate amendment No. 73: Page 20, line 8, insert: "to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the obligated balance as of June 30, 1956, of amounts included in appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for 'Plant and equipment', for the activity 'Equipment not included in construction projects', shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for 'Operating expenses', and the remaining balance of such appropriations shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, in the event additional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds, the amounts included in this appropriation for such construction may be transferred to the appropriation for 'Operating expenses'."

Senate amendment No. 74: Page 21, line 22, insert:

*"General provisions*

"Any appropriation available under this or any other act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used subject to limitations in this act during the fiscal year 1957 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles."

"Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate."

"No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Civil Service Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned



for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Senate amendment No. 77: Page 22, line 23, insert: "of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Alamo-gordo Dam, Carlsbad project, New Mexico; and not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Dickinson unit, North Dakota, Missouri River Basin project."

Senate amendment No. 78: Page 23, line 7, insert:

*"Administrative provisions"*

"The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to participate in the construction of the bridge required in the construction of the Glen Canyon unit, Arizona, Colorado River storage project; and may transfer for this purpose to the Secretary of the Interior funds available for the construction of public lands highways: *Provided*, That the amount transferred shall not exceed the cost of placing such bridge upon and across the dam under the provisions of the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709; 21 U. S. C. 64-70)."

Senate amendment No. 82: Page 24, line 3, insert:

*"DEPARTMENT OF STATE"*

*"Contributions to international organizations"*

"Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available for contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, as authorized by the act of July 11, 1956 (Public Law 689), in an amount not to exceed \$6,000."

Senate amendment No. 85: Page 24, line 21, insert:

*"Cleveland Pan American Games"*

"For necessary expenses of the III Pan American Games, 1959, \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the III Pan American Games Act of 1956 (S. J. Res. 186, 84th Cong.) or similar legislation."

Senate amendment No. 96: Page 26, line 20, insert:

*"CHAPTER XII"*

*"Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments"*

"For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document No. 143, 84th Congress, \$1,312,538, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act."

Mr. TABER (interrupting the reading of the amendments). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments may be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 30, 33, 35, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 54, 56, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, and 96, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: page 6, line 12:

*"CHAPTER III"*

*"Foreign operations"*

*"Export-Import Bank of Washington"*

Not to exceed \$4,000 of the funds previously made available for Administrative Expenses of the bank shall be available for the purchase of one motor vehicle for replacement only.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 15, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 6, line 21, insert:

*"PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE"*

*"Salaries and expenses"*

"For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$50,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4228, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$20,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 7, line 9, insert:

*"FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION"*

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Flood Insurance Administration, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; \$500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, 84th Cong.), or similar legislation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and concur therein

with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"FLOOD INSURANCE"*

"For expenses necessary to carry out the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work under this appropriation; \$500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, 84th Cong.)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 7, line 20, insert:

*"PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION"*

"Administration expenses: For an additional amount for 'Administrative expenses', \$750,000 and the limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration is increased from '\$12,475,000' to '\$13,225,000' and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$950,000' to '\$1,010,000': *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of legislation authorizing the Administration to enter into new contracts for loans and annual contributions after July 31, 1956."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$750,000" named in said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$13,225,000" named in said amendment insert "\$12,675,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$1,010,000" named in said amendment insert "\$980,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 8, line 10, insert:

*"FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION"*

"The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Association is increased from '\$3,775,000' to '\$4,275,000', and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$200,000': *Provided*, That \$200,000 of the foregoing increase in administrative expenses shall be available only upon the enactment into law of the amendments to subsection 303 (b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, contained in S. 3855, 84th Congress, with respect to nonrefundable capital contributions by mortgage sellers, or legislation of similar effect."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: in lieu of



the sum of "\$4,275,000" named in said amendment insert "\$4,025,000"; and in lieu of the first sum of "\$200,000" named in said amendment insert "\$175,000"; and in lieu of the second sum of "\$200,000" named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 37: On page 11, line 2, insert:

"ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

"For an additional amount for 'Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission,' \$55,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton', approved August 20, 1954, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to the sum of \$175,000 heretofore authorized to be appropriated, as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$55,000" named in said amendment insert "\$40,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: On page 14, line 14, insert:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$290,000: *Provided*, That of this amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, 84th Congress, and (c) \$20,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11253 or S. 3620, 84th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$270,000: *Provided*, That of this amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, and (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, 84th Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: On page 14, line 23, insert:

"Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses for the President's Committee on

Education Beyond the High School, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings, \$300,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$150,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: On page 15, line 20, insert: "Grants for waste treatment works construction: For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Grants for waste treatment works construction: For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1958."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 86: On page 25, line 4, insert:

"RELATED AGENCIES

"Funds appropriated to the President

"President's Special International Program

"For an additional amount for the 'President's Special International Program,' for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, \$5 million, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 86, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$4 million."

(Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased the House has agreed to the Senate amendment providing for \$200,000 for additional narcotics agents needed to intensify and fortify the campaign to cut down drug addiction in our country and help foreign police ferret out and jail those who develop and smuggle in illicit drugs.

Had the Treasury Department come to the House subcommittee with a re-

quest of this nature, I am certain the item would have been incorporated in the House bill. I am both surprised and distressed that the Treasury did not do so because it is represented in the Interdepartmental Committee which recommended additional agents last February. Since then the House Ways and Means Committee, following an exhaustive study, has called for such action.

When I addressed the House on February 7 last, I pointed out the need for more men in the Bureau which has begun to suffer some attrition in agents due to extra funds needed for special investigations. I referred to the findings of both House and Senate committees and I expressed the hope two things would soon come to pass, first that the Congress would enact into law a bill providing more severe penalties and improved enforcement procedures and secondly, the number of enforcement agents would be increased substantially. When the President signs this second supplemental bill both will have been accomplished.

The narcotics situation in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Texas, needs immediate attention. I want no dope peddlers plying their nefarious trade in my home area of North Jersey, close to New York, and I want to see reinforced Federal strength in this area. I want also to see the little group sent to Europe and the Far East bolstered and helped in their mission to get at the source of supply.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on this conference report may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD and to include certain tabulated statements.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1956

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 12080) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FALLON, DAVIS of Tennessee, BLATNIK, JONES of Alabama, DONDERO, and MACK of Washington.

#### PROVIDING INSURANCE AGAINST FLOOD DAMAGE

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the



Speaker's desk the bill (S. 3732) to provide insurance against flood damage, and for other purposes, with House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, PATMAN, RAINS, WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, and TALLE.

# REINVESTMENT BY AIR CARRIERS OF NET GAINS FROM THE SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HESELTON. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HESELTON moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HESELTON) there were—ayes 93, noes 88.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 196, nays 153, answered "present" 1, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 125]

## YEAS—196

Abernethy	Burnside	Forand
Addonizio	Byrd	Ford
Albert	Byrne, Pa.	Fountain
Alger	Byrnes, Wls.	Frazier
Andersen,	Canfield	Frelinghuysen
H. Carl	Cannon	Garmatz
Andresen,	Cederberg	Gary
August H.	Chelf	Gathings
Ashley	Chudoff	Gentry
Ashmore	Church	Gray
Aspinall	Clark	Green, Oreg.
Auchincloss	Cooley	Green, Pa.
Avery	Coon	Gregory
Ayres	Cooper	Griffiths
Baldwin	Cramer	Gross
Barrett	Curtis, Mass.	Gubser
Bass, N. H.	Curtis, Mo.	Hagen
Bates	Davidson	Hardy
Becker	Davis, Tenn.	Harrison, Nebr.
Bentley	Dawson, Utah	Harrison, Va.
Betts	Delaney	Hays, Ohio
Boggs	Denton	Hayworth
Boland	Dingell	Henderson
Bolling	Donovan	Heselton
Bolton,	Dorn, N. Y.	Hiestand
Frances F.	Doyle	Hoeven
Bolton,	Edmondson	Hoffman, Mich.
Oliver P.	Ellsworth	Holifield
Bosch	Engle	Holland
Boyle	Evins	Holmes
Bray	Feighan	Holt
Brown, Ga.	Fino	Holtzman
Brown, Ohio	Fjare	Hull
Budge	Flood	Jenkins

Jennings	Moss	Sikes
Johnson, Wis.	Moulder	Simpson, Ill.
Jonas	Multer	Sisk
Jones, Mo.	Mumma	Smith, Miss.
Judd	Murray, Tenn.	Spence
Karsten	Natcher	Sullivan
Kean	Nicholson	Taber
Keating	Norblad	Talle
Knox	O'Brien, Ill.	Thomas
Knutson	O'Hara, Ill.	Thompson, N. J.
Laird	O'Konski	Tollefson
Landrum	Ostertag	Tumulty
Lanham	Perkins	Udall
Latham	Pfost	Utt
LeCompte	Philbin	Vanlk
Lesinski	Phillips	Van Pelt
Lipscomb	Pilcher	Vorys
McCarthy	Pillion	Walter
McDonough	Poage	Watts
McDowell	Poff	Weaver
McVey	Price	Wharton
Macdonald	Prouty	Whitten
Mack, Wash.	Quigley	Wigglesworth
Madden	Rabaut	Williams, N. J.
Magnuson	Ray	Willis
Matthcws	Rhodes, Pa.	Wilson, Ind.
Metcalf	Riehlman	Wlnstead
Miller, Calif.	Robeson, Va.	Wolcott
Miller, Nebr.	Rodino	Wright
Miller, N. Y.	Roosevelt	Yates
Minshall	St. George	Zablocki
Mollohan	Saylor	Zelenko
Morgan	Sheppard	

## NAYS—153

Alexander	George	O'Brien, N. Y.
Allen, Calif.	Grant	O'Neill
Allen, Ill.	Gwinn	Osmer
Andrews	Hale	Patterson
Arends	Haley	Pelly
Beamer	Halleck	Polk
Belcher	Harden	Radwan
Bennett, Fla.	Harris	Rahn
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey	Reece, Tenn.
Berry	Hays, Ark.	Rees, Kans.
Blatnik	Healey	Reuss
Blitch	Helong	Roberts
Bonner	Hill	Robison, Ky.
Bow	Hillings	Rogers, Colo.
Broyhill	Hinshaw	Rogers, Fla.
Bush	Horan	Rogers, Mass.
Carlyle	Huddleston	Rogers, Tex.
Carrigg	Hyde	Rooney
Chenoweth	Ikard	Sadlak
Cole	Jackson	Schenck
Colmer	Jarman	Scherer
Corbett	Johnson, Calif.	Schwengel
Coudert	Jones, Ala.	Scott
Cretella	Jones, N. C.	Scribner
Crumpacker	Kearns	Seely-Brown
Cunningham	Keogh	Selden
Dague	Kilburn	Short
Davis, Ga.	Kilday	Shuford
Dempsey	Kilgore	Sieminski
Deronian	King, Calif.	Simpson, Pa.
Devereux	Klein	Springer
Dixon	Krueger	Staggers
Dodd	Lankford	Steed
Dollinger	Lovre	Teague, Calif.
Dolliver	McConnell	Teague, Tex.
Dondero	McCulloch	Thompson, Tex.
Donohue	McGregor	Thomson, Wyo.
Dorn, S. C.	McIntire	Trimble
Durham	Machrowicz	Van Zandt
Elliott	Mack, Ill.	Velde
Fallon	Mahon	Wainwright
Fascell	Mailliard	Westland
Fenton	Marshall	Widnall
Fernandez	Martin	Wler
Fisher	Meador	Williams, Miss.
Flynt	Morrow	Williams, N. Y.
Fogarty	Miller, Md.	Wilson, Calif.
Friedel	Mills	Withrow
Fulton	Morano	Wo'verton
Gamble	Murray, Ill.	Young
Gavin	Norrell	Younger

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Hand

## NOT VOTING—83

Abbitt	Brownson	Deane
Adair	Buckley	Dies
Anfuso	Burdick	Diggs
Bailey	Burleson	Dowdy
Baker	Carnahan	Eberhart
Barden	Celler	Forrester
Bass, Tenn.	Chase	Gordon
Baumhart	Chatham	Hébert
Bell	Chipperfield	Hess
Bowler	Christopher	Hoffman, Ill.
Boykin	Clevenger	Hope
Brooks, La.	Davis, Wis.	Hosmer
Brooks, Tex.	Dawson, Ill.	James

Jensen	Nelson	Shelley
Johansen	O'Hara, Minn.	Siler
Kearney	Passman	Smith, Kans.
Kee	Patman	Smith, Va.
Kelley, Pa.	Powell	Smith, Wis.
Kelly, N. Y.	Preston	Taylor
King, Pa.	Priest	Thompson, La.
Kirwan	Reed, N. Y.	Thompson, Mich.
Kluczynski	Rhodes, Ariz.	Thornberry
Lane	Richards	Tuck
Long	Riley	Vinson
McCormack	Rivers	Vursell
McMillan	Rutherford	Wickersham
Mason	Scudder	
Morrison	Sheehan	

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Hess against.

Until further notice :

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Clevenger.

Mr. Passman with Mr. Adair.

Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Tuck with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Siler.

Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Baker.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Reed of New York.

Mr. Bell with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.

Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Burleson with Mr. Chipperfield.

Mr. Balley with Mr. Baumhart.

Mr. Rutherford with Mrs. Thompson of Michigan.

Mr. Thornberry with Mr. Smith of Kansas.

Mr. Vinson with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.

Mr. Forrester with Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Preston with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Burdick.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hope.

Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. Hosmer.

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. James.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

Mr. Brooks of Texas with Mr. Scudder.

Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Riley with Mr. Jensen.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Johansen.

Mr. Carnahan with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Brownson.

Mrs. BLITCH and Messrs. FERNANDEZ, BONNER, and WILSON of California changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. MATTHEWS and WATTS changed their vote from "nay" to "yea." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 12270) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 33, line 10, strike out "\$37,760,000" and insert "\$21,510,000."

Page 71, line 1, strike out "419" and insert "420."

Page 71, line 24, strike out "420" and insert "421."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Then Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 30, 1956  
For actions of July 27, 1956  
84th-2nd, Nos. 130 & 131

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HIGHLIGHTS: Cleared following bills for President: 2nd supplemental appropriation bill; flood insurance bill; fisheries-wildlife bill; mutual security appropriation bill; housing loans bill; social security bill; USDA points-of-order bill. Sen. Murray spoke favoring mandatory poultry inspection. Sen. Martin, Iowa, praised Administration's farm program. Sen. Stennis commended constructing military housing from sale of surplus commodities. Senate debated payments-in-lieu-of-taxes bill. Rep. Phillips commended accomplishments of agricultural attaches. House Government Operations Committee submitted reports on civil defense, governmental information, CCC purchase-resale operations, etc. Rep. Cooley inserted "84th Congress Record in Behalf of Agriculture."

HOUSE - July 26 (Continued)

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12350, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement. p. 13589 (As reported in Digest 129, the Senate later rejected the report and requested a new conference.)
2. FLOOD CONTROL. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 12080, the omnibus Army flood control bill. p. 13593
3. FLOOD INSURANCE. House conferees were appointed on S. 3732, the flood insurance bill. p. 13593
4. FISHERIES; WILDLIFE. Received and agreed to the conference report on S. 3275, the fisheries-wildlife bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13595, 13597  
As finally passed, the bill includes provisions as follows: Establishes in the Interior Department the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and the position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Creates a Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department, consisting of two separate agencies to be known as the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. Requires the transfer to Interior of all functions of the Agriculture Department and other agencies, as determined by the Budget Bureau to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of commercial fisheries. Makes permanent the provision for transfer of certain Sec. 32 funds from Agriculture to Interior and provides that such sums shall be available until expended.  
The statement of the House conferees includes the following: "The reference to wildlife in the section relating to transfer of functions of the Department of Agriculture in the House amendments has been deleted, since it is not the intention to disturb that Department's control of wildlife in the national forests."
5. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES. Rep. Phillips praised the accomplishments of the agricultural attaches and defended them against charges that agriculture is the only subject they know. p. 13606
6. FARM MANAGEMENT. The House Administration Committee submitted a "Report on Farm Management in the United States Government" (H. Rept. 2945). p. 13614

HOUSE - July 27

7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Both Houses agreed to the new conference report on this bill, H. R. 12350, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement. For provisions for this Department, see Digest 129. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13799, 13810, 13830, 13726  
(201-140)
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed with amendments S. 3338, to prohibit the Southwestern Power Administration from raising its rates for REA cooperatives and certain others until July 1, 1957. The Senate concurred in the House amendments. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13799, 13712
9. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 3594, to authorize additional work on the Farwell unit, Missouri Basin project. This bill will now be sent to the President. An identical bill, H. R. 7435, was laid on the table. p. 13820  
Passed without amendment S. 3101, to authorize the Crooked River project,



## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

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JULY 27, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12350]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 38, 48, 60, 61, 84 and 90.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 55, 63, 66, 68, 69, 71, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 83, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,060,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,050,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

*Sanitary engineering activities: For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 660), not otherwise provided for, \$3,000,000, including \$1,800,000 for grants to States and \$200,000 for grants to interstate agencies.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

#### BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

*Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 86, and 96.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit

the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

## CHAPTER I

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$150,000 for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER II

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER III

### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER IV

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 21, 22, and 23: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER V

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Amendments Nos. 24, 25, and 26: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 28: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$250,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.



## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Amendment No. 31: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$1,060,000 for construction instead of \$1,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference committee has denied the sum of \$190,000 for employee housing at the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 34: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in disagreement.

## RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 36: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$10,000 for the National Memorial Stadium Commission.

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$300,000 to the Office of the Solicitor to be derived from the highway trust fund as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Reported in disagreement.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 48: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$350,000 for grants for education of the mentally retarded.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,050,000 for grants for library services instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$34,050,000 for payments to school districts as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 55: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$3,000,000 for sanitary engineering activities instead of \$4,550,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference committee agrees that \$250,000 of the amount appropriated shall be available for enforcement activities.

Amendment No. 59: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 60 and 61: Delete heading and Senate language appropriating \$150,000 for the Foreign Quarantine Service.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$200,000 for construction of dental research building as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 64 and 65: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates \$300,000 for general office building, National Institutes of Health, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 67: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VII

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 68 and 69: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 71: Appropriates \$1,740,400,000 for operating expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,780,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 72, 73, and 74: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 75: Deletes title number as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 76: Appropriates \$12,750,000 for construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conference committee is in agreement that available unobligated balances may be used for implementing loan contracts for the construction of irrigation facilities with the Terra Bella and Madera irrigation districts.

Amendments Nos. 77 and 78: Reported in disagreement.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 79: Appropriates \$2,520,000 for construction, general, rivers and harbors and flood control as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER VIII

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$30,000 for missions to international organizations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Deletes Senate language making not to exceed \$3,500,000 of foreign currencies available for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes.

Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

#### RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 86: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER IX

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendments Nos. 87 and 88: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 89: Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 90: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$6,000,000 for the construction of three patrol vessels for the Coast Guard.

The conferees believe that there is a grave danger to personnel and equipment in the shrimp industry in Gulf of Mexico waters as a result of recent aggravations in that area. Therefore, the conferees direct that the Coast Guard increase the vigilance of its surveillance by maintaining two active patrols in the area insofar as practicable so long as the condition exists. If this is done, and the State Department will make vigorous efforts toward settlement, the conferees believe operations will again be possible on a calm and safe basis.

## CHAPTER X

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendments Nos. 91 and 92: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 93: Appropriates \$10,000 for settlement of claims and suits as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94: Provides that the sum appropriated in amendment No. 93 shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER XI

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates \$50,000 for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER XII

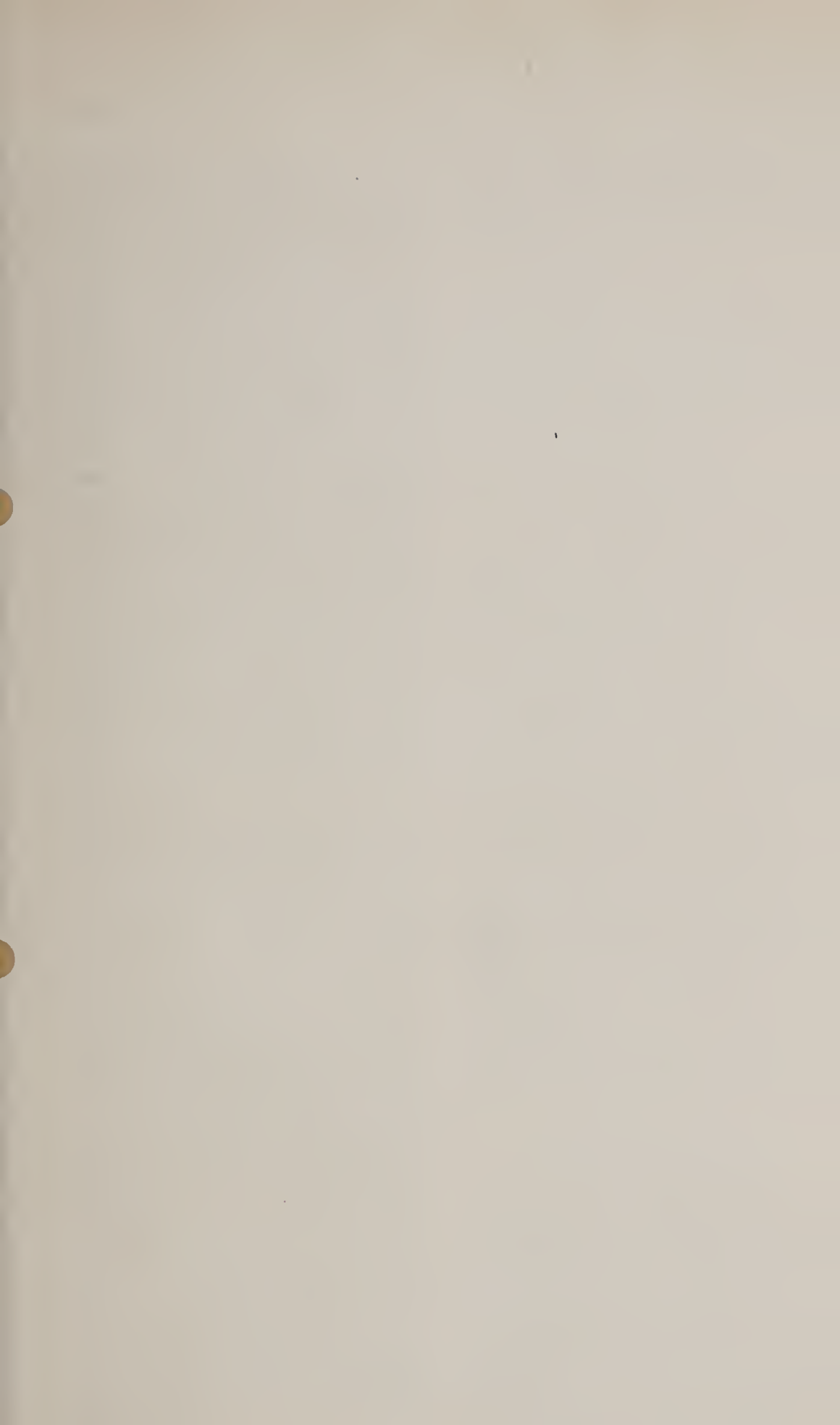
## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 96: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
J. VAUGHN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*







ment at all will be made unless financial hardship is demonstrated.

Mr. CURTIS. The case I had in mind occurred prior to 1950. The land was taken for military purposes. As I understand, that case would not come within the scope of the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. It would not come within this particular proposal; except that if the land was taken for use as a military reservation, payments to the local governments may be made under other laws. An appropriation bill was passed only the other day providing \$400 million in Federal aid to school districts where there are Federal activities which have made an impact on those districts. I happened to be the author of the original act. This payment would go to the locality.

Mr. CURTIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a telegram I have received under date of July 17, 1956, from the senate interim committee on public lands, of the State of California. I call the telegram particularly to the attention of the distinguished minority leader and his colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], because the interim committee, which has spent much time in a study of the subject, says, in part:

The United States Senate is respectfully urged to give immediate passage to S. 4183 by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY and to speed this beneficial measure on its way so that the House of Representatives may act upon it prior to adjournment of the 84th Congress.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., July 17, 1956.

Secretary of the Senate FELTON M. JOHNSTON and KEITH SEEGMILLER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.: Resolution re urgency of congressional action on legislation for payments in lieu of taxes on Federal real property:

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of California has memorialized Congress on numerous occasions to give favorable consideration to legislation providing a system of payments in lieu of taxes on Federal properties; and

"Whereas the California State Senate feels such a great interest in this problem that it has created this State senate interim committee on public lands; and

"Whereas this interim committee for the past 2 years has worked actively and constantly toward the goal of action by the 84th Congress on such legislation; and

"Whereas, as a result of these activities and those of the counties and cities of America, the 84th Congress has had before it legislation based on the strong recommendations of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; and

"Whereas the United States Senate Committee on Government Operations on July 6 favorably reported out S. 4183, a greatly modified beginning measure for payments in lieu of taxes; and

"Whereas positive action by the 84th Congress is very much needed by the local governments who bear the burdens of Federal tax exemption: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate interim committee on public lands meeting in Sacramento in the State capitol this 14th day of July 1956, That the United States Senate is re-*

spectfully urged to give immediate passage to S. 4183 by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY and to speed this beneficial measure on its way so that the House of Representatives may act upon it prior to adjournment of the 84th Congress."

SENATE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I am very grateful for the expression of interest and support by an official committee of the California Legislature concerning the proposed legislation. They recognize the limitations of the bill, but they are broadminded enough to support its general purpose.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

During the delivery of Mr. HUMPHREY's remarks,

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Is it a privileged matter?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes; it is.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Yes; I yield for that purpose.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report four bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bills will be received and placed on the calendar.

The reports referred to are as follows:

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H. R. 800. An act to amend section 1201 of title 18 of the United States Code to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to initiate investigation of any kidnaping in which the victim has not been released within 24 hours after his seizure;

H. R. 6283. An act for the relief of Joseph J. Tierney; and

H. R. 1006. An act for the relief of Vincent P. Svehlis.

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 157. A bill for the relief of Louis S. Thomas and D. Grace Thomas.

#### FBI INVESTIGATION WITHIN 24 HOURS OF KIDNAPING

During the delivery of the speech of Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota,

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 800, one of the bills which has just been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I told the acting majority leader that I would yield at any time for any measure which might be called up because we wish to make progress.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, certainly there is no opposition by either the majority leader or the minority leader to the request made by the Senator from Mississippi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 800) to amend section 1201 of title 18 of the United States Code, to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ini-

tiate investigation of any kidnaping in which the victim has not been released within 24 hours after his seizure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi for the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, as the law now stands, a week is required, after a kidnaping occurs, before the FBI can enter the case. This bill will reduce that time to 24 hours.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I am happy to yield for the purpose of the consideration of this bill. I am entirely in favor of the bill, and I commend the chairman of the committee for it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 800) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RELEASE OF RESTRICTIONS ON LAND BELONGING TO THE WEST MARKS BAPTIST CHURCH OF QUITMAN COUNTY, MISS.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I am glad to yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, there is at the desk House bill 9640. The bill has come from the House, and merely relates to a reversionary interest in eight-tenths of an acre of land which was sold by the Government a number of years ago to a small Baptist church in my State. The bill merely will remove the reversionary clause, so some money with which to remodel the church can be borrowed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be laid before the Senate at this time, without having the bill referred to a committee. The bill has the clearance of the majority leader and the minority leader and the chairman of the committee, and the members of the committee have been canvassed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 9640) to require the Secretary of Agriculture to release certain restrictions on the real property heretofore conveyed to the West Marks Baptist Church of Quitman County, Miss., which was read twice by its title.

Mr. STENNIS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota very much indeed for his courtesy in yielding.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I am very happy to cooperate



with the Senator from Mississippi in behalf of the Baptist Church.

Mr. STENNIS. On behalf of the church, I wish to thank the Senator from Minnesota. He has been most generous.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolutions of the Senate:

S. 3101. An act to authorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the Crooked River Federal reclamation project, Oregon;

S. 3113. An act to amend section 9 (c) (2) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended;

S. 3416. An act relative to employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations;

S. 3594. An act to reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of Farwell unit, Nebraska, of the Missouri River Basin project;

S. 4011. An act to amend section 650 of title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard", relating to the Coast Guard Supply Fund;

S. 4099. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. for the construction of a dam on the north branch of the Potomac River;

S. 4116. An act to increase the membership of the Senate Office Building Commission;

S. 4164. An act to provide for the appointment of a Federal Highway Administrator in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 187. Joint resolution to extend the operation of the Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 10184. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey property to the county of Pierce, State of Washington; and

H. R. 11554. An act to amend certain provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 9396. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list; and

H. R. 10177. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or shoe last finishing may be imported into the United States free of duty.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 30, 33, 35, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 54, 56, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, and 96 to the

bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 37, 52, 53, 57, and 86 and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 9640) to require the Secretary of Agriculture to release certain restrictions on the real property heretofore conveyed to the West Marks Baptist Church, of Quitman County, Miss.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 26, 1956, p. 13587, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Arizona a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Do I correctly understand that the \$400,000 item for the upper harbor in Minnesota is included in the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I thank the distinguished chairman.

#### PURCHASE OF CRITICAL MINERALS—EXTENSION OF THE 1953 MALONE-ASPINALL ACT

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, Senate bill 3982, for which a \$21 million appropriation has been provided in H. R. 12350, was an interim bill to keep the tungsten, fluorspar, columbium-tantalum, and asbestos mines open until the President's Cabinet Committee can come down with a permanent plan for the production of the strategic and critical materials without which we cannot make a jet engine.

It is a national defense act, Mr. President.

#### REMOVED TUNGSTEN FROM CRITICAL LIST

Tungsten, for example, has been on the critical list since 1934, and the continual argument has been that we have no tungsten in this Nation and must import it; and the bulk of it has been imported from South Africa, Burma, China, and, as we all know, China areas from which such shipments would be unavailable in wartime—and it is well recognized that such sales can be stopped

in peacetime as the shipment of monozite sand was stopped by India.

#### FOUGHT A WAR TO GET TUNGSTEN

In addition, many people believe the Korean war might have been justified because large amounts of tungsten were available there and were imported after World War II started at great cost to our Government. We do not need to fight a war to get tungsten—the supply in this Nation is practically inexhaustible.

#### THE 1953 MALONE-ASPINALL ACT

The bill is an extension of the 1953 Malone-Aspinall Act which I sponsored in the Senate. That legislation included 8 critical minerals without which a jet engine cannot be made. It was designed to increase domestic production of these critical minerals. It resulted in increased production of such minerals—and in removing tungsten from the critical category.

#### COORDINATED OFFICE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PURCHASE

The bill does not include the minerals of the original 1953 act, which the Director of the Office of National Defense has testified he can and will continue to purchase during the life of the act, which includes manganese, chromite, beryl, and mica.

I want to compliment the members of the House conference committee for receding from their position and agreeing upon a \$21 million appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of the act.

The funds provided should keep the mines operating into 1957 when an additional appropriation can be provided.

#### COLUMBIUM-TANTALUM FROM NIGERIA

The greater part of the columbium-tantalum has been and is still coming from Nigeria, although we have one deposit in Idaho under a special contract. However, under the extension of the 1953 act, anyone who discovers a columbium-tantalum deposit will have a ready sale for it, and therefore the prospectors and explorers will go back into the hills.

Under the 1953 act we became more than self-sufficient in the production of tungsten, and, for the first time in nearly three decades, it is no longer considered a critical material. Under this legislation the mines will be kept operating until the President's Cabinet Committee has ample opportunity to present a permanent plan; whereas, if they shut down and some of them fill with water, we are back where we started.

S. 3982, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, was passed by both Houses and signed by the President. For it, \$91 million was authorized by the Senate in H. R. 12350, with \$35 million appropriated for the 1957 fiscal year.

#### NO CONNECTION WITH OFFICE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

It has no connection whatever with the appropriation for strategic mineral purchases by Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

To produce the critical minerals, without which we cannot make a jet engine, it is necessary to guarantee a unit price on each material above the world price



to equal the difference in the effective wages, or revert to the Constitution in the regulation of foreign trade and the national economy, and adjust the flexible duty or tariff to equal the difference.

**Mr. BIBLE.** Mr. President, this measure means a great deal to the State of Nevada. The funds to support the minerals extension program will benefit my State's economy greatly, and give the mineral industry a hope for the future. The stand of the Senate conferees in supporting restoration of funds to start these mineral purchases is most commendable.

**The PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

**The PRESIDING OFFICER** laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 12350, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
July 26, 1956.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 30, 33, 35, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 54, 56, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, and 96 to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$45,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$13,968,000" named in said amendment insert "\$10,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$35,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 11, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$22,000,000" named in said amendment insert "\$18,000,000" and in lieu of the sum of "\$1,315,000" named in said amendment insert "\$1,215,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 12, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS**

*"Reimbursement to District of Columbia*

"For reimbursement to the highway fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation underpass at a point in the southwest section of the District of Columbia in the

vicinity of East Capitol Street, \$200,000, to remain available until expended."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 13, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Federal-aid highways (trust fund): For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, not more than \$800 million, to be derived from the highway trust fund; which sum is composed of \$186,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955, \$610,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, and \$30,401, \$14,097, \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a, and 13b), and section 7 of the act approved June 25, 1952, and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of highway bridges upon and across dams in accordance with the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709): *Provided*, That at such time, but no later than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the amounts available and estimated to become available in the highway trust fund during the fiscal year 1957 are sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the appropriations for 'Federal-aid highways' for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 15, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$20,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 21, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**"FLOOD INSURANCE**

"For expenses necessary to carry out the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work under this appropriation; \$500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, 84th Congress)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$750,000"

named in said amendment insert "\$200,000" and in lieu of the sum of "\$13,225,000" named in said amendment insert "\$12,675,000" and in lieu of the sum of "\$1,010,000" named in said amendment insert "\$980,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$4,275,000" named in said amendment insert "\$4,025,000" and in lieu of the first sum of "\$200,000" named in said amendment insert "\$175,000" and in lieu of the second sum of "\$200,000" named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$21,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 37, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$55,000" named in said amendment insert "\$40,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment numbered 52, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$270,000: *Provided*, That of this amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation, and (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment numbered 53, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$150,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment numbered 57, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Grants for waste treatment works construction: For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1958."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 86, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$4,000,000."

**Mr. HAYDEN.** Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the Senate amendments numbered 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 37, 52, 53, 57, and 86.

The motion was agreed to.

**Mr. HAYDEN.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD a tabulation of the items considered in the second supplemental appropriation bill stating the budget estimates, House allowances, Senate allowances, and the allowances of the conference committee.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



## The second supplemental appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 12350)

Department or agency	Budget estimate	House action	Senate action	Conference action
<b>CHAPTER I</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>				
<b>FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION</b>				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,400,000		\$1,400,000	\$1,000,000
<b>OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL</b>				
Salaries and expenses.....	85,000		85,000	45,000
<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICE</b>				
Commission on Increased Uses of Agricultural Commodities.....	150,000		150,000	150,000
Total, chapter I.....	1,635,000		1,635,000	1,195,000
<b>CHAPTER II</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>				
<b>CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION</b>				
Operation and regulation.....	13,968,000		13,968,000	10,000,000
Establishment of air navigation facilities.....	54,075,000		54,075,000	35,000,000
Construction and development, additional Washington Airport.....	34,700,000			
<b>MARITIME ACTIVITIES</b>				
Ship construction.....	22,000,000		22,000,000	18,000,000
<b>BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS</b>				
Reimbursement to District of Columbia.....			665,000	200,000
Federal-aid highways (trust fund).....	(1,150,000,000)		(1,150,000,000)	(800,000,000)
Federal-aid highways, reduction in appropriations.....	<sup>1</sup> Language		<sup>1</sup> Language	<sup>1</sup> Language
Total, chapter II.....	124,743,000		90,708,000	63,200,000
<b>CHAPTER III</b>				
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>				
<b>EXPORT-IMPORT BANK</b>				
Administrative expenses.....	Language		Language	Language
<b>CHAPTER IV</b>				
<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>				
President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space.....			50,000	20,000
<b>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>				
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	3,500,000		3,500,000	2,500,000
<b>HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY</b>				
<b>Federal Flood Insurance Administration</b>				
Salaries and expenses.....	750,000		500,000	500,000
<b>Public Housing Administration</b>				
Administrative expenses.....	750,000		750,000	200,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	Language		Language	Language
Total, chapter IV.....	5,000,000		4,800,000	3,220,000
<b>CHAPTER V</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>				
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>				
Acquisition of strategic minerals.....	91,670,000		35,000,000	21,000,000
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>				
Resources management.....	250,000		250,000	250,000
Payment to Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians.....	437,500		437,500	437,500
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	687,500		687,500	687,500
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>				
Construction.....	1,060,000		1,250,000	1,060,000
<b>BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES</b>				
Fisheries loan fund.....	10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, Department of Interior.....	103,417,500		46,937,500	32,747,500
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>				
<b>FOREST SERVICE</b>				
Acquisition of lands for Cache National Forest.....	50,000		50,000	50,000
<b>RELATED AGENCIES</b>				
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.....	30,000		55,000	40,000
National Memorial Stadium Commission.....			10,000	
Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission.....			163,400	163,400
Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission.....			225,000	225,000
Total, chapter V.....	103,497,500		47,440,900	33,225,900

Footnotes at end of table.



## The second supplemental appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 12350)—Continued

Department or agency	Budget estimate	House action	Senate action	Conference action
<b>CHAPTER VI</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b>				
<b>OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR</b>				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$ (\$500,000)		\$ (\$300,000)	\$ (\$300,000)
<b>BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION</b>				
Salaries and expenses.....	Language		Language	Language
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE</b>				
<b>OFFICE OF EDUCATION</b>				
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000
Grants for education of the mentally retarded.....	350,000		350,000	
Grants for library services.....	7,500,000		7,500,000	2,050,000
Payments to school districts.....			34,050,000	34,050,000
Assistance for school construction.....	108,500,000		108,500,000	108,500,000
Salaries and expenses.....	250,000		290,000	270,000
President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School.....	1,100,000		300,000	150,000
Total, Office of Education.....	119,700,000		152,990,000	147,020,000
<b>OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION</b>				
Grants to States and other agencies.....			1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE</b>				
Assistance to States, general.....	1,040,000		1,040,000	1,040,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	50,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000
Sanitary engineering activities.....	4,100,000		4,550,000	3,000,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	2,050,000		2,050,000	2,050,000
Foreign quarantine service.....	150,000		150,000	
National Institutes of Health, operating expenses.....	Language		200,000	200,000
Construction of dental research building.....	200,000		200,000	200,000
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	30,000,000		30,000,000	30,000,000
Construction of animal quarters.....	(1,371,000)		1,371,000	1,371,000
General office building.....	(300,000)		300,000	300,000
Construction of library facilities.....			350,000	350,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	87,540,000		90,211,000	88,511,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	207,240,000		244,201,000	236,531,000
Total, chapter VI.....	207,240,000		244,201,000	236,531,000
<b>CHAPTER VII</b>				
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>				
<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>				
<b>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</b>				
Operating expenses.....	1,740,400,000	\$1,780,400,000	1,740,400,000	1,740,400,000
Plant acquisition and construction.....	158,300,000	158,300,000	158,300,000	158,300,000
Total, Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,898,700,000	1,938,700,000	1,898,700,000	1,898,700,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>				
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>				
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
<b>BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION</b>				
Operation and maintenance.....	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>				
Construction and rehabilitation.....	12,700,000	2,500,000	12,750,000	12,750,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	13,395,000	3,195,000	13,445,000	13,445,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b>				
<b>Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control</b>				
Construction, general.....			2,520,000	2,520,000
Total, chapter VII.....	1,912,095,000	1,941,895,000	1,914,665,000	1,914,665,000
<b>CHAPTER VIII</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>				
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES</b>				
Contributions to international organizations.....	Language		Language	Language
Missions to international organizations.....	30,000		30,000	30,000
Educational, scientific, and cultural activities.....	Language		Language	Language
Cleveland Pan American Games.....			100,000	100,000
<b>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT</b>				
President's special international program.....	10,000,000		5,000,000	4,000,000
Total, chapter VIII.....	10,030,000		5,130,000	4,130,000

Footnotes at end of table.



## The second supplemental appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 12350)—Continued

Department or agency	Budget estimate	House action	Senate action	Conference action
<b>CHAPTER IX</b>				
<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF NARCOTICS</b>				
Salaries and expenses.....			\$200,000	\$200,000
<b>COAST GUARD</b>				
Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....			6,000,000	
Total, chapter IX.....			6,200,000	200,000
<b>CHAPTER X</b>				
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				
Settlement of claims and suits.....	(\$10,000)		(10,000)	(10,000)
<b>CHAPTER XI</b>				
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>				
<b>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE</b>				
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....			50,000	50,000
<b>CHAPTER XII</b>				
Claims and judgments.....	1,312,538		1,312,538	1,312,538
Grand total.....	2,365,553,038	\$1,941,895,000	2,316,142,438	2,257,729,438

<sup>1</sup> Rescission of general fund appropriation of \$775,000,000 effective June 30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures have been reimbursed by highway trust fund.

<sup>2</sup> To be derived by transfer.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I congratulate the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and express particular appreciation of the fact that the bill contains \$2 million to implement the so-called Bush-McCormack Act, having to do with small flood-control protective works. This breaks the bottleneck of time in connection with the construction of small projects for flood protection in the stricken river valleys of New England and elsewhere. Protective works in many parts of the country would save the Government a great deal of money.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I wish to express my appreciation for the fine work done by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I think it is very important that the necessary adjustments have been made in the bill. Otherwise, the effects upon the mineral industry in various sections of the country would have been disastrous. I appreciate very much the work of the Senator from Arizona has accomplished.

#### PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

The presiding officer laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4228) to provide for a President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, which was on page 3, line 1, strike out "1923" and insert "1949."

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, this amendment merely corrects an improper date in the bill, and I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

#### DISPOSAL OF NONCURRENT AND OBSOLETE CONGRESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 268, which relates to the disposal of noncurrent and obsolete congressional publications. A similar resolution has been adopted every 4 years. The last time was in 1952, and prior to that in 1948. Every 4 years we try to dispose of useless documents.

The procedure which is followed is this: First, the Senator or Representative who may be concerned is notified. If he does not want the material, other Senators and Representatives are notified. If they do not want it, the departments of the Government are notified. After that, the remainder of the documents are sent to the Superintendent of Documents for disposal by him.

Whatever he receives from their sale as junk is credited to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair) laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 268) authorizing the disposal of certain obsolete Government publications now stored in the folding rooms of the Congress.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall prepare a statement showing the noncurrent and obsolete congressional publications now stored in the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and to submit an itemized list thereof in duplicate, to the Joint Committee on Printing, which is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of the publications enumerated on such list as follows:

First. A printed statement of such publications shall be submitted to each Senator, Representative, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, and officer of the Senate and House of Representatives, and any Member or officer or either House having any of such publications to his credit may dispose of the same in the usual manner at any time before October 1, 1956.

Second. Upon the expiration of the aforesaid time the Joint Committee on Printing shall furnish to all Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, as promptly as practicable, a list of the publications herein referred to then remaining in the folding rooms, and thereupon such publications shall be subject to the order of any Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, in the order in which they are applied for, for a period of 30 days after the day when such list shall be furnished by the Joint Committee on Printing, but no application for the transfer of these publications may be honored.

Third. The Joint Committee on Printing shall furnish a list of all such publications remaining in the folding rooms at the expiration of the last-named period to the various departments, independent offices, and establishments of the Government at Washington, including the Superintendent of Documents, Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, National Archives and Record Service, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and such publications shall be turned over to any department, independent office, or establishment making written request therefor and shall be allocated in the order in which their application is made, and all such publications which shall remain in the folding rooms for a period of 30 days after such list shall have been furnished to the departments, independent offices, or establishments aforesaid shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for such disposition as he may deem to be in the best interests of the Government, and he shall submit a report to the Joint Committee on Printing showing the tonnage so disposed of, together with the amount of money derived from such sale which shall be de-



do with the sale of ships. This is an amendment requiring competitive bidding with a minimum price.

I further wish to compliment the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries that he has never permitted partisanship to play any part in the activities of this great committee which has been so active and which has done so much for the merchant marine during the 84th Congress. It seems to me that it would be particularly unfortunate if a Member of Congress who has done so much for an industry which is vital to the defense of our Nation were unfairly criticized, as in the case of the so-called tanker bill. I think most unjustly our colleague was criticized in the editorial columns of a local newspaper. I for one as a member of his committee and representing a different political party have come to admire and respect our colleague, as do all the members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee who have had such a good opportunity to observe our chairman during the past 2 years.

The American people and Members of this Congress have every reason to be indebted to a great committee chairman, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we have a very unusual procedure here this morning. For the first time in many years, the Senate has recommitted a conference report and sent it back to the House. After an extended conference between the managers on the part of the House and the managers on the part of the Senate in which the bill was examined in detail, item by item, and a complete agreement reached and approved by the conferees, the conference report was taken up and agreed to in the House and sent across to the other body. Thereupon the other body soundly spanked its conferees, repudiated their agreement, threw the conference report in the ashcan and came over here and wanted their chips back. In the future, when invited to a conference, we should make preliminary inquiries as to whether this is a game for keeps or merely a preseason game.

We took for granted this was a Rose Bowl game. They sent in their top team including a couple of presidential possibilities, and we sent over a second-string lineup. It was a full, free, fair conference held under the Queensbury rules and when it was over they shook hands with us and every Senate conferee signed on the dotted line.

Now this morning they come back and say, "You fellows outmaneuvered our boys and we are going to play the game over again."

It must be conceded that while it was our scrub team we did have 1 or 2 good men with us. For example, there was JOHN TABER, one of the best fullbacks that ever stopped an end run for the United States Treasury. And there was MIKE KIRWAN. MIKE KIRWAN is all-American on any man's team.

The astonishing feature of the fracas is that all the turmoil and the repudiation of a complete agreement and a signed conference report was occasioned by two minor items in the bill—the strategic minerals item and the Coast Guard patrol item. The first was to compel the United States to buy and stockpile tungsten and other minerals for which "there is no market." Strangely enough it was advocated by some of the boys who bitterly criticized the stockpiling of butter, cotton, and corn for which "there is no market."

The other item, which was the real bug under the rug, was a proposition to send gunboats down to start a war with Mexican fishermen. The fishing grounds are outside the 3-mile limit in extraterritorial waters and if there is any problem there it is for the attention of the State Department and not the Treasury Department. We took up this matter with the departmental staff and the Coast Guard command last night and they assure us there has been no request for additional boats, no estimate by the Bureau of the Budget and that they are neither needed nor wanted. But the managers from the other House insist on appropriating \$9 million for them.

That is what this tempest in a teapot is all about.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It might be interesting to the House to know that it would take a year and a half for those boats to be built.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is correct. We were told it would take 18 months to build them.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I think the gentleman knows that the Coast Guard itself did not look with favor on this proposition. They were not behind this proposition in any way.

Mr. CANNON. I am glad to have the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey comment on the item. He has been on that subcommittee for many years and he and Mr. GARY know more about the Coast Guard and its needs than anyone else in Washington. I talked to the Secretary last night, and he quoted the Admiral as saying they did not need them and did not want them.

And now, Mr. Speaker, in order to meet the situation brought about by the rejection of the conference report, in the other body, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] objects.

## RATES CHARGED FOR ELECTRIC POWER

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 625 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That, upon the adoption of this resolution, it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3338) relating to rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at Federal projects. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendments recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs now printed in the bill. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 minutes, and at the conclusion of my remarks I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

House Resolution 625 makes in order the consideration of S. 3338. The resolution provides for an open rule, 1 hour of debate, and waives points of order against the committee amendments now in the bill.

The bill as passed by the Senate would have been applicable to all areas of the country and not just to the Southwest Power Administration area. The bill as amended by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee provides that the rates for power and energy marketed by the Southwest Power Administration shall not be revised before July 1, 1957; it would require that the incremental method of cost allocation be used as the basis in arriving at the schedule of rates for the sale of electric power and energy marketed by the Southwest Power Administration, and further authorizes and directs that the Secretary of the Interior renegotiate existing contracts between nonpreference customers and the Southwest Power Administration so as to provide that the rates of electric power and energy to these customers would be charged uniformly with any change of rates to preference customers.

I urge prompt action by the House on the resolution so we may proceed to the consideration of this bill.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, when the bill which this resolution will make in order was presented to the Committee on Rules, there appeared to be many areas of reasonable doubt about the wisdom of passing the Senate bill S. 3338.



this late in the session. There was considerable opposition voiced in the hearing which the Committee on Rules held on the bill. I think if I could have my own way about it, which, of course, I do not, I would suggest that this bill be put over until the next session so that a longer and more complete study could be made and action could be taken on it in a calmer atmosphere.

Mr. Speaker, I have several requests for time on this side, and at this time I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, this bill places Congress in the position of the father of an erring son who, when the son announces his intention to abandon a life of crime, urges the boy to continue in his evil ways.

For years the Southwestern Power Administration has been the most extreme example of bureaucratic disregard of the congressional mandate on electric power ratemaking.

Now the Department of the Interior proposes to correct this long-standing abuse, and the Congress is asked to prevent the reform.

The most specific statement of Federal power policy is found in the Flood Control Act of 1944 which provides, with respect to rates, that—

Electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects under the control of the War Department and in the opinion of the Secretary of War not required for the operation of such projects shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall transmit and dispose of such power and energy in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rate to consumers consistent with sound business principles, the rate schedules to become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Power Commission.

The heart of that provision of law is the requirement that rates be consistent with sound business principles.

The record shows that sound business principles are not and have never been a consideration in the rate proposals of the Southwestern Power Administration until, as I have indicated, the Department of the Interior recently announced its intention to seek a revision in the rate schedules.

The present rate schedules approved in 1946 as a temporary measure, are based upon the value of power in the area as estimated by the Federal Power Commission in 1946.

The time has long since passed when this temporary schedule should have been replaced with a regular schedule recognizing the various elements of sound business principles which are basic to electric power rates.

It has not been done earlier, as the FPC directed, because the Southwestern Power Administration until 1953 fought against the application of sound business principles and the controversy prevented the submission of an acceptable rate schedule to the FPC.

The SPA attitude toward ratemaking has ignored sound business principles in

at least the following categories, and perhaps others:

First. Cost allocation.

Second. Amortization.

Third. Charge for the use of money.

Fourth. Value of power and actual project income as compared with pre-construction representations.

With regard to cost allocation, the Jones subcommittee in 1952 found that the SPA consistently attempted to allocate costs so that the least possible share of project cost would be attributed to power features.

Legislation with regard to two of the projects concerned—Denison and Norfolk—required the use of the incremental method of cost allocation. Legislative history on the remaining projects did not specify the method of cost allocation. The Jones subcommittee found that SPA varied the method of cost allocation from project to project, not in regard to the actual physical circumstances of the project, but solely with the view of producing the lowest possible figure.

The report of the Jones subcommittee contains tables showing both the SPA's manipulated cost allocations and the cost allocations figured by the Corps of Engineers, which were generally acceptable to the Federal Power Commission. SPA figures show only about 54 percent of the cost that the Corps allocated to power purposes. The intention and the result, if SPA figures were accepted, would be lower power rates and a greater subsidy to power users in this favored area.

The Department of the Interior has now entered into agreement with other agencies concerned to adopt a uniform method of cost allocation, referred to as the separable costs, remaining benefits method. This method comes as near as possible to conforming to sound business principles.

The Department of the Interior proposes to incorporate this system of cost allocation in the new rate schedule for SPA. It would mean an increase of one-third mill in the present rate. This is part of the increase—part of the sound business—that the pending measure seeks to set aside.

Costs which actually belong to power should not be allocated to functions presently treated as nonreimbursable. Anything else constitutes a giveaway of the tax dollars of all of the people of the United States as a subsidy in the power bills of the people in a favored area.

The Senate measure was bad insofar as it would have postponed indefinitely the application of a sound cost allocation to the projects of the SPA.

The House measure is infinitely worse in that it has amendments which would require that the allocation be based on the incremental method, thus making it impossible to conform to the sound business principle represented by the separable costs remaining benefits formula.

Computations of the Corps of Engineers published in the Jones subcommittee report to which I have referred show that the incremental cost method recommended in this bill would result in

charges to power of \$328,688,180, while the use of the separable costs remaining benefit formula show charges for power of \$436,663,720.

I do not believe there is any justification in the legislative history, other than on Denison and Norfolk, for the Committee's airy assumption that the dams would have been built for flood control in any case and that power is only a secondary consideration. Use of the incremental method can be justified only when it is clearly indicated throughout the history of the project that the function concerned is indeed only an incident to the main purpose, or when the function, such as power features, are added subsequent to original authorization.

Going further, we are concerned with amortization of project costs as they relate to sound business principles. It seems to me that amortization under the sinking-fund method now used by Federal agencies is not in accord with sound business principles. This method of amortization results in equal annual payments for the sum of amortization and interest on unamortized balances on the assumption that the income from the power project will continue at the same estimated annual rate throughout the entire period of amortization.

This procedure is faulty for several reasons.

First, the assumption that any Federal hydroelectric power project will be able to enjoy the same annual income over a period of 50 years is hardly justified in view of the developments in nuclear energy with which all of us are familiar.

Second, the sinking-fund method results in only a minor repayment during the lifetime of that generation of taxpayers which had advanced the funds for the project.

A procedure more in accord with sound business principles would be that method of amortization which requires equal annual repayments of the Federal investment—not equal annual payment of the sum or amortization and interest on balances. This would result in a more rapid payoff during the early years of the project when income is most certain, a fair return to the taxpayers who actually advanced the funds, and a diminishing burden on the project and hence on its customers in the later years of the payout period.

This is not the primary consideration, however, with respect to the amortization problem in the bill. Here we have a project that is not paying out. For the past 3 years it has failed to pay even the full amount of interest due, and we are told that it is falling some \$2,500,000 short of paying the interest each year.

This means that under the present rate schedule, even when additional facilities overcome the present deficit, the project cannot pay out in 50 years. Adoption of the new rate schedules, which this bill seeks to prevent, would provide a 50-year payout period. Thus the bill presents the issue very clearly: should we hold to the long-established practice of requiring a 50-year repayment on projects of this nature?



Mr. Priest with Mr. Bentley.  
 Mr. Carnahan with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.  
 Mr. Shelley with Mr. August H. Andresen.  
 Mr. McDowell with Mr. Latham.  
 Mr. Riley with Mr. Smith of Kansas.

Mr. MORANO, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. SEELY-BROWN, Mr. DONOVAN, and Mr. FEIGHAN changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. McVEY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### IMPORTATION OF SHOE LATHES

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], the leader of the Republican delegation in the House and former chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is the author of the bill (H. R. 10177) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing may be imported into the United States free of duty.

I ask unanimous consent that that bill be taken from the Speaker's desk, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 12, after "act", insert "and prior to the expiration of 2 years after such date."

After line 12, insert:

"Section 313 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after 'linseed oil,' wherever it appears the following: 'or printing papers, coated or uncoated'."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to suspend for 2 years the import duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and to permit substitution for drawback purposes in the case of printing papers."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that this is a very important bill to industry and to labor. It means a great deal to this country. I worked very hard on this bill. The committee has been very considerate, and I want to congratulate the committee and express my appreciation of their efforts in getting the bill to the point where it is now.

I regret that this objection has been made. The parliamentary inquiry which I wish to direct to the Chair is this: Is there any device by which I can get this bill up and give the House a chance to vote on it for the benefit of industry in many States and for labor in many States?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is compelled to say to the gentleman that we would have to explore other avenues a little further.

#### RATES CHARGED PUBLIC BODIES AND COOPERATIVES FOR ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED AT FEDERAL PROJECTS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3338) relating to rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at Federal projects.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3338, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this legislation, simply stated, is to put into effect a moratorium on a proposed rate increase in the Southwestern Power Administration until June 30, 1957, or something in the neighborhood of 11 months.

I should like to deal briefly with the background of this legislation and then discuss the bill itself. The southwestern power market area, in which the Southwestern Power Administration is located, includes parts of six States—Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. The waterpower projects to which this legislation relates are seven integrated projects in the system—Denison, Norfolk, Bull Shoals, Fort Gibson, Tenkiller Ferry, Blakely Mountain, and Table Rock. The first of these projects was initiated in 1945. I mean by that the first of these projects was put into operation in 1945 and from time to time other of the projects have been completed and added to the system.

When the first project was put into operation it became necessary, of course, for the Interior Department to establish the power rates, because under the 1944 Flood Control Act, power generated at all public projects, whether built by the Army Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation, is turned over to the Department of the Interior as the marketing agency. So in 1946 certain rates were established with reference to the sale of power in the Southwestern Power Administration, and the Federal Power Commission approved those rates for a period of 6 years, and since that time has given short extensions from time to time.

After the project was fairly well on its way the Interior Department made a study of the sufficiency of the rates to meet the repayment costs of the project. It was discovered that the Army engineers had underestimated the cost of these projects some 80 percent. We hear a great deal around here about the Bureau of Reclamation in many instances underestimating the cost of projects.

These projects were underestimated by 80 percent by the construction agency which was the Corps of Engineers. They estimated the total cost at \$199.8 million

with \$109.2 million allocated to power, when, as a matter of fact, the project will finally cost \$357.6 million with \$200.2 million allocated to power. In other words, instead of \$109 million allocated to power, which has to be repaid, the amount of actual cost is just a fraction over \$200 million. Of course, that made a significant difference with reference to whether or not the rates were entirely adequate, and in the light of those facts, the Department of the Interior started to look the situation over.

There are three groups of power customers in that area—the rural electric cooperatives, the Reynolds Aluminum Co. and the private power companies. The rate established on the aluminum company's contract will result in a deficit so far as that contract repaying its actual cost over a period of 30 years that the contract runs, plus the additional 20 years under which all these programs pay out, of something like \$27 million. The deficit on the private power contracts will run something like \$8½ million. The payments the rural electric co-ops were able to make, as pointed out by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMUNDSON] up to 1954 were sufficient to pay the interest and a substantial sum on the capital cost. Some \$4 million was paid up until that time. But, in 1955, there was a deficit, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] pointed out, of something like \$2 million. That resulted from two things. In the first place, they completed some other projects which added to the capital cost and, of course, increased the amount of interest due the Federal Government. The interest went up from something less than \$1 million to \$2½ million. And there was in 1953 an additional capital cost of about \$63 million. When that hit them plus this water shortage and the drought, they simply have fallen behind in these recent years. When you do not get any water, you do not have any water to fill a reservoir. When there is no water to fill a reservoir, there is no water to run through the powerhouse. When there is no water to run through the powerhouse, there is no power to sell, and if the droughts are bad enough, the farmers cannot buy what power there is. These people are in a distressed area as declared by the President of the United States.

In the light of all that, what did the Department of the Interior propose? They came up here with a proposal that the power rates charged against the rural electrical co-ops should be increased by 40 percent from 5.5 mills to 7.7 mills. It must be remembered that the Reynolds Electric Co. gets its power in various categories. As you know, this power business is very complicated—from a low rate of 1¼ mills to a higher rate of 7.6 mills and it can be argued their average rate and the average rate of the private utilities is about 2.8 mills. The Department of the Interior came up here with the recommendation that the rates be increased on the rural electric co-ops. A bill was immediately introduced in the other body to not only freeze the rates of the Southwest Power



Administration, but to prevent the increase of any rates of power disposed of by the Federal agencies throughout the United States. Very complete hearings were held on that subject matter in the other body, by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Works joined by a subcommittee from the Senate Committee on the Interior, a subcommittee of the House Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs, and a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works.

The Senate bill was voted out by the Senate and was passed, and when the bill came over to our side we held hearings on it and we changed it. We adopted three amendments to the Senate bill, substantive amendments.

The first amendment we adopted limited the operation of the bill so far as the rate moratorium was concerned to the Southwestern Power Administration area itself, the only one really in trouble with respect to this power rate problem.

Then we added a second amendment which said that the Federal Government in fixing the rates in the Southwestern Power area should use the incremental method of establishing the cost of the power facilities. This simply means that nothing is charged for the building of the dam, the only charge being made for the improvements necessary to produce power. The dam had to be built anyway; in other words, the incremental or additional cost added to the flood feature of the dam. We felt that was a fair base inasmuch as it was the method used in fixing the rate for the power contract with the private utility company and the Reynolds Aluminum Co., and by Congress itself in two of these projects in the Southwestern Power area.

The third amendment which the committee added was that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed to renegotiate these other contracts for the purpose of increasing their rates and in order that future rate revisions shall be spread equitably among all of the customers of the Southwestern Power Administration. In other words, our bill presupposes that there is going to have to be some kind of power rate increase in this area. We did not dispute that, and those of us in the Far West who believe in these greater water and power projects believe that it is necessary for these projects to pay the costs allocated to power and repay interest on the power investment to the Federal Treasury. So we expect that these rates are going to go up.

We wanted the moratorium until the first of July of this coming year in order that the Interior Department could implement these instructions that we gave in the two new added sections, that is, sections 2 and 3.

Sections 2 and 3 caused some discussion. I did not suppose that anybody would object to applying the same rule to the rural electric cooperatives with reference to the method of determining costs attributable to power as were applied to the Reynolds Metals contract and the private power contracts; I did not suppose there would be any objection to that; if the incremental method

was a good idea, and it has been applied by Congress in two projects in that area, it ought to be justified here. This was a theory that could be applied to the whole area on the ground that the dams were going to be built anyway. Therefore we thought the incremental method was a fair method to authorize them to use in this particular section.

But the Interior Department has come up with a different system and one on which there is general agency agreement. So when it was suggested that we take the section out I consulted with gentlemen on my side of the aisle as well as on the other side of the aisle who were interested in this particular legislation, and since they saw no reason for forcing this matter now, provided that section 1 of the bill is retained giving the moratorium, that we drop section 2 and go ahead and study the matters in that section later.

The same thing is true with reference to section 3, which is the matter of contract renegotiation. Some question was raised about the Reynolds contract. I know, as any lawyer knows, that you cannot abridge the terms of an existing contract; the Constitution of the United States stops that, and the Constitution is a pretty sturdy document. On the other hand, there was some concern that the direction in the bill could be regarded as a direction to the Interior Department to search out methods of finding some way of rejecting these contracts and subjecting them to renegotiation; so it was suggested that the third section be dropped out. Again I talked with those primarily interested in the bill on the subject of the proposed moratorium, and we are perfectly willing to have section 3 go over until the next session.

So the bill which will come before you, if these two amendments are adopted, or to put the case the other way, since they are amendments adopted by the committee, if the amendments are turned down, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania will urge when this matter comes up, the bill on which you will be asked to vote finally will be a bill creating a moratorium on an increase of these power rates in the Southwestern Power area until June 30 of next year, and that is all.

In the interim we propose to study these other matters, both with reference to what is the proper method of allocating cost in this area in connection with the Interior Department and the people primarily concerned, and as a matter of national policy, and, in addition, to explore the matter the gentleman from North Carolina mentioned in his discussion on the rule; and also what is the actual situation with reference to the renegotiation of some of these contracts held by private concerns that are now getting a good low-cost ride in a couple of instances, 2 of them to the extent of about \$8½ million a year.

What is the justification, then, for this moratorium? The justification is the drought condition. This is a case of extreme hardship. Farmers that have no water cannot create any power to sell in order to get revenue and farmers

whose lands are dry will not be able to buy power. And adding to the rates would only be adding to the deficits. That deficit is going to be added at the end of this contract period anyway. Secondly, the REA should not be picked out for preferential consideration with reference to the raising of rates. Others should be considered in that connection, too, and time will permit that to be done. The basis of cost allocation should be given some study in order that when the actual rate increase is arrived at, whether it is 2.2 mills or 1.9 mills or less than that, it will be arrived at on the basis of an appropriate allocation of cost, determined in this instance by the Congress of the United States. These other consumers should be brought in as early as can legally be done in order that there may be a fair sharing of this increased cost of 80 percent, which is the basic reason for the difficulty in which the Southwestern Power Administration now finds itself.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 3338) relating to rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at Federal projects, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (H. Res. 648).

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill H. R. 12350, with the Senate amendments thereto, be, and the same is hereby taken from the Speaker's table; that the House further insists on disagreement to the Senate amendments and agrees to the further conference requested by the Senate, and the Speaker shall immediately appoint the conferees without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? [After a pause.] The Chair hears no request for a second.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the resolution.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was passed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. CANNON, KIRWAN, GARY, TABER, and PHILLIPS.

#### RATES CHARGED FOR ELECTRIC POWER

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further con-



will be employed at the end of the training period. It fits in "hand in glove" with the relocation program that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has developed with a certain degree of success during the past few years. It was, however, learned that the largest area of failure in the relocation program has resulted from the previous lack of training and the lack of knowledge on the part of the relocatee in industrial work. Most of those who are being relocated have been born and raised in Indian country and have never seen industrial plants. Their transition has been rapid and successful, but experience has proven that if these people could have some intensive training in the work in which they are about to engage, that the percentage of failures would be materially minimized. This program should be of great value in preparing and orientating participants in the Indian relocation program for this new work and this new life. The program will be of great benefit not only to the individual Indians, but to the Nation, since practically all reservations are vastly overcrowded the economy of these reservation areas will not sustain the large number of people who have been forced to leave there.

Under this program Individual Indians will have an opportunity to begin supporting themselves, living as they would like to live, raising their families as they would like to raise them, and fitting into society as they themselves would like to do. If, on the other hand, these Indian people are required to remain on reservations as they are at present, the Government will be required to not only provide special services for them, but to provide relief for their subsistence, special policing because of forced idleness, and we can only look forward to another generation of people who are dependent upon relief rather than opportunity.

There is another great possibility in this legislation. On every Indian reservation in America, there is a vast pool of potential labor supply. This bill should stimulate industries to locate on or near Indian reservations to take advantage of the supply of Indian labor. Under the on-the-job training provisions of the act, the Government will contract for payment of a portion of the wages of the employee while he is learning the trade or business. This will be carried on similar to the GI on-the-job training program which was so very successful following World War II and the Korean war, and with this type of a program available, industry will be looking to these areas of labor supply for their branch industrial plants.

I would call your attention to the committee report, which sets up the following six advantages of the bill:

1. Reservation resources are generally inadequate to support the present population in residence. This program would channel the excess manpower into skilled trades, which would enable the individual and his family to attain a higher standard of living.

2. Indian reservations are usually so remote that the individual does not have the opportunity of obtaining vocational instruction at present subsidized by the Federal and

State Governments. S. 3416 would merely extend this service now being offered to non-Indians.

3. An Indian trained as a skilled worker will earn more money, pay more taxes, need fewer special services from the Federal Government, thereby creating a saving to the Government in services, and his income tax might be considered as an offset to the expenditures for training other Indians.

4. This program will supply skilled workers now needed by our industry and thereby utilize one of our most dormant manpower resources.

5. This type of program has been recommended in the past and at present by congressional committees, Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, Interior Department, and Indian organizations; it seems to have the backing of all interested parties.

6. S. 3416, in assisting Indians to attain a higher standard of living, would help solve the problem of juvenile delinquency on reservations, one of the major contributing factors to delinquency among Indian children being "poverty and poor living conditions."

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is urged by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is urged by the Secretary of Interior, it is urged by the Indian Affairs Subcommittee and the full Interior Committee of both the House and the Senate, it is urged by practically every group who are interested in the improvement of the living conditions and standards of the Indian people. It has received favorable approval of the other body, and I am certain that it will have the unanimous support of this House. Thank you.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill, S. 3416, just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### INDIAN EDUCATION ADVANCES

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, another great educational advance for our Indian people is signaled by this bill. It is surely grounds for congratulations to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Honorable Glen Emmons, and his able Assistant Commissioner, the Honorable Rex Lee.

I was pleased to introduce in the House an almost identical bill, H. R. 9904, which was unanimously reported by the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House Interior Committee.

H. R. 9904 contained a phrase supplemental to the phrase, "on or near Indian reservations," which appears in the Senate bill. My additional phrase, approved by the House committee, was "or in areas of substantial Indian land allotments." Its purpose was to assure application of this new program in Oklahoma, where we have thousands of potential Indian trainees under this program.

Yesterday I was informed by Assistant Commissioner Lee that this question had been discussed fully in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and it was firmly agreed there that Oklahoma Indians would be covered by the phrase, "on or near Indian reservations."

Although most Indian land in Oklahoma has been individually allotted, there are still many small reservation areas owned by the several tribes, and other reservation programs have always been employed in Oklahoma.

Certainly, we have great need for this program in our State, where many Indian families have taken advantage of the relocation program, but have suffered from the lack of a parallel vocational education and training program.

This bill supplies this missing link in the relocation program, and is sure to produce great benefits. In the final analysis, there is no substitute for education in any rehabilitation undertaking.

May I add that we have at Okmulgee, Okla., in Oklahoma A. and M. Tech, one of the Nation's pioneering schools in the field of vocational education. I earnestly hope that many American Indians will take advantage of this program, and use the fine facilities of Okmulgee A. and M. to do it.

#### EXTENDING OPERATION OF THE EMERGENCY SHIP REPAIR ACT OF 1954

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass Senate Joint Resolution 187, to extend the operation of the Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That section 4 of the Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954 (Public Law 608, 83d Congress) is amended by striking out the words "within 24 months after date of enactment of this act," and inserting in place thereof "before July 1, 1958."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second, only for the purpose of finding out what this is all about.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to extend for an additional period of 2 years the operation of the Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954. This act was originally passed for the purpose of placing in good operating condition a number of naval auxiliary type merchant ships in the Reserve Fleet. An appropriation was made for this purpose.

Mr. GROSS. How much was the appropriation?

Mr. BONNER. The authorization was \$12 million. There are funds yet in previously appropriated money.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman and yield back my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate joint resolution was passed.



# AMENDING SECTION 650 OF TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "COAST GUARD," RELATING TO THE COAST GUARD SUPPLY FUND.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4011) to amend section 650 of title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard," relating to the Coast Guard Supply Fund.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) section 650 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 650. Coast Guard Supply Fund

"A Coast Guard Supply Fund is authorized. The Secretary may prescribe regulations for designating the classification of materials to be stocked. In such regulations, whenever the fund is extended to include items not previously stocked, the Secretary may authorize an increase in the existing capital of the fund by the value of such usable materials transferred thereto from Coast Guard inventories carried in other accounts. Except for the materials so transferred, the fund shall be charged with the cost of materials purchased or otherwise acquired. The fund shall be credited with the value of materials consumed, issued for use, sold, or otherwise disposed of, such values to be determined on a basis that will approximately cover the cost thereof."

(b) The analysis of chapter 17, title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking out

"650. Coast Guard supply fund and supply account."

and inserting in place thereof the following item:

"650. Coast Guard Supply Fund."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain this bill?

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, there is no money involved in this bill.

Mr. MARTIN. What does the gentleman mean by that?

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, this merely provides different authority for the Coast Guard to operate the General Store Commission provision and uniform code.

The bill would amend the section to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations designating the classification of materials to be stocked. It would also provide for increasing the existing capital of unusable materials transferred from the Coast Guard inventory carried in other accounts. It is merely an accounting matter.

Mr. MARTIN. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

# AMENDING SECTION 9 (C) (2) OF THE MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT OF 1946

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3113) to amend section 9 (c) (2) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 9 (c) (2) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 is hereby amended by inserting before "; and" at the end thereof the following proviso: "Provided, That the provisions of this subsection (c) (2) shall not apply to any such charter party executed on or after the date of enactment of this amendatory proviso; and the Secretary of Commerce is directed to modify any adjustment agreement to the extent necessary to conform to the provisions of this amendatory proviso."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I just want to ask, Has this bill been on the Consent Calendar?

Mr. BONNER. Yes. It was objected to on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Not passed over; it was objected to and stricken?

Mr. BONNER. Yes. It is a Senate bill, and I understand there was a little matter that was objected to on that ground. If the gentleman desires, I will tell him what it is.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. BONNER. It merely provides that ships sold before the Ship Sales Act was passed be put in the same category as ships sold under the Ship Sales Act. At the time the ships were sold, it was understood that if there should be a general Ship Sales Act, these ships would come under it. That is about all there is to it.

Mr. GROSS. And there are no tankers involved in this bill; is that correct?

Mr. BONNER. No tankers.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman this question. I understand that the tanker bill is dead for this session of the Congress.

Mr. BONNER. So far as I am concerned, I imagine it is.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

# MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the

Senate amendment to the bill (H. R. 11554) to amend certain provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 8, after "balance", insert "of the principal amount."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? If not, the question is on suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

# CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 130]

Abbitt	Eberharter	Passman
Andersen,	Forrester	Patman
H. Carl	Gordon	Powell
Anfuso	Gubser	Preston
Ayers	Healey	Priest
Bailey	Hébert	Prouty
Baker	Hess	Rhodes, Ariz.
Barden	Hillings	Richards
Bass, Tenn.	Hinsshaw	Riehlman
Baumhart	Hoffman, Ill.	Riley
Bell	Hosmer	Rivers
Bentley	James	Rutherford
Blitch	Jennings	Scrivner
Bowler	Jensen	Scudder
Boykin	Johansen,	Sheehan
Brooks, La.	Kelley, Pa.	Shelley
Brooks, Tex.	Kelly, N. Y.	Siler
Buckley	Keogh	Smith, Kans.
Burleson	Kilburn	Taylor
Cannon	Kirwan	Thompson, La.
Carnahan	Klein	Thornberry
Chatham	Kluczynski	Tuck
Chenoweth	Krueger	Vinson
Christopher	Lane	Vursell
Clevenger	Latham	Wainwright
Coudert	Long	Whitten
Davis, Wis.	Mollohan	Wickersham
Denton	Morrison	Wilson, Calif.
Dies	Nelson	Young
Dowdy	O'Hara, Minn.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 339 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

# SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2950)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recom-



mend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 38, 48, 60, 61, 84 and 90.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 55, 63, 66, 68, 69, 71, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 83, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,060,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

"Sanitary engineering activities: For an additional amount for 'Sanitary engineering activities', for carrying out the purposes of the act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 660), not otherwise provided for, \$3,000,000, including \$1,800,000 for grants to States and \$200,000 for grants to interstate agencies."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

#### "BUREAU OF NARCOTICS"

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$200,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 86, and 96.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
LISTER HILL,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12350) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### CHAPTER I

##### *Department of Agriculture*

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$150,000 for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products as proposed by the Senate.

#### CHAPTER II

##### *Department of Commerce*

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER III

##### *Foreign Operations*

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### *Independent Offices*

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 21, 22, and 23: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER V

##### *Department of the Interior and related agencies*

Amendments Nos. 24, 25, and 26: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Bureau of Indian Affairs*

Amendment No. 28: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$250,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Fish and Wildlife Service*

Amendment No. 31: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$1,060,000 for construction instead of \$1,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference committee has denied the sum of \$190,000 for employee housing at the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Department of Agriculture*

Amendment No. 34: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Related Agencies*

Amendment No. 36: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$10,000 for the National Memorial Stadium Commission.

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER VI

##### *Department of Labor*

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$300,000 to the Office of the Solicitor to be derived from the highway trust fund as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 48: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$350,000 for grants for education of the mentally retarded.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,050,000 for grants for library services instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$34,050,000 for payments to school districts as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 55: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$3 million for sanitary engineering activities instead of \$4,550,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference committee agrees that \$250,000 of the amount appropriated shall be available for enforcement activities.

Amendment No. 59: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 60 and 61: Delete heading and Senate language appropriating \$150,000 for the Foreign Quarantine Service.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$200,000 for construction of dental research building as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 64 and 65: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates \$300,000 for general office building, National Institutes of Health, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 67: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### *Public Works*

##### *Atomic Energy Commission*

Amendments Nos. 68 and 69: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 71: Appropriates \$1,740,400,000 for operating expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,780,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 72, 73, and 74: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 75: Deletes title number as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Department of the Interior*

Amendment No. 76: Appropriates \$12,750,000 for construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conference committee is in agreement that available unobligated balances may be used for implementing loan contracts for the construction of irrigation facilities with the Terra Bella and Madera irrigation districts.

Amendments Nos. 77 and 78: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Department of Defense—Civil Functions*

Amendment No. 79: Appropriates \$2,520,000 for construction, general, rivers and harbors and flood control as proposed by the Senate.

#### CHAPTER VIII

##### *Department of State*

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$30,000 for missions to international organizations as proposed by the Senate.



Amendment No. 84: Deletes Senate language making not to exceed \$3,500,000 of foreign currencies available for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes.

Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

#### Related Agencies

Amendment No. 86: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER IX

##### Treasury Department

Amendments Nos. 87 and 88: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 89: Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 90: Deletes Senate language appropriating \$6 million for the construction of 3 patrol vessels for the Coast Guard.

The conferees believe that there is a grave danger to personnel and equipment in the shrimp industry in Gulf of Mexico waters as a result of recent aggravations in that area. Therefore, the conferees direct that the Coast Guard increase the vigilance of its surveillance by maintaining two active patrols in the area insofar as practicable so long as the condition exists. If this is done, and the State Department will make vigorous efforts toward settlement, the conferees believe operations will again be possible on a calm and safe basis.

#### CHAPTER X

##### District of Columbia

Amendments Nos. 91 and 92: Insert headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 93: Appropriates \$10,000 for settlement of claims and suits as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94: Provides that the sum appropriated in amendment No. 93 shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate.

#### CHAPTER XI

##### Legislative branch

##### House of Representatives

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates \$50,000 for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as proposed by the Senate.

#### CHAPTER XII

##### Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments

Amendment No. 96: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
J. VAUGHN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
JOHN PHILLIPS,

##### Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 12350, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we take up the conference report on the last appropriation bill of the session and the Congress, the second supplemental, H. R. 12350. Both the bill and the conference report have already been discussed in detail. In the closing hours of the session I shall merely tabulate the summaries.

House estimates.....	\$1,912,095,000
Bill reported to House.....	2,341,895,000
Bill passed House.....	1,941,895,000
Senate estimate.....	2,616,053,038
Bill reported to Senate.....	2,586,691,438
Bill passed Senate.....	2,591,442,438
Conference report.....	2,183,029,438
Conference over House.....	241,134,438
Conference under Senate.....	408,413,000

<sup>1</sup>Includes highway trust funds as direct appropriations less previous regular highway appropriations rescinded.

With the final figures of the last supplemental bill available we can now report on the appropriation record for the session. The estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget for the 2d session of the 84th Congress aggregate \$61,143,478,537. The total appropriations aggregate \$60,551,817,590, amounting to a cut of \$591,660,947 below the budget estimates for the session. I shall summarize the comparative history of the money bills for the 84th Congress in the Appendix of today's RECORD.

I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, in coming back from the conference, the total figure has been raised by about \$21½ million. That is the way it always is when we go to conference. You always have to give up more than you should.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is anything more I can say.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there are 42 amendments in disagreement. I ask

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 2, line 3, insert:

##### "Farmers' Home Administration

##### "Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, 84th Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 2, line 10, insert:

##### "Office of the General Counsel

##### "Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the General Counsel', \$85,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544,

84th Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$45,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 3, line 6, insert:

"Operation and regulation: For an additional amount for 'Operation and regulation', \$13,968,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount available for hire of aircraft is increased from '\$370,000' to '\$570,000'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$13,968,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$10,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 3, line 12, insert:

"Establishment of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount for 'Establishment of air navigation facilities' \$54,075,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$35,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 3, line 15, insert:

##### "Maritime Activities

"Ship construction: For an additional amount for 'Ship construction' for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear-powered merchant ship, \$22,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount which may be transferred to 'salaries and expenses' for administrative and warehouse expenses for the current fiscal year, is increased from '\$1,115,000' to '\$1,315,000': *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6243, 84th Congress."



Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$22,000,000" named in said amendment insert "\$18,000,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$1,315,000" named in said amendment insert "\$1,215,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 4, line 6, insert:

*"Reimbursement to District of Columbia"*

"For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation underpass at a point in the southeast section of the District of Columbia in the vicinity of East Capitol Street, \$665,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS"*

*"Reimbursement to District of Columbia"*

"For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of Highway-railroad grade separation underpass at a point in the southeast section of the District of Columbia in the vicinity of East Capitol Street, \$200,000, to remain available until expended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 4, line 12, insert:

*"Bureau of Public Roads"*

"Federal-aid highways (Trust Fund): For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, not more than \$1,150,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund; which sum is composed of \$186,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955, \$875 million, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, \$85,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1957 and \$30,401, \$14,097, \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a, and 13b), and section 7 of the act approved June 25, 1952, and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of highway bridges upon and across dams in accordance with the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709): *Provided*, That at such time,

but no later than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the amounts available and estimated to become available in the Highway Trust Fund during the fiscal year 1957 are sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions of the Federal-aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the appropriations for 'Federal-aid highways' for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Federal-aid highways (Trust Fund): For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, not more than \$300 million, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund; which sum is composed of \$186,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955, \$610,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, and \$30,401, \$14,097, \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by section 4 of the act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the act approved July 13, 1943, and section 9 of the act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a, and 13b), and section 7 of the act approved June 25, 1952, and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of highway bridges upon and across dams in accordance with the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709): *Provided*, That at such time, but no later than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the amounts available and estimated to become available in the Highway Trust Fund during the fiscal year 1957 are sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions of the Federal-aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the appropriations for "Federal-aid highways" for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc those amendments which are in technical disagreement, and on which the House managers will offer a motion to recede and concur, as follows: Nos. 14, 30, 33, 35, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 54, 56, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, and 96.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 6, line 1, insert:

*"Federal-aid highways"*

"Reduction in appropriations: The appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, and the unexpended

balances as of June 30, 1956, of appropriations granted under this head for prior fiscal years are rescinded effective June 30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures from such appropriations made after June 30, 1956, have been reimbursed by appropriations from the highway trust fund: *Provided*, That the sums rescinded shall revert to the general fund."

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 10, line 1, insert:

*"Payment to Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians"*

"For payments, as authorized by law, to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, in settlement of their claims for damages resulting from the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, \$437,500, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 10, line 11, insert:

*"Fisheries Loan Fund"*

"For initial capital for the fisheries loan fund, for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels; and for research into the basic problems of fisheries, as authorized by law, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3275, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 10, line 21, insert:

*"Forest service"*

*"Acquisition of Lands for Cache National Forest"*

"For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, \$50,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 11, line 21, insert:

*"Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission"*

"For an additional amount for 'Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission', \$163,400, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3386, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 12, line 3, insert:

*"Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission"*

"For necessary expenses of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission to carry out the year-long celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington and to promote the spirit of interracial goodwill, and revive interest in the practical policies, programs, principles, and philosophies of Booker T. Washington, \$225,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 12, line 18, insert:

*"Bureau of employees' compensation"*

"Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$47,000 may be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 906), for the purposes of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1957."

Senate amendment No. 47: Page 13, line 4, insert:

"Promotion and further development of vocational education: For an additional amount for 'Promotion and further development of vocational education' for grants to States for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3958, 84th Congress."



Senate amendment No. 51: Page 13, line 24, insert:

"Assistance for school construction: For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title III and title IV of the act of September 23, 1950, as amended, including payments upon applications filed on or before June 30, 1956, and not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for title IV, \$108,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Senate amendment No. 54: Page 15, line 3, insert:

*"Office of vocational rehabilitation"*

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to States and other agencies,' \$1,000,000, for grants for special projects under section 4 (a) (2): *Provided*, That not more than \$2 of these funds shall be expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3875, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 15, line 13, insert:

"Assistance to States, general: For an additional amount for 'Assistance to States, general,' including \$1,000,000 for grants for graduate training of professional public health personnel, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$1,040,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 16, line 5, insert:

"Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount for 'Hospitals and medical care,' including \$2,000,000 for grants for advanced training of professional nurses, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$2,050,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 16, line 15, insert:

"Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health: For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health,' \$200,000, for administration of the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 849, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 17, line 4, insert:

"Grants for construction of health research facilities: For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, \$30,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 849, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 17, line 9, insert:

"Construction of animal quarters: For construction of facilities for housing animals for the National Institutes of Health, including preparation of plans, equipment, and the temporary diversion of such facilities for office space, \$1,371,000."

Senate amendment No. 67: Page 17, line 17, insert:

"Construction of library facilities: For the preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings for the National Library of Medicine, \$350,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3430, 84th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 70: Page 18, line 7, insert "including the employment of aliens;"

Senate amendment No. 72: Page 18, line 23, insert "together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum."

Senate amendment No. 73: Page 20, line 8, insert ", to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the obligated balance as of June 30, 1956, of amounts included in appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for 'Plant and equipment,' for the activity 'Equipment not included in construction projects,' shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for 'Operating expenses,' and the remaining balance of such appropriations shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, in the event additional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds, the amounts included in this appropriation for such construction may be transferred to the appropriation for 'operating expenses.'"

Senate amendment No. 74: Page 20, line 21, insert:

*"General provisions"*

"Any appropriation available under this or any other act of the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used subject to limitations in this act during the fiscal year 1957 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles."

"Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate."

"No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United

States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Civil Service Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Senate amendment No. 77: Page 22, line 23, insert ", of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Alamogordo Dam, Carlsbad Project, New Mexico; and not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Dickinson Unit, North Dakota, Missouri River Basin project."

Senate amendment No. 78: Page 23, line 7, insert:

*"Administrative Provisions"*

"The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to participate in the construction of the bridge required in the construction of the Glen Canyon unit, Arizona, Colorado River storage project; and may transfer for this purpose to the Secretary of the Interior funds available for the construction of public lands highways: *Provided*, That the amount transferred shall not exceed the cost of placing such bridge upon and across the dam under the provisions of the act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709; 21 U. S. C. 64-70)."

Senate amendment No. 82: Page 24, line 3, insert:

*"Contributions to International Organizations"*

"Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available for contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, as authorized by the act of July 11, 1956 (Public Law 689), in an amount not to exceed \$6,000."

Senate amendment No. 85: Page 24, line 21, insert:

*"Cleveland Pan American Games"*

"For necessary expenses of the III Pan American Games, 1959, \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the III Pan American Games Act of 1956 (S. J. Res. 186, 84th Cong.) or similar legislation."

Senate amendment No. 96: Page 26, line 20, insert:

*"CHAPTER XII"*

*"Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments"*

"For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 143, 84th Congress, \$1,312,538, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the



United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 30, 33, 35, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 54, 56, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, and 96, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 6, line 12, insert:

#### CHAPTER III

##### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

##### Export-Import Bank of Washington

Not to exceed \$4,000 of the funds previously made available for Administrative Expenses of the Bank shall be available for the purchase of one motor vehicle for replacement only.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 6, line 21, insert:

"President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential office Space, \$50,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4228, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$20,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 7, line 9, insert the following:

"Federal Flood Insurance Administration

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Flood Insurance Administration, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; \$500,000: *Pro-*

*vided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, 84th Cong.) or similar legislation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "FLOOD INSURANCE

"For expenses necessary to carry out the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work under this appropriation; \$500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, 84th Cong.)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 7, line 20, insert the following:

"Public Housing Administration

"Administration expenses: For an additional amount for 'Administrative expenses', \$750,000 and the limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration is increased from '\$12,475,000' to '\$13,225,000' and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$950,000' to '\$1,010,000': *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of legislation authorizing the Administration to enter into new contracts for loans and annual contributions after July 31, 1956."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$750,000" named in said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$13,225,000" named in said amendment insert "\$12,675,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$1,010,000" named in said amendment insert "\$980,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 8, line 10, insert the following:

"Federal National Mortgage Association

"The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Association is increased from '\$3,775,000' to '\$4,275,000', and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel is increased from '\$150,000' to '\$200,000': *Provided*, That \$200,000 of the foregoing increase in administrative expenses shall be available only upon the enactment into law of the amendments to subsection 303 (b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, contained in S. 3855, 84th Congress, with respect to non-refundable capital contributions by mortgage sellers, or legislation of similar effect."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$4,275,000" named in said amendment insert "\$4,025,000"; and in lieu of the first sum of "\$200,000" named in said amendment insert "\$175,000"; and in lieu of the second sum of "\$200,000" named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 9, line 5, insert the following:

"Office of the Secretary

"Acquisition of Strategic Minerals

"For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the 'Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956' (Public Law 733, approved July 19, 1956), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$35 million, to remain available until December 31, 1958: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenses incurred in connection with materials procured under said act after their transfer to the strategic or supplemental stockpile."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$21,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 11, line 2, insert the following:

"Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission

"For an additional amount for 'Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission', \$55,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton', approved August 20, 1954, is amended as follows:

"Sec. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to the sum of \$175,000 heretofore authorized to be appropriated, as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$55,000" named in said amendment insert "\$40,000."

The motion was agreed to.



The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 14, line 14, insert the following:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$290,000: *Provided*, That of this amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, 84th Congress, and (c) \$20,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11253 or S. 3620, 84th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$270,000: *Provided*, That of this amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, 84th Congress, or similar legislation, and (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, 84th Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 14, line 23, insert the following:

"Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses for the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings, \$300,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$150,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 15, line 20, insert the following:

"Grants for waste treatment works construction: For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Grants for waste treatment works construction: For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$50,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1958."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 86: Page 25, line 4, insert the following:

#### "RELATED AGENCIES"

#### "Funds appropriated to the President"

#### "President's Special International Program"

"For an additional amount for the 'President's Special International Program', for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$4,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H. P. 10184) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey property to the county of Pierce, State of Washington.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the county of Pierce, State of Washington, for public use through the Brown's Point Improvement Club, incorporated and organized under the laws of the State of Washington as a non-profit organization, the following strip of land, being a portion of the Brown's Point Coast Guard Light Station Reservation, Pierce County, State of Washington.

"Beginning at Government meander corner at the southwest corner of lot 1, section 17, township 21 north, range 3 east, Willamette meridian, Pierce County, Washington, located 5309 feet north of the centerline of Tonowanda Avenue and 580 feet due west from the one-sixteenth corner between sections 16 and 17, township 21 north, range 3 east, Willamette meridian, thence north 29 degrees 13 minutes 09 seconds west 56 feet to a point of beginning on the south boundary line of Coast Guard property, thence north 29 degrees 13 minutes 09 seconds west 120 feet to a point on the Gov-

ernment meander line lot 1, thence east 364 feet to a point on the Coast Guard east boundary line, thence south 105 feet along the east boundary line to a point which is 3 feet east of a concrete monument located on the Coast Guard south property line, thence west along the south property line 306 feet to the point of beginning, including any rights to contiguous tidelands not acquired by the State of Washington.

"SEC. 2. The conveyance of the property authorized by this act shall contain a condition that, in the event the property so conveyed to such county ceases to be used for public purposes, title therein shall revert to the United States.

"SEC. 3. The conveyance shall contain the express conditions that the Brown's Point Improvement Club shall move and reestablish the fence on the relocated south line of the said Coast Guard reservation, and shall provide an access gate, and provide and maintain a suitable access road therefrom through that portion of the strip of land conveyed, and property owned by said club, in order to provide access from the Government property to Tonawanda Avenue, Brown's Point, and upon failure to do so in that portion of the strip of land conveyed shall revert to the United States."

The SPEAKER. The question is, will the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, the RECORD on page 13497 shows that House Joint Resolution 666 was passed. This bill was on the Consent Calendar, and I asked and was granted unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATOR IN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4164) to provide for the appointment of a Federal Highway Administrator in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, order, or regulation, the head of the Bureau of Public Roads in the Department of Commerce shall be a Federal Highway Administrator appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Administrator shall receive basic compensation at the rate prescribed by law for Assistant Secretaries of executive departments and shall perform such duties as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe or as may be required by law.

SEC. 2. The term "Commissioner of Public Roads", as used in all laws, orders, and regulations, shall be deemed to mean "Federal Highway Administrator" on and after the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 hereof, there shall be a Commis-







Public Law 855 - 84th Congress  
Chapter 805 - 2d Session  
H. R. 12350

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957,  
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:*

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

Post, p. 801.  
50 Stat. 522.  
7 USC 1000.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel", \$45,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11544, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

Post, p. 801.  
50 Stat. 522.  
7 USC 1000.

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON INCREASED INDUSTRIAL USE OF  
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, established by section 209 of the Act of May 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 201), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings, \$150,000.

70 Stat. 763.  
70 Stat. 764.  
60 Stat. 810.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Operation and regulation: For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation," \$10,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount available for hire of aircraft is increased from "\$370,000" to "\$570,000".

Ante, p. 315.

Establishment of air navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Establishment of air navigation facilities" \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.



MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship construction: For an additional amount for "Ship construction" for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear-powered merchant ship, \$18,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount which may be transferred to "Salaries and expenses," for administrative and warehouse expenses for the current fiscal year, is increased from "\$1,115,000" to "\$1,215,000": *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6243, Eighty-fourth Congress.

Ante, p. 317.

Ante, p. 731.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation underpass at a point in the southeast section of the District of Columbia in the vicinity of East Capitol Street, \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

Federal-aid highways (Trust Fund): For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, which are attributable to Federal-aid highways, to remain available until expended, not more than \$800,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund; which sum is composed of \$186,500,000, the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1955, \$610,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, and \$30,401, \$14,097, \$1,034,766, and \$985,204, the latter sums being for reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided by Section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1938, section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943, and Section 9 of the Act approved September 7, 1950, as amended (23 U. S. C. 13a, and 13b), and section 7 of the Act approved June 25, 1952, and \$935,532 for reimbursement of the sums expended for the design and construction of highway bridges upon and across dams in accordance with the Act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709): *Provided*, That at such time, but no later than June 30, 1957, as the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the amounts available and estimated to become available in the Highway Trust Fund during the fiscal year 1957 are sufficient for carrying out, on a current basis, the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, this appropriation shall reimburse the appropriations for "Federal-aid highways" for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956.

39 Stat. 355.  
23 USC 9a  
note.

52 Stat. 634.  
57 Stat. 561.  
64 Stat. 789.

66 Stat. 161.

23 USC 64-69.

70 Stat. 764.

70 Stat. 765.

39 Stat. 355.  
23 USC 9a  
note.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

Reduction in appropriations: The appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, and the unexpended balances as of June 30, 1956, of appropriations granted under this head for prior fiscal years are rescinded effective June 30, 1957, or such earlier date as all expenditures from such appropriations made after June 30, 1956, have been reimbursed by appropriations from the highway trust fund: *Provided*, That the sums rescinded shall revert to the general fund.

Ante, p. 320.

## CHAPTER III

## FOREIGN OPERATIONS

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the funds previously made available for Administrative Expenses of the Bank shall be available for the purchase of one motor vehicle for replacement only. ✓

## CHAPTER IV

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$20,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4228, 84th Congress, or similar legislation.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,500,000.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## FLOOD INSURANCE

For expenses necessary to carry out the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work under this appropriation; \$500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (S. 3732, Eighty-fourth Congress). 60 Stat. 810.

70 Stat. 765.  
70 Stat. 766.

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Administration expenses: For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$200,000 and the limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration is increased from "\$12,475,000" to "\$12,675,000" and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$950,000" to "\$980,000": *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of legislation authorizing the Administration to enter into new contracts for loans and annual contributions after July 31, 1956. Ante, p. 355.

## FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on administrative expenses of the Association is increased from "\$3,775,000" to "\$4,025,000", and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel is increased from "\$150,000" to "\$175,000": *Provided*, That \$100,000 of the foregoing increase in administrative expenses shall be available only upon the enactment into law of the amendments to subsection 303 (b) of the National Ante, p. 354.



Housing Act, as amended, contained in S. 3855, Eighty-fourth Congress, with respect to nonrefundable capital contributions by mortgage sellers, or legislation of similar effect.

## CHAPTER V

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

##### ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (Public Law 733, approved July 19, 1956), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$21,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1958: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenses incurred in connection with materials procured under said Act after their transfer to the strategic or supplemental stockpile.

*Ante*, p. 579.  
60 Stat. 810.

##### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$250,000.

##### PAYMENT TO PINE RIDGE SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For payments, as authorized by law, to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, in settlement of their claims for damages resulting from the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, \$437,500, to remain available until expended.

70 Stat. 766.  
70 Stat. 767.

##### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

##### CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,060,000, to remain available until expended.

##### FISHERIES LOAN FUND

For initial capital for the fisheries loan fund, for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels; and for research into the basic problems of fisheries, as authorized by law, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3275, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### FOREST SERVICE

##### ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

# RELATED AGENCIES

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission", \$40,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton", approved August 20, 1954, is amended to read as follows: 68 Stat. 747.

"SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to the sum of \$175,000 heretofore authorized to be appropriated, as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution." Appropriation authorized.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission", \$163,400, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3386, Eighty-fourth Congress.

## BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission to carry out the year-long celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington and to promote the spirit of interracial goodwill, and revive interest in the practical policies, programs, principles, and philosophies of Booker T. Washington, \$225,000, to remain available until expended.

70 Stat. 767.  
70 Stat. 768.

# CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund created by section 209 of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956.

Ante, p. 397.

### BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$47,000 may be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U. S. C. 906), for the purposes of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1957.

44 Stat. 1444.  
33 USC 944.  
Ante, p. 425.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education: For an additional amount for "Promotion and further development of vocational education" for grants to States for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.

Grants for library services: For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956 (Public Law 597), \$2,050,000.

Ante, p. 293.

Payments to school districts: For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$34,050,000.



67 Stat. 522.  
20 USC 291-311.  
Assistance for school construction: For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title III and title IV of the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended, including payments upon applications filed on or before June 30, 1956, and not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for title IV, \$108,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$270,000: *Provided*, That of this amount (a) \$85,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 11695, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation, and (b) \$45,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H. R. 11549 or S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses for the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 60 Stat. 810.55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings, \$150,000.

#### OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

68 Stat. 655.  
29 USC 34.  
70 Stat. 768.  
70 Stat. 769.  
For an additional amount for "Grants to States and other agencies", \$1,000,000, for grants for special projects under section 4 (a) (2): *Provided*, That not more than \$2 of these funds shall be expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3875, Eighty-fourth Congress.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistance to States, general: For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", including \$1,000,000 for grants for graduate training of professional public health personnel, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$1,040,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.

Ante, p. 502. Grants for waste treatment works construction: For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$50,000,000 to remain available only until June 30, 1958.

Ante, p. 498. Sanitary engineering activities: For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering activities", for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 660), not otherwise provided for, \$3,000,000, including \$1,800,000 for grants to States and \$200,000 for grants to interstate agencies.

Hospitals and medical care: For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care," including \$2,000,000 for grants for advanced training of professional nurses, pursuant to the provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956, \$2,050,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3958, Eighty-fourth Congress.

Ante, p. 717. Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health: For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Institutes of Health", \$200,000, for administration of the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 849, Eighty-fourth Congress.

Construction of dental research building: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction of buildings and facilities for the National Institute of Dental Research, in accordance with the National Dental Research Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 288), \$200,000. 62 Stat. 598.

Grants for construction of health research facilities: For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, \$30,000,000: *Ante*, p. 717. *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 849, Eighty-fourth Congress.

Construction of animal quarters: For construction of facilities for housing animals for the National Institutes of Health, including preparation of plans, equipment, and the temporary diversion of such facilities for office space, \$1,371,000.

General office building: For plans and specifications preparatory to construction of a general office building, National Institutes of Health, \$300,000.

Construction of library facilities: For the preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings for the National Library of Medicine, \$350,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3430, Eighty-fourth Congress.

## CHAPTER VII

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the employment of aliens; rental in or near the District of Columbia; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$5,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$15,000); not to exceed \$3,500,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$44,150,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed three hundred and six for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$1,740,400,000, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1956, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred:

68 Stat. 919.  
42 USC 2011 note.

70 Stat. 769.  
70 Stat. 770.  
60 Stat. 810.

69 Stat. 471.  
Confidential  
expenditures.

Transfer of  
funds.



Community  
management  
and trans-  
portation  
fees.

*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

#### PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

68 Stat. 919.  
42 USC 2011  
note.

For expenses of the Commission in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$158,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the obligated balance as of June 30, 1956, of amounts included in appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for "Plant and equipment", for the activity "Equipment not included in construction projects", shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Operating expenses", and the remaining balance of such appropriations shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, in the event additional feed materials capacity is constructed by private industry with its own funds, the amounts included in this appropriation for such construction may be transferred to the appropriation for "Operating expenses".

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Procurement  
financing.  
70 Stat. 770.  
70 Stat. 771.  
  
Transfer of  
funds.

Any appropriation available under this or any other Act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used subject to limitations in this Act during the fiscal year 1957 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

Fellowships.  
Disloyalty  
restrictions.

No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Civil Service Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not

more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration", \$500,000.

### BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$195,000.

### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

#### CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$12,750,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Alamogordo Dam, Carlsbad Project, New Mexico; and not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the construction of safety and public use facilities at the Dickinson Unit, North Dakota, Missouri River Basin Project.

### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to participate in the construction of the bridge required in the construction of the Glen Canyon Unit, Arizona, Colorado River storage project; and may transfer for this purpose to the Secretary of the Interior funds available for the construction of public lands highways: *Provided*, That the amount transferred shall not exceed the cost of placing such bridge upon and across the dam under the provisions of the Act of July 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 709; 21 U. S. C. 64 70). 70 Stat. 771.  
70 Stat. 772.  
23 USC 64-69.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

#### CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$2,520,000.

## CHAPTER VIII

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available for contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1956 (Public Law 689), in an amount not to exceed \$6,000. *Ante*, p. 523.



# MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$30,000.

## CLEVELAND PAN AMERICAN GAMES

For necessary expenses of the III Pan American Games, 1959, \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of the III Pan American Games Act of 1956 (S. J. Resolution 186, 84th Congress) or similar legislation.

## RELATED AGENCIES

### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "President's Special International Program", for United States participation in the Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958, \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

## CHAPTER IX

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

#### BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

70 Stat. 772.

70 Stat. 773.

## CHAPTER X

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,000.

D. C. Code  
1-902 to  
1-905.

#### DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sum appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1957.

*Ante*, p. 439.

## CHAPTER XI

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

##### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For an additional amount for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, \$50,000.

## CHAPTER XII

### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 143, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$1,312,538, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Approved July 31, 1956.





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